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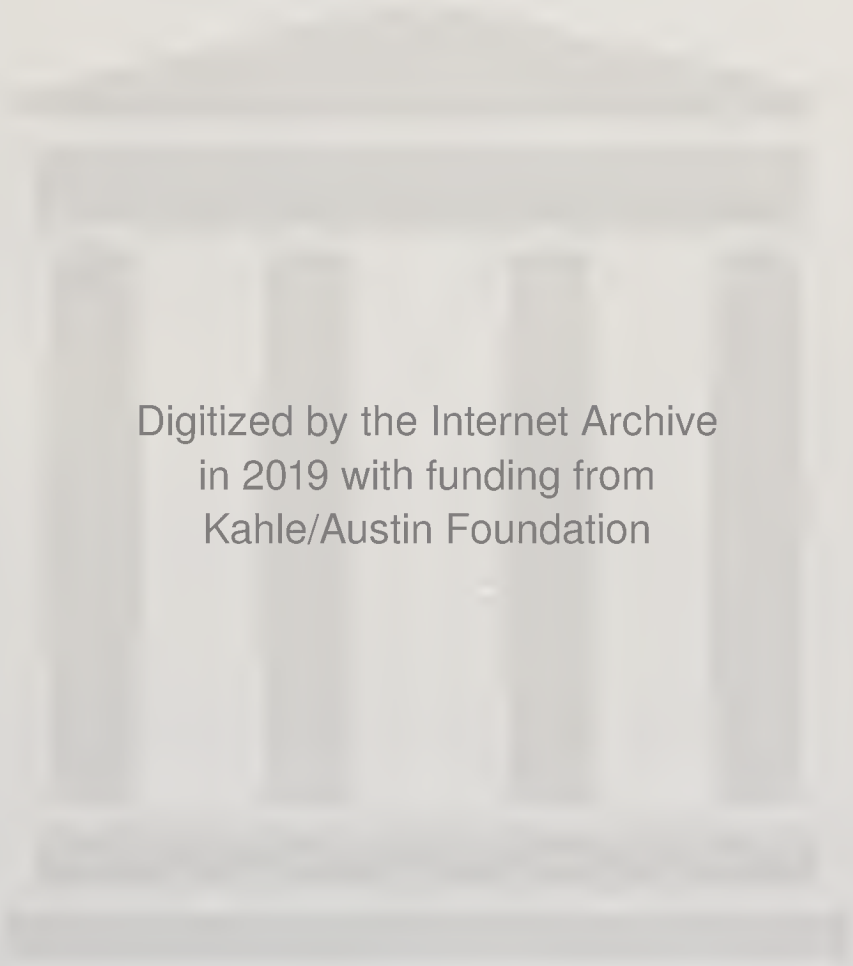

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

FIFTEENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART VII.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE DUKE OF SOMERSET, THE MARQUIS OF AILESBURY, AND THE REV. SIR T. H. G. PULESTON, BART.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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1898.

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INTRODUCTION.

Manuscripts of the Duke of Somerset:

THERE is, unfortunately, nothing in the MSS. of the Duke of Somerset which throws light upon the life and times of his illustrious ancestor, the Protector; indeed, contrary to expectation, there are in this collection no documents relating to him in any way, and comparatively few referring to Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of the House of Commons; but as the title and the estates have been so often severed by the failures of direct male heirs, it is not surprising that the family papers should have become dispersed. The papers, however, here dealt with, which down to the 18th century relate exclusively to the elder branch of the Protector's family, will be found of considerable interest to students of the history of Devonshire, treating very largely, as they do, of events in that county when Raleigh, Drake, Hawkins, and other Devonian sailors were at the height of their reputation. This collection practically opens at the time of the Babington Conspiracy, when an expected invasion by Spain made it necessary to issue strict orders to the Deputy Lieutenants for the protection of the extensive sea-board of Devonshire, in order that every precaution might be taken and every contingency provided for. Beacons were to be made ready for firing and watchmen appointed to give warning, by firing them or otherwise, of the approach of any ships. Immediately upon such warning, the trained bands were to assemble at their parish churches and await orders. These and similar rules as to the mustering of the trained and untrained bands of the county with their armour, and as to the places of rendezvous, were from time to time issued by the Lords of the Council. Such orders, supplemented by those of the Deputy Lieutenants, became more frequent as the summer of 1588 approached, and the anxiety of the Privy Council can be read in the stringency and minuteness with which their instructions are drawn. The trained bands of Devonshire were not only, however, to be employed in the protection of their own county, but also a contingent was to be in

readiness to attend the Queen's person. The Armada being dispersed and no longer a cause for anxiety, there is little in the correspondence of the Deputy Lieutenants worth noting till the threatened invasions by the Spaniards, which almost yearly occurred from 1595 to the end of the 16th century, during which time orders similar to those before mentioned, but perhaps even fuller and more precise, will be found. The anticipation of these invasions covered so long a period that the preparations against them were as complete as they well could be. In July and August, 1599, it was generally expected that the Spaniards, whose fleet was off the French coast, would attempt a landing at Plymouth, Torbay, or White Sands, and the whole of the forces of the county were to be collected on the southern coast, especially at Plymouth, where they remained in expectancy of the invasion till 18th August, when they were dismissed only to be reassembled again a week later. Fishing boats were sent out as scouts and brought back such varying reports that the Lord Lieutenant scarcely knew how to act. More reliable news was, however, shortly brought of the withdrawal of the Spanish fleet and the trained bands of the county were dismissed.

The command of these trained bands in certain of the hundreds within the county led to a lengthy and heated dispute at the close of the 16th century, which William, Lord Bath, then Lord Lieutenant, was unable to settle and which had to be referred to the Privy Council. The matter seems to have been arranged before the county was again called upon, in 1601, to supply its contingent towards the army sent to Ireland to repel the expected invasion of the Spaniards there.

Beyond some further instructions to the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire for the mustering of the trained bands, there is little that is noteworthy in this collection till the outbreak of the Civil War. In this contest, Edward Seymour, a strenuous upholder of the royalist cause, obtained on 9th November, 1642, a commission from the Crown to raise 1,200 volunteers; and again on 16th April, 1643, he received a further commission from his kinsman, William Seymour, Earl of Hertford, husband of the unhappy Arabella Stewart, to raise a foot regiment of 1,500 men. On August 12th following he was appointed to the important post of governor of the town of Dartmouth, then

lately taken by Prince Maurice. In this capacity he had many difficult tasks to perform, such as the effecting of loans from the merchants of the town and the supplying of ordnance and ammunition, and of other pressing necessaries to the neighbouring royalist captains. Although in constant expectation of an attack by the Parliamentary forces, the garrison and defences of Dartmouth, it will be noticed, were frequently being diminished to supply the needs of other places.

At the approach of the Earl of Essex with his army in July, 1644, preparations were made at Dartmouth to withstand a siege, the garrison was strengthened and provisions hastily brought in, while a council of war took every precaution to increase the defences of the town. Fortunately, however, for the Royalists, the Parliamentary army did not then attack Dartmouth; had it done so, the town would probably have fallen an easy prey, for the governor appears to have had no light task to preserve order with a small garrison and malcontent inhabitants.

Edward Seymour relinquished his command at Dartmouth a year before that town was taken by the Parliamentary army under Fairfax in 1646, and in the spring of 1645 we find he was taking part in the defence of Exeter. A little before the surrender of that city, he was sent out on the business of the garrison, and on account of his absence at the actual time of surrender some question seems to have arisen whether he should take any benefit under the articles of surrender of Exeter, and much correspondence as to his detention and the sequestration of his property ensued. Notwithstanding his claim to exemption from molestation under these articles, Edward Seymour seems to have been kept more or less in a state of imprisonment or on parole till the end of the Commonwealth. In desperation while in prison at Exeter in May, 1651, he threatened that unless the Council would let him come up and give security for his appearance, he would be even with them, for he would send his wife, and he adds "I pray advise "the Council of State from me in relation to their own quiet, "let them grant my request rather than be punished with her "importunity." Whether this threat had the desired effect or whether the lady gave the Council the punishment suggested

does not appear, but in July following, Seymour received a pass to return to his house.

Some letters characteristic of these troublous times will be found, notably those from Sir William Waller, Sir Richard Grenville, and the Earl of Warwick, in which is strongly exemplified an attempt to avoid personal animosity and to keep alive the friendship which had previously existed. The noble-minded benevolence of individuals to enemies in distress is also manifested by the statement of Philip Towgood, a servant of Sir Henry Ludlow, to the Committee of Sequestration, showing how Edward Seymour's wife, Anne, had befriended him in his necessities and used her influence on his behalf with the officers of the royalist army. This lady seems to have had great personal influence and tact, and, judging from the depositions she made concerning her husband's property, possessed a wonderfully clear business head.

At the Restoration, Edward Seymour became a member of Parliament for the County of Devon, and although evidently a favourite about the Court, he received no recompense for his many losses in the royal cause beyond his reappointment as governor of Dartmouth in 1677. Notwithstanding that his services were further represented to the King by the Duke of Albemarle and the Earl of Bath, the only additional advancement he obtained was that of being pricked as sheriff for Devonshire in 1678. Sir Edward Seymour died before the completion of the Revolution of 1688–9, but lived just long enough to be appointed by William, Prince of Orange, on 22nd November, 1688, governor of the City of Exeter. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Edward, Speaker of the House of Commons, concerning whom, as already mentioned, there is little of interest in this collection beyond a dispute he and his father-in-law, Sir William Wale, appear to have had with his father concerning money matters, and some letters on the current topics of the day to his parents.

Coming to the next century, there is some important correspondence of the time when Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset, superintended the departure from Portsmouth of the expedition under Sir George Rooke, for the succour of the Archduke Charles, and the entertainment of the same Archduke, or, as he

is termed in these letters, King of Spain, who was then on a visit to this country. The expedition, which resulted in the capture of Gibraltar, was delayed by the want of men, fittings, and provisions for the ships. A start was, however, made early in January, but the fleet, being overtaken by a storm in the Bay of Biscay, had to return into Plymouth to refit. Some of the transports being in a very bad condition, the soldiers, much against the will of Sir George Rooke, were crowded upon the men-of-war without any proper provision being made for them, causing much illness and inconvenience. After waiting a short time for the contingent from Holland, the expedition sailed on the 12th February with about 7,000 British soldiers and 3,000 Dutchmen.

Among the later papers of interest are some political letters as to the representation in Parliament of Liverpool, and a memorial setting out the abuses committed at the Charterhouse, London, and misappropriation of its funds. At the end of the collection will be found abstracts of a number of ancient deeds relating to properties of the Duke in the counties of Buckingham, Devon, Cornwall, and Wilts, which will throw light on the topography and history of various places situated in those counties. Some interesting early deeds are amongst those relating to the county of Devon, and especially the bond given by Sir Henry de la Pomeroy, in 1221, to the Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, the charter to the burgesses of Bridgetown Pomeroy, and the award given by Lord Brooke and others in a dispute between Sir Edward Pomeroy and the mayor of Totnes as to maintaining certain disaffected inhabitants, when all differences were to be made up at a great feast, for which Sir Edward was to supply the meat and the mayor and his brethren the wine. Some good impressions of seals are attached to many of these deeds.

Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ailesbury:

Beyond a few unimportant letters of the end of the sixteenth century, this collection begins with Lord Bruce's correspondence at the time of the Commonwealth, the principal letters in which are to or from his aunt, Christian, Countess Dowager of Devonshire, who, at the period referred to, had just settled at

Roehampton House, which she had purchased of Sir Thomas Dawes, and where she afterwards entertained many of the wits and men of letters of her time. Farther than the gossip of the royalist party, these letters contain little of interest; it would, however, appear from them that the royalists had by no means a dull time during the latter part of the Protectorate, and there is nothing to show that the King's return caused any difference to the aged Countess Dowager's even course of life. An interesting notice of James, first Duke of Ormond, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of the marriage between his daughter, Mary, and Lord Cavendish, in 1662, will be found in the letters from Col. Edward Cooke, which incidentally give some information regarding the state of Ireland. The account given of the Duke's progress through England and Ireland to take up his position in the latter country, and his simple and busy life there, brings vividly before us the qualities of this eminent nobleman.

The recipient of most of these letters was Thomas Bruce, first Earl of Elgin in the peerage of Scotland and Baron Bruce of Whorlton in the county of York, who seems to have been a man capable of making strong friendships, while his evident good nature and high spirits made him a universal favourite. He did not long survive the Restoration, and was succeeded in 1663 by Robert Bruce, his son, who in the following year was created Earl of Ailesbury, There is no correspondence of importance in this collection during the time that the first Earl held the title. Upon his death in 1685 he was succeeded by his son, Thomas, a man of remarkable character, who added very largely to the family possessions by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Lord Beauchamp, and eventually heiress to her brother William, third Duke of Somerset, through whom the Wiltshire property, and the few letters relating to the Worcester and Somerset families in this collection, came. This second Earl was an ardent supporter of the Stuart cause, and it was in his arms that Charles II. is said to have fallen when seized with his last illness. He took a leading part at the time of the Revolution, bringing James II. back from Faversham to London and accompanying him to Rochester when the King formally abandoned the Government. This Earl afterwards

refused to take the oaths to William and Mary, and being suspected of complicity with Sir John Fenwick's plot, he was arrested and put in the Tower, the shock of which intelligence occasioned the death of his Countess in premature childbirth.* He afterwards obtained the consent of the Government to live at Brussels, where he married Charlotte, Countess of Sannu. By his second wife he was the great-grandfather of the wife of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Many letters to and from him while there will be found; but the bulk of the papers relating to him were printed in his memoirs which were edited for the Roxburghe Club by Mr. W. E. Buckley in 1890. The family estates were managed by his son, Charles, Lord Bruce, who communicated to his father from time to time the doings of himself and his uncles.

Upon the accession of Queen Anne the Earl made strenuous efforts to obtain permission to return to England through the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and other influential sources, but without success, there apparently being some suspicion that he had become a papist. In 1706 he sent his daughter, Elizabeth, to England, to be with her brother upon his marriage with Lady Anne Savile. At this time Lord Bruce had considerable anxiety regarding his sister's leanings towards the Romish Church and her intimacy with the Howards and other Roman Catholic families; and in the correspondence between him and his father upon this subject the broad-minded views of the latter are shown and his disapproval of persecution or any compulsion being used in matters of religion is set out. The young lady seems to have been induced to return to the Protestant faith, and in the following year she was married to Lord Cardigan. The second Earl appears to have made a further unsuccessful attempt to obtain permission to return to England, on the accession of George I., after which he lived on quietly at Brussels, cultivating his garden and fruit trees, as he tells his son, until his death in 1741.

Charles, Lord Bruce, afterwards third Earl of Ailesbury, entered keenly into the political life of the time; and much

* "The child was beautiful, but of smaller size than her other children were at birth. She lived eighteen months, but was never seen to smile, contrary to all her other of my children. It was attributed to her having been conceived in melancholy and the same the whole time after."—*Memoirs of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury.*

correspondence as to the elections at Marlborough, Bedwin, and Ludgarshall, during the first quarter of the 18th century, will be found, which give a considerable insight into the manner of conducting elections at that period. The burgesses of Marlborough had not, apparently, always been so venal as they afterwards became, for it is with the greatest abhorrence that Isaac Bruges, Lady Herbert's agent, acquaints his mistress with the guiltiness of the burgesses there, who were unanimous in opposing the candidate whom she had recommended to them. But at a later date little or no political influence seems to have weighed in the minds of the electors; the only question they appear to have considered was, which side had the freer hand and longer purse. The Duke of Somerset represented the Whig interest and Lord Bruce or the Earl of Ailesbury that of the Tory. The election of 1705 was keenly contested at Marlborough. Roger Williams, about that time mayor of the town, was the Duke's agent, while Charles Beecher represented Lord Bruce's interest, and these two gentlemen seem to have bid for the votes of and threatened the electors in every direct and indirect means in their power. The same practices were observed at the election of the mayor, and at one time two mayors were elected, each of whom, acting as returning officer, returned the political candidates of his own party at the parliamentary election of 1715, and each mayor presented an address to George I. upon his accession, the one through the Duke of Somerset and the other through Lord Bruce. At the mayor's election of 1712, we are told that the Duke of Somerset offered an elector of Marlborough for his vote a pension of 20*l.* per annum for his life and that of his wife, and to make him porter of Sion House; to another he offered a pension of 40*l.* with a post worth another 40*l.* a year; and to others he gave sums of money varying from 20*l.* even up to 250*l.* Again, he promised to educate the son of a burgess and present him to a good living as soon as he was old enough. By securing the mayor, the Duke imagined that the corporation would only admit as burgesses those who would vote in his interest. Whether the Tory party used still larger bribes, or their interest was legitimately stronger, we do not learn, but the Tories won. Many letters upon this subject will be found down to 1720. It

was not surprising, under these circumstances, that the burgesses of Marlborough in 1716 forwarded a very flowery petition to parliament against the Septennial Act, setting out that triennial parliaments were the greatest security to the preservation of liberty. The Septennial Act seems to have led to less corrupt elections, and we hear little more of those at Marlborough in this correspondence.

Very much the same tactics were observed at Great Bedwin, where, at the election of 1705, the electors demanded 6*l.* a man, the money being occasionally paid to the wives of the electors under the pretence of their spinning wool, at 20*s.* the pound. Whichever side failed in the elections immediately accused its opponent of bribery and corruption. The account given in the depositions taken after the election for the purpose of the petition against the return of Sir George Byng and Nicholas Pollexfen, the elected members for Bedwin, is amusing, as illustrating the electioneering tactics then employed. Pollexfen was the first Whig candidate selected, and he gave to each elector 5*l.* for his vote, the recipient entering into a bond for the like amount to vote as desired. Pollexfen looked about for another candidate to stand in the same interest as himself, the borough returning two members. He, with two of the electors, first negotiated with a Mr. Withers, who promised 3*l.* a man, which he afterwards raised to 4*l.*, but this being his limit his services were refused. Eventually the unfortunate admiral, Sir George Byng, came forward and seems to have given an amount varying from 7*l.* to 5*l.* a vote. It was rumoured the night before the election that sixteen voters would give their support to Lord Bruce and Mr. Bruce, the Tory candidates, but upon their intentions becoming known they were kept close prisoners in a room all night under guard of the Whig candidates' servants. The result of the election turned in favour of the Whig interest, whereupon a petition to upset the election on account of bribery was at once sent in; however, as Sir George Byng relinquished his seat on account of his having been elected for Plymouth, Lord Bruce was returned in his stead, but it cost him 200*l.*, which was at the rate of 8*l.* an elector. Naturally, as time went on, and the competition between the parties continued as keen or

became keener, the price of the votes increased, but, as at Marlborough, the Septennial Act appears to have so reduced their marketable value that we hear little or nothing further from Lord Bruce's agent upon the subject after the passing of that Act.

Charles, third Earl of Ailesbury, who was summoned to the House of Lords in the lifetime of his father, did not long hold the Earldom. Upon his death in 1747, without heir male, his Scotch honours devolved upon his cousin, the Earl of Kincardine, while all his English titles became extinct, except the barony of Bruce of Tottenham, which, by special remainder, went to his nephew, Thomas Brudenell, who, in 1780, was created Earl of Ailesbury. This nobleman was much about the court of George III. and held office in the household of Queen Charlotte, with whom he was a great favourite and whose confidence he enjoyed. His diary and letters show him to have been very punctilious in all matters of dress and etiquette; some of his criticisms therefore of persons and court ceremonies, although not evincing much insight into character, mention small details which will not probably be found elsewhere. His diary refers to many points of interest concerning the royal family; while his description of Kew, showing the King's fondness for farming and gardening, the visit of the King and Queen to Whitbread's Brewery, and the accounts of drawing rooms, levees, and balls, and the proceedings in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, are valuable records of one who was a participator in these events. Perhaps the most important matter referred to in the diary is the unhappy state of affairs at court during the King's first attack of insanity, brought about, as the Queen hinted, by the behaviour of the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, especially by the latter, whom she said the King had cautioned against connecting himself with his elder brother's friends. As early as the end of August, 1788, Lord Ailesbury commented in his diary on the looks and behaviour of the King, and from the beginning of November he gives almost a daily bulletin of his royal master's condition, with particulars of the quarrels of the doctors and the progress of the Regency Bill. At the same time we are taken, as it were, behind the scenes of the court life and shown the affectionate

anxiety of the King and Queen for one another, and the great confidence which they both had in Pitt and Lord Thurlow. There are some characteristic letters from Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury as to the state of her treasury and her attempt to reduce the expenditure of her household by denying herself several little improvements and alterations to Frogmore House. The fourth Earl of Ailesbury died in 1814. He appears to have entered very little into the political life of the time, but proved himself a valuable officer of the royal household, and his services were fully appreciated by his sovereign, as is shown by many little distinctions and honours conferred upon him. In 1784 the King and Queen visited the Earl at his house at Tottenham Park, near Marlborough, and they appear to have intended to do the Earl a like honour in the autumn of 1786, when the Countess of Harcourt wrote some curious instructions to Lord Ailesbury as to receiving and treating his proposed royal guests.

Of the early life of his third and only surviving son, Charles, who in 1821 was created Marquis of Ailesbury, there is a great deal of correspondence while he and his tutor, Rev. Thomas Brand, were making the grand tour, especially during their residence at Naples, when we obtain many pieces of gossip about Sir William and Lady Hamilton and the English society with which they were surrounded. It was while here that the somewhat romantic circumstance, recorded on p. 253, which led to Lord Bruce's marriage with Lady Berwick's daughter, occurred.

Of the miscellaneous documents referred to in this collection, perhaps the most important is the sale catalogue of the paintings formerly in the possession of Sir Peter Lely, dated 1682, in which will be found entries of several famous works. As the catalogue gives the painter's name, the subject, size, purchaser, and price paid, it will probably be found to contain valuable material for historians of the fine arts and for collectors. There is a similar but less full catalogue of Mr. Graham's collection of paintings in 1711. At a later date we have an account of the exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1787 at which the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir William Chambers, and Mrs. Damer formed the principal exhibits. There are also references to the decorations by West and Jarvis at St. George's Chapel, Windsor,

and by Wyat at St. James'. We have mention of several well-known actors and actresses, including some criticisms upon Mrs. Siddons. A curious letter will be found from John Walter, founder of the "Times" newspaper, to Lord Ailesbury, dated 20th December 1786, in which he bitterly complains of the treatment he had received regarding his scheme for composing letterpress by words instead of letters. Further information on this scheme will be found on p. 552 of the Calendar of Lord Kenyon's Manuscripts. (Appendix IV. to the Fourteenth Report.)

The chartulary of Muchelney Abbey, which also forms part of the collection of manuscripts preserved at Savernake, is not described in this report, as the Somersetshire Record Society, with the kind permission of the Marquis of Ailesbury, has undertaken to include among their publications at an early date a series of copies and abstracts of its contents. This valuable monastic record will thus be dealt with much more fully and satisfactorily than could be done within the limits to which the Commissioners are restricted when reporting upon manuscripts chiefly of local interest.

Manuscripts of the late Rev. Sir Theophilus H. G. Puleston, B.A.:

This collection relates principally to Ireland and North Wales; the papers referring to the latter district are mostly orders from the commissioners for array as to the raising and disposition of troops during the early part of the Civil War, and also as to some election intelligence of a century later. The Irish correspondence first touches upon the title to the land upon which the Parliament House at Dublin was built, then belonging to the Parry Price family of Bryn-y-pys in the County of Flint, ancestors of Sir Theophilus Puleston, whose forefather, Sir Richard Price, assumed the name of Puleston in 1812 upon inheriting the estates coming to him through his mother, Anne Puleston. The letters from Lord Barrymore and others in Ireland in this collection give us an amusing picture of the somewhat wild and lawless condition of the southern part of that country in the middle of the last century. There are some particulars

as to the arrest of Lord Barrymore for supposed communication with the Pretender in 1744, when his papers at Castle Lyons were examined and a guard placed over the house. Nothing, however, appears to have been found against him, and the matter soon blew over.

There are several letters from one Edmund Spencer, touching upon the news in Ireland, and a memorial from him to the Duke of Marlborough setting out his family history and showing that he was great grandson of the poet of the same name. This collection concludes with a series of letters from Anna Seward, "the Swan of Lichfield," during the latter part of her life, to Mrs. Parry Price, and which are not included in Constable's collection of her letters. Amongst them will be found some interesting particulars of the lives of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby, the ladies of Llangollen.

William Page.

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

DUKE OF SOMERSET,

AT MAIDEN BRADLEY, WILTS.

A Petition of Sir Edward Seymour, Knight, eldest son of the late Duke of Somerset, by Lady Katherine, his first wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir William Fyloll, Knight.

[1553–58.]—"Whereas in the Act of restitution in blood of the said Sir Edward Seymour, which was in anno 7 Edwardi sexti, amongst other things it was enacted that the said King or Commissioners by him appointed, should, by virtue of the same Act, have full power and authority to limit and assign unto the said Sir Edward Seymour out of the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments assured to the issue of the said Duke, begotten of the body of the Lady Anne, his second wife, so much thereof as should fully recompense the same Sir Edward Seymour, as well for all manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments assured to the issue of the said Duke, begotten of the body of the Lady Anne, his second wife, and so much thereof as should fully recompense the same Sir Edward Seymour, as well for all manors, lands, tenements, [and] hereditaments which were given to the said Duke and Lady Katherine in especial tail, as also for all manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments which were the said Lady Katherine's, his mother, and sold by the said Duke without her consent, or for which he took any recompense, etc." And now, forasmuch as the said King is dead, without anything therein done, or Commissioners by him appointed, and also no heir nor successor authorised by the said Act, he prayeth that now by Act of Parliament like authority may be given unto the Queen's Highness, her heirs, and successors, to do in all things concerning the same as the said King might have done by virtue of the said former Act, if he had lived.—*Copy.*

Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Seymour, Knight.

1562, July 5. Greenwich.—"Forasmuch as a meeting and interview betwixt us and [our] good sister and cousin the Queen of Scots is mentioned to be had in the beginning of September next, which we mean shall take effect at our Castle of Nottingham, we, meaning as meet is for such a purpose, to have our Court furnished and replenished with persons of all good qualities and degrees, have appointed you to be one of that number. And therefore will and require you to have good regard thereto, and to present yourself in order with your train to come to the town of Nottingham before the fourth of September, for seeing that the order and array of yourself and company be according to the best of your degree, and meet for the honour and presence of the said interview."—*Signature of the Queen.*

Will of Thomas Marten.

1569, March 26.—Copy of the will of Thomas Marten, servant to Walter Bellond, who died in Guernsey. Bequests to the poor of Totnes and to various persons dwelling there.—*Copy.*

Edward Seymour to Sir John Gilbert.

1575, September 3. Berry Castle.—Your letter to my Lord of Bath is very effectual, seeing, it may be, my Lord doth doubt to authorize me for a Colonel without your honour signify so much. I beg, therefore, you will acquaint Lord Bath I am willing thereunto: then, I am assured my Lord will send me such strength as I may muster, and do what becomes me in that service without danger.—*Seal of Arms.*

Beneath is Sir John Gilbert's answer.—"You move me to write unto my Lord-Lieutenant to appoint you a colonel; formerly, the Deputy-Lieutenants were made Colonels, by the Council. I have, in all good-will, discharged my trained and untrained companies unto you, and now I rest in place of a Deputy Lieutenant and a Colonel over those Hundreds that are allotted to my charge, which I trust you will not desire from me, but that I may have some command, and rather with companies if the enemy should approach."

Sir John Gilbert to Edward Seymour, Esquire.

1575, November 24.—"I have received a letter from my Lord Lieutenant, with a letter from the Lords of Council, for the discharge of the beacons, [of] which I pray you to give notice to the Hundreds." —*Endorsed* "Sir John Gilbert's letter sent with the letter for the discharge of the beacon watches."

David Trevor to Edward Seymour at "The Castle of Berry."

1582, November 18. Stoke Fleming.—I desire you to have some conference with my brother Kirkham, that he and his sister-in-law may have consideration of my wife's portion, and her part of the house in Exeter. Refers to his suit for the "Shire-clerk's Office," and sends such fish as he can get, which he will continue to do weekly.

A Volume containing entries, mostly in abstract, of various orders relative to the Defence of Devonshire, and referring to a volume in which those orders were entered. 1586–1594.

1586, April 14.—Instructions for the head constables etc., for the erecting, and watching of beacons, agreed on at Exeter by Sir William Courtenay, Sir Ralph Dennis, and Sir John Gilbert, Knights, Deputy-Lieutenants.

"First, that they cause in every place of arrival within the hundred, a small beacon, alow by the waterside, to be made, and one greater upon the highest hill next adjoining, as hath been accustomed. The said beacons to be watched day and night, by fit men of good discretion, three by night and one by day. The said beacons not to be fired, but by the advice of the Lieutenant, the next Justice of the Peace, or some other, named by the said Lieutenant, appointed to give advice and direction thereon.

"Item, the watchmen or one of them, upon a number of ships approaching to the coast, shall presently give warning thereof to the next constable, and as near as may be judged what number of ships there are. And the said constable, with all speed to acquaint the next Justice of Peace therewith, or one of them, as aforesaid, appointed, who is presently to take order for firing the beacons, as the cause shall require, and to advertise the Lieutenants thereof with all speed possible.

"Item, that order be taken, that one, two, or three horses for post be appointed at [blank] so as always one, what occasion soever to the contrary, may be always in readiness upon any cause, whereby speedy advertisement may be given . . . . . .

"Item, that the wisest and discreetest men of every parish be appointed to assist the constables, and that they, or one of them inform the watchmen of that charge in this behalf, as is aforesaid, and from time to time, to enquire of all defaults in watching, and the offenders forthwith to be brought before the said Lieutenants, or the next Justice of the Peace, to receive condign punishment for their offence.

"Item, upon the firing of any beacon by the waterside, the trained soldiers, and also all others mustered and charged with armour are to repair presently with their armour and weapons to their Parish Church there to arm themselves, and to remain until they have direction to what place they shall repair to their Captain or Captains, who with their bands upon notice, are forthwith to repair unto the said Lieutenants for their further direction against the enemy.

"Item, that it [be given in] commandment to every person within every parish that they do not [set any furze or] heath on fire after seven of the clock in the afternoon.

"Item, that every parish do provide, and send from time to time sufficient meat and drink for so many persons as shall be set forth within the same parish upon firing of the said beacons, as is aforesaid.

"Item, that every head constable, upon the view and mustering of armour, do certify the Lieutenant of the defects of armour and weapons within their several divisions.

"Item, that if soldiers repair to any other country for service, then every soldier and pioneer must have for his victualing for 20 days 13*s.* 4*d.* a man.

"A muster of 2,000 to be had and armed, besides the trained men, or more if there be armour.

"Item, the coats of horsemen to be red of colour.

"Item, to every regiment 100 of the shot to be on horseback.

"Item, to every regiment 100 pioneers.

"Item, to view the soldiers and armour presently.

"Item, to train in the Whitsun week."

1586–87, February 21.—Instructions for the mustering of trained bands. These include the following:—

"Item, where there were in the year 1585 divers special orders sent to be observed for the mustering of all able people, and for the training of certain numbers, and for the marching and using of their pieces, and to see to the landing places to make there defence, to have pioneers in readiness, to have carriage for victuals, to have number of shot set on horseback, to carry them with speed to the places of descent. Her Majesty commands that all things requisite for the making ready the whole forces to withstand the enemy be put in execution, and that the trained and untrained be put in readiness against that day, that the enemy may be vanquished, as God's goodness, all good subjects doing their parts and all evil subjects made

nnable, there is no doubt but Her Majesty and this realm shall continue in honour and surety.

"Item, where npon the firing of the beacons the snbjects of this realm have been accnstomed heretofore to resort to the seaside in great numbers, in very confnsed and disordered sort, that for the avoiding of the troubles, which the like disorders may breed, and to prevent the like confusion, it is thought meet that upon the firing of the beacons, no man shall put himself in readiness to repair to the sea coasts, but such only as are enrolled and reduced nnder Captains, and others not enrolled to attend, to be employed according to snch directions as they shall receive from the Lientenant or his Deputies.

"Trained . . . . . other Captains to appoint a place for repair of soldiers, ... by direction of the Lieutenants.

"Standing watches at bridges and fords, and thoroughfare towns, one or two discreet gentlemen well affected to be present etc., and honest and substantial men to be present at the watches. Turnpikes to be made npon any occasion, and timber to be in readiness.

"Captains of the trained and untrained not to depart out of the country without license of the Lieutenant."

1586[–87], March 14. From the Council.—Sir Richard Greenfield to have the view of all the trained soldiers.

1586[–87], March 17.—The Qneen's letter to the Lord Lientenant for the mustering of tinners in Devonshire; this to be at his direction. The privileges of the Stannary not to be infringed; to assist Sir Richard Greenfield, and Carew Rawley (Raleigh) in this service. The bands to be employed both in and out of the country.

1587, April 7.—Orders agreed upon by the Lord Lientenant at Exeter. These relate to firing of beacons, etc., "upon show of 10 sail of ships that shall offer any attempt of landing," the beacons to be repaired unto by the next Justice, a constable, etc., and by them fired. "Young gentlemen and others of the best ability" to be exercised in the trained bands, and to be "compounded" among the trained companies, as parcel of their nnmbers.

Mr. Humphry Moore to be Provost-Marshal.

1587, October 9.—The Council's letter for pntting the whole country in readiness for defence.

1587, October 22.—Orders agreed upon by the Lord Lieutenant at Exeter. A view of the whole shire to be taken on November 2, etc.

1587, November 29.—The Council's letter to pnt the connty in readiness and to have "special care for Plymouth, and to bend the forces that way, for that Plymonth is most to be donbted."

1587, December 7.—"Horse proportioned for the whole shire, which was certified to the Lords of the Council." South Division, under the charge of Gawen Champernowne, Esquire, 73; North Division, under the charge of Hngh Pollard, Esquire, 67; East Division, "with the help of Crediton, Wonford, and West Budleigh Hundreds;" part of the Sonth Division nnder the charge of Roger Courtenay, Esquire, 60.

1587–88, Jannary 11.—"The how, and in what manner 4,000 men, in serviceable sort, shall be conducted and laid out of the county of Devon, unto the Lord Marquis, Her Majesty's Lientenant in the county of Dorsetshire; according to the tenor of my Lords of the Council's letters to the Lord Lieutenant in the county of Devon."

The number of men to be made up as follows:—"Shot," 1,600; "bows," 800; "pikes," 800; "bills," 800 = 4,000. Sir William Courtenay, Knight, to be General for the whole army of Dorsetshire; Sir Thomas Dennis, Knight, George Cary, Hugh Pollard, and Anthony Monk, Esquires, to be colonels, and to appoint for themselves captains; every captain to have a muster-roll.

The army to be divided thus:—East Division, 1,600 men; South, 800; and North, 1,600 = 4,000.

East Division.—Sir William Courtenay, 800 men, to be appointed by himself for his own guard; Sir Thomas Dennis to have 300 men under his own ensign, and to appoint two captains more, of 250 men apiece.

South Division.—George Cary, Esquire, to have 800 men, whereof 300 to himself under his own ensign, and to appoint two captains more, for 250 men apiece.

North Division.—Hugh Pollard and Anthony Monk, Esquires, each to have 800 men divided as above.

1587–88, March 15.—Orders agreed on at Exeter, "That the great "ordnance, powder, and shot, carriages, etc. shall be placed in Ash- "burton by Sir John Gilbert and George Cary, of Cockington. The "rest of the powder, match, and lead in three equal parts; the Earl of "Bath for the North, Sir William Courtenay and Sir Thomas Dennis "for the East; the said Sir John Gilbert and George Cary for the "South. The sending of the forces out of this county to the Lord "Marquis is to be done by post, and not by firing of beacons, etc."

1587, November 23.—Receipt given by Roger Papworth for the receipt of ordnance, powder, &c.:—

"Sakers of cast-iron -	2
"Falcons „ -	2
"Minions „ -	2

"In all, six pieces well mounted upon carriages, with wheels, shod with iron.

"Ladles - -	9
"Sponges - -	6
"Axletrees - -	6
"Spare wheels, shod with iron - -	3 pair.
"Bullets of iron for the said pieces (sorts twenty) - -	120
"Powder - - -	78 barrels.
"Match - -	8 'fates,' 1 barrel.
"Lead in pigs -	16
"Whetstones of lead -	20"

1588, June 15.—Letter from the Council forbidding captains and leaders to be absent from the shire, and no trained soldier (under pain of 40 days imprisonmont) to be absent, on view of the forces; all beacons to be matched, &c. A Provost-Marshal to be appointed to assist the Justices in punishing vagrants.

1588, June 27.—Letter from the Council directing 3,000 trained soldiers, well furnished with armour, to be ready, on an hour's warning to repair to Court to attend the Queen's person, or to such other place as shall be appointed; "and so likewise the forces of the horses of this county."

1588, July 11.—Orders by the Lord-Lieutenant to be published generally, that all captains, leaders, and soldiers, hold themselves in readiness.

"All persons of what degree soever, both horsemen and footmen that shall refuse to show their armour and weapons to their captains, and all persons whose armour and furniture shall not be found serviceable, for the first offence shall be put into the stocks one whole day, publicly; and for the second offence to the gaol, for ten days, etc.

"Item, all sellers of unserviceable weapons, ill powder, and match, &c., shall be punished.

"Item, none to be appointed to watch the beacons by night, or ward by day, but such as are sufficient and discreet persons; and the watchmen to fetch their watchword with the constables or tythingmen to come out at sunset, and depart at sun-rising; and so the wardsmen to be appointed; and the offenders to be punished by the discretion af the Lieutenants.

"Item, if the constables be found faulty and negligent, they shall be imprisoned 10 days, by the Lord-Lieutenant, or his Deputies.

"Item, Justices to be aiding: and these articles to be published in Parish Churches, &c.

"Item, all the numbers of men over and above the trained bands, after the rate of 5,000, that are armed according to the certificate of 6,000, are forthwith to be put into bands; and gentlemen of good behaviour to be appointed captains and leaders, under the lieutenants and colonels in their divisions.

"Item, the constables to provide 10 days victuals for the soldiers of every parish, or money, after the rate of viii*d.* the day, for so long as they shall be in service."

1588, July 21.—The Council's letter to Sir Walter Raleigh for the delivery of muster-rolls of the tinners, both horse and foot.

Names of the colonels in the courts of the Stannaries:—Plympton Stannary, William Stroode, Esquire, 100 men; Tavistock Stannary, John Copleston, Esquire, 100 men; Chagford and Ashburton Stannary, Adrian Gilbert, Esquire, 100 men [each].

[Answer from Sir Walter Raleigh to the above letter]. "I have appointed four captains to every the aforesaid colonels, to bring all the able tinners and trained bands within their several Courts, to their said colonels at any place they will command, and have given in charge, and taken order with every the said colonels that their trained soldiers being in all 400, which is 100 to every Court shall be, upon any invasion, at your Lordship's commandment anywhere within the county of Devon or to any other place according to the Council's directions."

1588, July 28.—The Council's letter for sending up to London 2,000 armed footmen to guard the Queen's person, to be in London on August 10.

1588, August 7.—Mr. Secretary Walsingham's letters for the stay of the 2,000 soldiers appointed for the guard of Her Majesty's person, &c.

1589, May 14.—The Council's letter to put in readiness horsemen and footmen and to keep watch and ward.

1590, August 31.—The Council's letter for a general muster to be made and to supply wants of officers and men.

1590, September 21.—The Council's letter to dispense with general musters "by reason of the sickness," yet desiring officers to take a general view of armour and weapons.

1590, October 26.—The Council's letter "that upon further intelli- "gence out of Britain, all forces appointed for the guard of the town of "Plymouth be forthwith reviewed, furnished, and put in readiness, with "their captains and leaders. And thereupon to give notice to Sir "Francis Drake, that upon knowledge had from him of the needful use "of their service, they be sent to him, with captains, meet to conduct "and govern them, taking also for the places of their repair and the "numbers needful." On receipt of the Council's letter, the Lord Lieutenant required a meeting at Torrington on 10th November, and there took order accordingly. The Orders agreed upon are set out and relate to the apportionment of men.

1594, August 23.—The Lord Lieutenant's letter to his Deputy-Lieutenants for a contribution towards the fort of Plymouth by the Queen's direction and a particular clause in the same letter to Sir Francis Drake to Sir John Gilbert for the levying 300 soldiers for the defence thereof.

1594, September 16.—"My cousin Champernowne's letter, that the Companies of Ermington and Plympton shall be in readiness" for the guard of the fort and town of Plymouth.

1594, September 17.—"Sir Francis Drake's letter and mine" touching the 300 soldiers for the guard of Plymouth.

Muster Book of the Hundred of Stanborough.

1592.—The names of the men who mustered for each township, and the weapons they supplied.

Nicholas Allen, deputy-purveyor to Edward Seymour, sheriff of Devon.

1593[94], March 1. Plymouth.—I have taken up, in the North Division, 23 oxen for the Queen's service, and have given my bills for them to be paid by your Worship at the assizes. There is one Blackcoler, a butcher in Dartmouth, who I understand, goes about to kill 20 oxen, I know not for what service. I am to entreat you to command him to forbear till the Queen be served, which will be in about eight days, otherwise the service will be greatly hindered, "and I shall be "enforced to take gentlemen's provision from them, which course I "would be loath to take."

Matters agreed upon at the Chapter House [at Exeter] by the Justices of the Peace.

1594, October 3.—1. First, the answering of the Lords of the Council's letters touching the Subsidy; for answer thereunto, there is a letter written unto their Lordships.

2. Item, to consider of her Highness' letters, directed to the Earl of Bath, for a contribution to Plymouth; for answer it is agreed that a letter shall be written to the Earl of Bath, and that the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace shall use the best means they can to draw the country to contribute to that charge, and that every of them at their next meeting shall signify what they have done in that behalf.

3. Item, to agree together touching the 200*li.*, which was laid forth by Sir Thomas Dennis for fish; how the same is to be levied; for answer thereunto, it is likewise agreed that the Deputy Lieutenants and the Justices of the Peace shall use the best persuasions to the country that the same may be levied, and to certify what they have done at their meeting as aforesaid.

4. Item, to consider touching the continuance of the contribution towards the yearly charge of Her Majesty's household. It is agreed that the contribution shall continue, and the money to be collected, and brought in at the next Easter sessions.

5. Item, to consider of the gaol and the accounts thereof. Mr. Sparrye hath accounts, and he to consider of the same.

6. Item, to take order for the bringing in of the money of Bridewell.

7. Item, touching the maimed soldiers.

8. Item, for the staying and transporting of all kind of corn, biscuit, and beer. It is agreed that special commandments shall be given to all constables, and letters to be written to the mayors of every port, as also to the customers, searchers, controllers, and other officers of every port, that no kind of corn and grain, biscuit, and beer, hereafter shall be transported out of any port, creek, or other place, &c.

9. Lastly, it is agreed that the Justices of every division shall put down and lessen the multitude of alehouses, or tippling houses, now in *esse*, at their discretion.

ORDERS made and agreed upon at EXETER, by SIR WILLIAM COURTENAY SIR THOMAS DENNIS, Knights, HUGH FORTESCUE, and GEORGE CARY, of COCKINGTON, Esquires.

1595, August 12.—"First, for the defence of the town of Plymouth. If the enemy shall give any attempt to land there, it is agreed that Mr. Richard Champernowne with his band of 200 men, and Mr. William Crymes with his band of 100 men, upon an hour's warning, by notice from the Mayor, shall repair thither to join with the forces of the said town. And to second them it is ordered also that Mr. Coplestone and Mr. Stroode, with 100 men apiece of the tinners, upon the like notice, shall repair to the said town, and that special letters be written to them particularly for the accomplishment thereof.

"That the Lieutenants in their several divisions do write their letters to the Mayors, and other magistrates of the corporate towns, that the proportions of powder and match, heretofore appointed by them to be kept in store for the service of the county, may be forthwith in perfect readiness. And that the said Mayors and Magistrates do signify to the said Lieutenants in writing, again under their hands, whether the same stores be in perfect readiness or not, and this to be done without any unnecessary delay.

"To write to Mr. Thomas Fulford, signifying unto him their Lordship's pleasures for the disposing of his band of men to Sir William Courtenay and Sir Thomas Dennis, according to the tenor of their Lordships' letters in that behalf.

"To draw a form of a precept, therein containing so many particular things, for the furtherance and speedy accomplishment of this service as occasion shall require, from time to time, to the end that one uniform order therein may be observed through the whole shire.

"To write to their Lordships that the forces of men, armour, and weapons, which have been imposed upon the clergy in this Diocese, and also imposed and charged upon such persons as are privileged in

the jurisdictions of the Stannaries, may be commanded to join with the rest of the forces of the country, by notice from the Lord Lieutenant or his Deputy Lieutenants in their several Divisions, for defence against the invasion of the enemy.

"That there be a general muster taken by the Lieutenants in their several Divisions, of the footmen, the 10th of September next, and the horsemen to be viewed and mustered the 20th of the same month; for the East at Honiton; for the South at Totnes and Plympton, the same 20th day, and the next day after; and for the North at Torrington. And it is also ordered and agreed that Thomas Prideaux the younger, gentleman, shall be captain of the cornet of horse for the East, Captain Acton for the cornet of horse in the South, and Mr. Lewis Pollard for the cornet of horse in the North.

"The muster rolls to be made perfect and certified to the Lord Lieutenant before Michaelmas, or at Michaelmas Sessions at the furthest.

"It is agreed that Mr. Cary shall have into his charge the number of men that are to be taken in the Hundred of Haytor for defence of Torbay, until their Lordships' pleasures shall be further known touching the ordering of the difference between Sir John Gilbert and the said Mr. Cary.

"To write to the Lord Lieutenant that his Lordship will be pleased to lie some time in Exeter in this troublesome state, for the more speedy and readier conference with his Lordship about all services that may happen, and the better expedition of all manner of intelligences which shall be requisite to be considered concerning the same.

"It is also ordered that such gentlemen, and others of credit, as do inhabit near to the places of descent, shall, upon notice of the enemy's approach, draw the inhabitants thereabouts to those places of landing that shall seem necessary, before the repair of the special Captains, and there do their best endeavours to impeach the enemy till the said Captains shall repair with more force.

"That warning be given by the Lieutenants in their several divisions as well to the Justices of the Peace as to all other gentlemen, that they have in readiness all the furnitures for service on horse, as well for petronels as all other furniture for horse, to be prepared in perfect readiness to be viewed and mustered on the days before expressed, according to former orders in that behalf set down.

"Plymouth:—Mr. Richard Champernowne, Mr. William Stroode, Mr. John Copleston, Mr. William Crymes. Salcombe:—Mr. William Courtenay. Longsands and Blackpool:—Mr. Thomas Ameredith, Mr. Roope of Little Dartmouth. Dartmouth:—the Mayor of the town with the rest of the masters, and Mr. Arthur Upton. Torbay:—Mr. Cary. Salterton:—Sir Thomas Dennis. Sidmouth:—Mr. William Drake. Ilfracombe and Woolacombe Sands:—Mr. Philip Pyne, Mr. Hugh Acland, or any other that the Lord Lieutenant shall appoint."

Instructions touching the expected Invasion of the Spaniards on Devon and Cornwall.

1595, August 12.—"First, that all beacons be truly watched and warded by night as by day by persons of good discretion, viz., three at each beacon by night, and two in the day at the least.

"(2.) That the said beacons be daily and nightly viewed by the constables and such other sufficient persons, near resident, as shall be

thereunto appointed, that it may be seen whether the watchers and warders do accomplish their duties in that behalf.

"(3.) That widows and aged persons which are of sufficiency in wealth and living, do bear the charge of fit and able men for this service, as well as the rest of Her Majesty's subjects.

"(4.) That such persons as shall offend, either in not finding sufficient men to watch and ward and shall neglect their duties in that behalf, shall be committed to the common gaol of the county by the next Deputy Lieutenant or Justice of the Peace, there to remain, by the space of xx days without bail or mainprise.

"(5.) That the bulwarks in all places of descent be forthwith erected and strongly made, for the safety of the subjects and annoying of the enemy at his approach. And that such sufficient scope as the soldiers which are to service there, to give the repulse, may have space convenient to manage all sorts of weapons which are to be used there to impeach the landing of the enemy.

"(6.) That all manner of soldiers as well the trained as untrained numbers be commanded to repair to their captains upon the firing of the beacons, or other notice of the Lord Lieutenant or his deputies in their several divisions, with all their weapons and armour in serviceable sort to attend such service as shall be required.

"(7.) That there be also in readiness for each shot, these proportions of good and serviceable powder, matches, and bullets, viz.:—For each caliver two pounds; and for each musketeer six pounds, and that the constable of each parish have the custody of the same in such sort as it may be safely kept, and delivered in time of service by order from the Lieutenants in their several divisions.

"(8.) That there be also provided ten days' victuals for each soldier, or money to prepare the same, at the time they shall be commanded to march with their captains.

"(9.) That there be posts appointed as well on horse as on foot, in each parish for the more expedition to be used for all intelligence, as occasion shall require.

"(10.) That there be also ready a convenient number of horse for setting the shot on horseback for the more speedy repair to the places of descent, and for carriage of victual, and furniture, and other necessary things belonging to the service.

"(11.) That there be prepared in a readiness likewise, in each parish a certain number of pioneers with their tools, which are also to be commanded to attend the captains to the places of service, and by them to be directed from time to time to such service as shall be requisite for them to perform.

"(12.) That commandment be given that no manner of beacons be fired without special direction from one of the Lieutenants or some Justice of the Peace next adjoining at the least."

The Council to the Earl of Bath, Lord-Lieutenant, and the Deputy-Lieutenants of Devonshire.

1595, August 17. Greenwich.—"Whereas by our late letters directed to the Deputy-Lieutenants of that county of Devon in the absence of your Lordship, it was ordered and required for the more furtherance and advancement of Her Majesty's service, especially any descent that might happen to be made in Torbay, that George Cary of Cockington, Esquire, should have the conduction and commandment of all bands, trained and untrained, near unto his house, and bordering upon Torbay,

and that Sir John Gilbert should have the leading and commandment of such as were near unto his own dwelling house of Greenland, &c. as more at large is contained in our said letters. Forasmuch as Sir John Gilbert hath made known unto us his great indisposition of body, and therefore made suit to be discharged of those bands, to the end Her Majesty, through his default might receive no defect or prejudice in case of need, which we take to be very carefully and dutifully done by him we have therefore thought it expedient to pray and require your Lordship to appoint such trained bands, and others, as were directed to the charge of Sir J. Gilbert, to the conduction and commandment of Edward Seymour, Esquire, who in his place is thought fit to have that charge, and that Mr. George Cary have the conduction and government of such as were, by our said late letters, appointed for the descent at Torbay." *Copy, attested by the Earl of Bath.*

Sir John Gilbert to Edward Seymour.

1595, August 24. Compton.—"I am now to acquaint you with my actions in these my great imperfectness and lameness of my legs." I have moved the Council to be discharged from the care of the trained and untrained bands which I have asked may be committed to you.

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour.

1595, September 5. Tawstock.—Is very glad it has pleased the Lords of the Council to commend to him "that regiment of men, armour, and "weapons, which before this was to committed the charge of Sir John "Gilbert." Has written to the Deputy-Lieutenants to authorize him one of the Colonels.—*Signed. Seal of Arms.*

Orders of the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Devon.

1595[-96], January 14. Exeter.—"It is ordered that for the 4,000 men that are to be sent out of Devon into Cornwall or Dorset, Sir William Courtenay shall be General and have chief command.

"It is also ordered that letters be written to the Lords of the Council that it may please their Lordships to give order that 4,000 pounds of powder and 4,000 pounds of match may be sent into the country for a supply of all wants in that behalf, and at Her Majesty's prices. And for the defrayment hereof the prices being known, a collection to be made in equal sort in every division.

"It is ordered that there shall be four captains appointed for the 400 pioneers at the direction of the General.

"It is ordered that if the General with his forces shall be commanded for Dorsetshire, then the rendezvous to be at the Hill End above Exminster, and if for Cornwall the rendezvous to be at Hingston Down.

"It is ordered that there shall be provided for the whole number of men, as well soldiers as pioneers, and all other persons that are to be employed in the service, 10 days victual.

"It is ordered that there shall be to every 100 men 50 horses for carriage of victuals and other provision.

"It is ordered that 500 men that are to be brought to the General from the South Division are to be taken in the Hundreds of Crediton,

West Budleigh, Wonford, and part of Exminster, under the leading of Mr. Cary of Cockington, and Mr. Thomas Reynell, Esquires.

"It is ordered that the footmen, armour, and weapons belonging to the clergy (except the Lord Bishop and the Canons of the Close of Exeter) shall in each Division be compounded among the bands of footmen there, and the horses to the captains of the horsemen in the said several divisions among the rest of the horsemen.

"It is ordered that no person whatsoever that from henceforth shall be enrolled into any colonel's or captain's bands, shall be entertained into any other men's service, after the same enrolment; but if any such be, to serve their captains notwithstanding, both in times of service and trainings. And also that none shall be admitted to be head constables or petty constables in any part of the shire.

"It is ordered that for the increase of armour, the Lieutenants in their several divisions shall do their best endeavours by good persuasions to increase and raise such number of pikes and muskets among the subjects that are of ability, and not yet sufficiently charged already, to increase the same, and that such persons as shall refuse to accomplish the said rates to be committed to the gaol for their offences in that behalf by the said Lieutenants.

"It is ordered that there shall be trainings of all the numbers of the enrolled bands in March next, viz., the first week of March in the East, the second week for the North, and the third week for the South Divisions. And the Muster-Master to give his attendance in every of those places to view the regiments, and every particular band belonging to the same.

"It is ordered that whereas there are certain young gentlemen and others of good ability and apt for service, that are neither entertained in service, nor enrolled in any bands for the service of her Majesty, that every Lieutenant shall cause such persons to be compounded into bands among the rest of the forces of the country, as they shall lie conveniently for the purpose, and if any shall refuse to perform the same to be sent to the Lords of the Council with the cause.

"It is ordered that the Lieutenants in their divisions shall write to all mayors, constables, and all other Her Majesty's officers, in every port town and other towns, to examine all unknown persons, and if they find cause, to bring them before the next Justice of the Peace to be further dealt withal, as the cause shall require.

"It is ordered that every particular captain shall certify his colonel the names and surnames of the several officers of his band before the last of February next, and the colonels to certify the same to the Lord Lieutenant before the 20th of March then next following.

"It is also ordered that the watching of beacons shall be renewed on the first day of March next, and the bulwarks upon the sea-coast that are decayed to be re-edified by the same time.

"It is ordered that all the light horsemen and petronels, shall be prepared in readiness, kept in the stable, and mustered and trained at the same days and places that the footmen are appointed to be trained in.

"It is further ordered that the Lieutenants in the several divisions shall carefully see that all other able persons, which are to remain at home in their parishes in the time of service, be commanded to continue at their houses and with their friends and masters in quiet sort, and not in anywise to stir, but as they shall be commanded by the Lieutenants, or the next Justice, by the commandment of the Lieutenants, and for the better ordering hereof that in each division the constables of the Hundreds and petty constables, with the assistance of such gentlemen and other well staid persons, shall be required to see the same from

time to time accomplished. And after the departure of the main army, that the constables in the parish do publish this in their parish churches on the Sabbath days. And such as shall be found to disobey this order to be punished according to the law martial."

The Council to the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of Peace for Devonshire.

1595–96, January 18. Richmond.—The Queen has found it convenient to have her navy and certain companies of soldiers for land service, in readiness to be victualled "with all possible speed," for her service, for certain months, and has directed her "household servants," James Quarles, and Marmaduke Darrell, Surveyors-General of victuals for the navy, to make provision in different counties, according to the sufficiency of the county. 400 quarters of wheat, 200 oxen, and 200 flitches of bacon are required from Devonshire; these to be delivered at Plymouth.—*Copy.*

A Note of Provisions taken for the Queen's Service within the County of Devon.

1596, April 24. Plymouth.—The wheat is reckoned at 8*s.* the bushel of 16 gallons, and the bacon at 4*d.* per lb. From the East Division :—Wheat, 66 quarters; bacon, 66 flitches, weighing 1,935½ lbs.; and 32 oxen, valued at 204*li.* 10*s.* From the North Division :—Wheat, 40 quarters; bacon, 67 flitches, weighing 2,376 lbs.; and 24 oxen, valued at 139*li.* 10*s.* From the South Division :—Wheat, 61 quarters, 7¾ bushels; bacon, 36 flitches, weighing 1,235 lbs.; and 100 oxen, valued at 636*li.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Contributions for Light Horse and Petronels.

1596, April 26.—The names of such gentlemen as are, and have been, charged with light horses and petronels in the part of the South Division within the Hundreds under Mr. Seymour's colonelship.

Certificate, delivered by Mr. Cary to the Lord Lieutenant, of the "Places of Descent in the South and East Divisions."

1596, June 25.—Mr. Seymour's colonelship reacheth from Plymouth to Dartmonth.

Mr. Cary's from Dartmouth to Exmouth.

Sir Thomas Dennis from Exmouth to Axmouth.

For Plymoutb, Sir Ferdinando Gorges with her Majesty's garrison, and to assist him :—

Mr. Champernowne with 200,

Mr. Crymes with 100,
Mr. Copleston with 100,
Mr. Stroode with 100.
} Tinners { With the forces of Plymouth, which is 500 armed.

For Salcomb, Mr. William Courtenay, with the assistance of the constables and other officers there, and to be backed by Mr. Webber with 150 trained men, being parcel of Mr. Seymour's regiment.

Long Sands and Blackpool to be defended by Mr. Ameredith and Mr. Roope, and to be backed by Mr. Seymour with his own trained band.

Dartmouth to be defended by the mayor of the said town, and to be backed by Mr. Seymour, with his trained band of the one side of the river, and by Mr. Cary of the other side of the river.

Torbay to be defended by Mr. Cary, who, for that there are many places of descent within the said bay, he hath appointed Mr. Huddey, with the assistance of the constables, to defend Brixham and Churston.

Mr. Kirkham for Paignton.

Mr. Cary for Cockington.

Mr. Rudgeway for Tormoham.

Mr. Carew, of Haccomb, for Teignmouth.

Mr. Tottell for Dawlish and the west part of Exmouth, with the constables there adjoining, and to be backed by Mr. Banfield and Mr. Reynell, with every of them a band of 200 trained men, being parcel of Mr. Cary's regiment.

[The Earl of Essex] to the Lords of the Council.

[1596, June.]—Giving an account of his proceedings with the land and sea forces.—*Fully calendared under date of receipt, viz.* :—13 *June, in Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1595–67, *p.* 231.—*Copy.*

The Council to George Cary, J.P. "one of the Compounders for provisions for Her Highness' house, in the County of Devon."

1596, July 1. "The Court."—They learn by his late letter that the county is unwilling to contribute the charges imposed upon it for "setting out ships, &c." It is paid cheerfully by other counties, and he is desired to return the names of those persons who are obstinate in refusing payment.—*Copy.*

Statement of the Forces in Devonshire.

1596, July 7.—Colonel Edward Seymour, Esquire; Captains, Richard Champernowne, Edward Gyles, Nicholas Webber, and William Wrey, Esquires. "This Colonelship reacheth from Plymouth to Dartmouth." For Plymouth, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, with Her Majesty's garrison, which is 500 armed men, has to assist him, Mr. Champernowne with 200 trained men, Mr. Crymes 100, Mr. Copleston 100 tinners, and Mr. Stroode 100. Long Sands and Blackpool to be defended by Mr. Amcredith and Mr. Roope, and to be backed by Mr. Edward Gyles, with 150 trained men. Dartmouth to be defended by the Mayor, and to be backed with "myself, with mine own trained companies on the one side of the river, and by Mr. Cary on the other side."

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour, High Sheriff of Devon.

1596, July 16.—"Whereas you write unto me that my cousin Champernowne hath not sent any of his trained bands to Plymouth according to the late orders, . . . but hath intruded upon you in sending thither divers companies of your untrained men, some lying in Tavistock and Lifton Hundreds, and other places, keeping back his own trained bands of 200, etc., I assure you I am not well pleased therewith, and so will I signify unto him."—*Signed.*

LETTER BOOK OF EDWARD SEYMOUR FROM JULY 1596 TO APRIL 1597.

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour, Esquire.

1596, September 12. Tawstock.—"I have received your letter by this messenger, for the which I do hereby give you most hearty thanks, and touching the repair of the officers to Sir Ferdinando Gorges at Plymouth, I wish the same might be so ordered, as thereby no discontent should grow to the people, as I have formerly manifested by my letters, and the rather, for that not long since I received a letter from my cousin, Mr. Walter Raleigh, (of whose death you do now advertise, and for the which I am sorry) that the companies of the tinners should be forborn from henceforth to be drawn thither, unless it be at the time of present service against the enemy, the which letter of his I had an intent to have answered very shortly, and yet mean no less, if this report of his death be not true. And as I am beholden to you for your well-wishing towards me concerning the office of the Warden of the Stanneries being a charge that I think Her Majesty will lay upon some person nearer to the Court and of more sufficiency than myself, even so I do wish that her Highness would in the place of Sir John Gilbert, admit you to a Lieutenant in this country, as the rest of the gentlemen now in commission of Lieutenancy are, for that I am thoroughly persuaded of your good service in that behalf."

The Queen to the Earl of Bath.

1596, October 10. The Manor of Nonsuch.—"For that we have great cause to see the state of our realm of Ireland strengthened with more forces, both against sundry rebels not yet subdued or pacified, as also against certain Spaniards attempting to invade the same realm, we have resolved to send more forces thither out of sundry parts of this realm, amongst which we have appointed some numbers to be levied, and sent out of that our county of Devon into Ireland by the way of the Severn. And therefore we will and require you, as our Lieutenant of the same, to cause the number of 300 men to be levied, mustered, and made ready, within that county of Devon, causing good choice to be made of able men, inhabitants in the said shire, and the same to be well armed and weaponed in such manner as shall be prescribed unto you by letters from our Privy Council, and to commit the charge of the said men to such persons as shall be likewise named unto you by our said Council.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1596, October 12. The Court of Nonsuch.—"Whereas Her Majesty hath by her special letters commanded and authorised you to cause within the county of Devon, to be levied, and put in readiness 300 footmen to be sent for her service into Ireland, referring you by the same letters to such further and more particular directions as from us of Her Majesty's Privy Council you shall receive in that behalf. We do therefore give you to understand, first, that you are to cause to be provided men fit and serviceable for the war, and those to be armed in such sort as of every 100 (abating six in the hundred for dead pays), the one-half may be shot, and the rest pikes with corselets, and of the

shot the one-half muskets, by which reckoning, the whole number to be levied in that county is 282. The charge of which men we have appointed unto three several captains, viz., Captain Cheston, Captain Pooley, and Captain Garrett, men of knowledge and discretion, whom we will send unto you very shortly, among which three you are to distribute indifferently the number of those soldiers, causing to every of them to be delivered 94, unto whom, for the more speedy despatch of the service, and more ease of the country, there is imprested one week's wages for the soldiers, at the rate of 4*s.* 8*d.* a man, by the week, to serve for their conduct to the sea-side. And for themselves (the said captains), and their officers, an imprest is also delivered of one month's entertainment. Your Lordship is moreover to cause coats to be provided for the beforesaid soldiers of good and strong cloth, well lined, of such colour as yourself shall think most convenient; towards the charge of which coats Her Majesty maketh allowance of 4*s.* every coat, in all 56*l.* 8*s.* for 282 men."

1596. November 2.—Warrant from Edward Seymour and Richard Champernowne, appointing Charles Champernowne to conduct 94 soldiers to Barnstaple.

1596, October 22.—Table of the number of men for service in Ireland, levied in each division of the county of Devon, and the cost of levying the same.

The Lords of the Council to the Lord Keeper.

1596, October 31. Richmond.—Authorising the renewal of the commission of Lieutenancy of the county of Devon to the Earl of Bath, and the appointment of Edward Seymour, Esquire, as a Deputy Lieutenant of the same county.

The Earl of Bath to the Mayor, Trained Soldiers, and Others of the town of Totnes.

1596, November 6. Tawstock.—Understanding that you of the town of Totnes have refused to attend upon my cousin Seymour, being colonel of a regiment of men in that part of the county, unto whom you are allotted for service in war, I command you, upon your allegiance, to follow the directions of my said cousin, your colonel.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1596, December 2. Whitehall.—"Whereas her Majesty hath given present direction that so many of the 300 soldiers as were levied in the County of Devon under your Lord Lieutenancy, and were sent to the port of Barnstaple to be there embarked for the service of Ireland, and were not, at the time our letters came thither, already departed from thence, should again be returned for this time into the several counties whence they were levied under the conduct of the Lieutenants of the several bands, to whom there is allowance given of 3*s.* per diem, for so many days as may serve for the return of the soldiers, and also 8*d.* a day for every soldier to return into the county where he was levied. And for their armour, weapons, and coats there is order taken, the same are left with the Mayor of the said Port to be by him safely laid up and kept to serve them at such

time as there may be occasion again to employ them. We have thought good to signify thus much to your Lordship, and to require you to give directions, that the foresaid soldiers that were levied in that county, and now sent back again, may be returned to their several places where they did dwell and remain, before they were levied, and commanded to be in a readiness upon any warning hereafter given unto your Lordship to repair again to the foresaid port, where their coats, armour, and weapons, are kept and preserved to serve them at such time as there shall be direction given to employ them."

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Edward Seymour.

1596. December 14. The Fort at Plymouth.—"I am exceeding sorry for your ill-health and will pray for your recovery. Look, what you do determine with your and my cousin Cary, I will assent unto. Concerning the men of Plymouth and the Creek parishes, we have done nothing, in respect of the want of your presence, but have deferred it unto some other time when you shall find yourself best at leisure."

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour.

1596, December 22. Tawstock.—"I do acknowledge myself very much beholden to you for your continual advertisements of such occurrences as have happened to your good self to make me partaker of, and this last of all I take right thankfully, seeing it is a probable confirmation of much of the former intelligence that I had received from you and Mr. Cary with others concerning the wreck of many of the King of Spain's ships. It argueth therefore that God in His providence hath ordained the same to some other purpose for our good, whereof I rest in good hope."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1597, April 7. Whitehall.—Ordering that 300 men formerly impressed for service in Ireland, and sent to Barnstaple, and afterwards returned back, to be kept in readiness, shall be re-enrolled and conducted to the same port.

"Crispin Norrys' Discovery of Speeches delivered by one Browne."

[1596, August.]—The speeches of a merchant that came from Nancy the month of August, 1596, and is one of the company of Mr. Hill, a traitor, that fled out of England at the death of Babington, a false traitor found, and put to death. This merchant is servant to Benedict Webb, a merchant dwelling near about Bristol. By report this fellow's name is one Cotbeard, or Cotbeckebrowne, I know not which of this two. He denieth our "most gracious Queen Elizabeth to be the supreme head of the Church" and further he saith that "all such Bishops, and Ministers of God's Word that are "married are whoremasters, and their children be bastards, and the "wife a whore;" to this is my witness one Mr. Hugh Webb. Also

for that he denieth our Queen to be Sovereign Head, my witness is Nicholas Straw. More he sayeth, that "all our doctors, and preachers, be but blockheads," to this Hill, "in respect of learning." And further, upon some speeches, he said, that "God send our Queen to reign as many days as she had years," and thereafter to colour out the matter he said, and "as many years as she had days," being reproved for the same. And further he sayeth "it is not lawful for any person as artificers to look in the Bible," and of this he taketh his proof out of Ecclesiasticus, whereabout I cannot tell; my witness to this is Mr. Hugh Webb. And more he would have trended one or two out of the gates to . . . . them to have some conference with his wicked religion, which was one Edward Sothward, and one William Brown. And further he said that "he that was like to be Lord Treasurer was a Papist," and divers others of the best, as I take it, the witness of this was Nicholas Straw, and "if he were in Cheapside he would say that he was a Papist," and further he said, he was "a Catholic Apostolic and Roman."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1596, September 25. Greenwich.—Remitting for his judgment the points in controversy between Champernowne and Seymour. Champernowne asks for a complete regiment, in like manner as Seymour and Cary have them, which he desires to have raised by the allowance of a portion out of Seymour's "charge." His reasons are, "that his part in "the division is much less than Mr. Seymour's, and yet his occasions "of service are much more. That out of his hundred not only 250 men "are appointed, and upon any occasion to be drawn away for defence of "Plymouth, but also a great part of the most sufficient men, being "tinners, are exempted." The Council does not think the tinners are exempt.—*Copy.*

Richard Champernowne to Edward Seymour.

1596, October 6. Exeter.—On the subject of the musters. Hopes he will consent to this division, *videlicet*:—"To yourself, Haytor, "Coleridge, and Stanborough [Hundreds], in which, I know by particular, "you may arm, with calivers, muskets, and pikes, above 2,000 men; in "it are 61 parishes. Mr. Cary has the others, wherein are 73 parishes; "I myself but 54 parishes, and so, God help me, do not know how to "arm with good weapons half the number I know you may."

Richard Champernowne to the Lords of the Council.

1596, October 14. Modbury.—"I have presented your Honour's letters to the Lord Lieutenant of Devon concerning the new division by me offered your Honours for the south part of Devon. I have also conferred with Mr. Seymour, whose answer is that he could like of this new division, but that he thought Mr. Cary of Cockington would take offence at it, to whom he would not offer discontentment, and therefore denied unto me to signify his consent thereunto under his hand to my Lord of Bath. Wherefore, in most humble sort, I crave pardon, if through my earnest desire to maintain my reputation, I do herein exceed the bounds that in duty becometh me. Mr. Cary long sithence contended about Haytor Hundred with Sir John Gilbert, who caused great

disliking of many gentlemen of each part, but chiefly by this means, betwixt them the country was both unarmed and untrained, and the miserable inconvenience thereof would have been seen, had the Spaniards in [15]88 landed in these parts. Mr. Cary doth now continue the same contention to keep Haytor Hundred still, though it be more fit for Mr. Seymour, for Mr. Cary hath besides Haytor, five other hundreds, and is therein equal with Sir William Courtenay, or any other colonel, in the means to raise more than an ordinary regiment. If Mr. Cary do allege that the men of his parish, and some of his tenants, by this division, are taken from him, I answer that Sir William Courtenay goeth almost 10 miles from his dwelling-house before he can raise one man of his regiment. What else Mr. Cary can allege shall be duly answered, and your Lordships therein fully satisfied. Only this question may grow, whether it be fittest Mr. Cary should have his will in as many and what hundreds he likes, so hindering Her Majesty's service, and inconvenient for the subject."—*Copy.*

[Edward Seymour] to the Lords of the Council.

1596, October 18. Berry Castle.—It pleased your Lordships, at the suit of my cousin Champernowne, to direct letters to my Lord of Bath signifying that he (Champernowne) should have a full regiment in like sort as other Deputy Lieutenants, which he desires may be allotted to him out of some Hundreds which lie in my Division, and out of which I raise my own regiment, sometime Sir John Gilbert's. On this it pleased my Lord of Bath to call me before him. I suggest that the whole county be divided into three divisions, and two Colonels in each division, each with 800 men in his regiment. "And now under your Lordship's corrections, if Mr. Champernowne should obtain of your Lordships a third regiment to be raised out of my Division, there are neither men, nor arms sufficient. Besides, it would be over burthensome to the country, and disorder the forces that now are settled to good purpose. Moreover, it seems that my cousin Champernowne in his dividing of the Hundreds, hath allotted unto me, Haytor, a Hundred belonging unto Mr. George Cary who, under your Honours' reformation is unwilling to yield thereunto, for that he allegeth his chiefest and only forces to defend Torbay, a principal place of descent, and a special place appointed him to defend by your Honours' letters, are to be raised within that Hundred."—*Copy.*

Directions from the Earl of Bath for levying men in Devonshire.

1596, October 22.—"The number of 282 to be levied, mustered, and furnished, in the County of Devon for the service of Her Majesty in the realm of Ireland, according to the tenor of Her Highness' letters of commandment in that behalf to me, William, Earl of Bath, directed, and according to such other directions as I have received from my Lords of the Council for the due accomplishment of the said service."

Ninety-four men to be levied from each Division—East, South, and North. Prest money, 4*d. per* man, 10*s.* each for coats. "Benevolence unto each soldier, to be given to them at the time of their deliverance to the Captains at Barnstaple," 6*s.* 8*d.* "concerning the armour and "weapons, with the carriages and all other necessary expenses about this "service for the South Division, I leave it to yourselves, to be rated, and "ordered, according to your good discretions; praying that this propor-

" tion, above speeified, in every particular, may likewise be thoroughly " completed."—*Signed.*

The Earl of Bath to the Lords of the Council.

1596, October 25. Tawstock.—I have imparted to my eousin Seymour Mr. Champernowne's reasons for desiring a regiment of his own. They met at my house and had "some speeehes before me." In the end I pereeived the matter will rest upon the Hundred of Haytor being taken from Mr. Cary, and so it will come to the like quarrel that was long sinee between Sir John Gilbert and Mr. Cary, " whieh, doubtless, if the " enemy had then landed here, would have been much prejudieial to " the state of this country, and eonsequently to other parts of the realm, " whieh, I doubt not, but it will now please your good Lordships to " prevent," by taking speedy order in the present dispute.

Postscript. " I may not forget to entreat your Lordships' warrant for diseharge of the beacon wateh this winter season; as a thing whieh the country finds somewhat burthensome and desires to be eased of. And my further humble suit unto your Lordships is that the gentlemen of the eountry, and some of them of the better sort, whieh in this time of extremity and dearth begin to leave their own houses and to repair to the city of Exeter, and other places, may be straightly commanded to return home again; as well to keep hospitality for the relief of the poor, whieh begins to grow infinite, as also to be at hand to stay the fury of the inferior multitude, if they should happen to break out into sudden outery for want of relief, as, without good eireumspeetion, many suspect they may and will do."—*Copy.*

Thomas Walmesley and Edward Fenner, Justiees of Assize, to the Justices of the Peace for Devonshire.

1596, Oetober 26. " Serjeants' Inn in Fleet Street."—" The Lords of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council having of late, by Her Majesty's direction, written to the Sheriff and you, the Justices of Peaee, in the eounty of Devon, that you, aecording to eertain orders comprised in a book therewithal sent unto the same Sheriff, should see that your markets might be well furnished with eorn, the great prices thereof by all good means in some measure to be mitigated, and to avoid all unneedful consumption of corn in making of malt or strong drink, which otherwise might be converted to bread. Her Majesty now hath expressly commanded us to put you in remembrance of your duties in that behalf, and withal to require you that you use all diligenee and industry, not only to draw such as are stored with eorn to supply the markets therewith, whereby the wants of the poor may be supplied at rates convenient and agreeable for the time, but also to foresee that the badgers of eorn do not abuse themselves by any sleight or means to the prejudice or enhancing of the prices of corn in the market, which if they shall do, that they be punished according to their demerits; and that you see the good orders you have already taken touehing the premises, from time to time, to be duly exeeuted, and that you have a special eare to engrossers of corn, and that there be no more badgers than shall be needful and for needful plaees. You must, likewise, have a very eareful regard that no corn be transported beyond the seas.

" We are also to put you in mind that you fail not to suppress unnecessary number of ale-houses and tippling-houses, and to punish such as offend in keeping of such houses, spcedily, according to the statute,

wherein it is commonly conceived you have been very negligent or remiss, among which number you are to account the new erected inns and taverns to be. And we require you to certify in particular what ancient inns and taverns there be, and what tippling-houses you leave now remaining within every your divisions, and by whom and how licensed, and how many tippling-houses or new erected inns you shall have put down within the same, and by whom they were set up or licensed. And that likewise you provide that in those inns, taverns, and tippling-houses that remain standing there be such drink only as shall be but of mean and convenient size or strength, fit for the necessary use of travellers and the inferior sort of people, and not for drunkenness or excess. And where there be sundry loose people wandering abroad in the realm, some under the names of soldiers, and some under the title of Egyptians, and others rogues, these are also, by Her Majesty's express commandment, to require you that you use all care and diligence that this kind of people be from time to time taken up, and that those that term themselves Egyptians, and be so far in danger of the law to become felons, be committed to the gaol to be proceeded on as felons, and the rest with the rogues to be speedily, and from time to time, dealt withal as vagabonds, whereby they may be driven by punishment to change that wicked and dangerous course of life. And for such loose and insolent people as be resident within your countries, you are to have a special eye and regard unto them to the end that if you find them to demean themselves any way so insolently as that they shall so deserve, then to bind them with good and sufficient sureties to the good behaviour, or to commit them to prison until they shall put in such sureties.

"And what you shall have done touching the premises we require you not to fail to certify unto us by the 28th day of November next at the furthest, for so it is Her Majesty's pleasure. And you are likewise to certify unto us in the beginning of the next term what you shall have done in the premises within that county between the end of this term and the beginning of the next term. And at the next assizes you are to make unto us a like certificate what you shall have done between the beginning of the next term and the next assizes. And if there be any towns corporate within your county that have Justices of Peace amongst themselves, we require you that you deliver unto them a copy of this letter, and to require them that they see the contents hereof executed and performed within the term, and that they also make the like certificate unto us as yourselves are to make.

"These be the things that Her Majesty expecteth to be effectually and carefully performed by you, wherein if any of you shall be found negligent or remiss Her Majesty expecteth at our hands that we should give due information thereof, whereby such for their negligence may be both reprehended and removed from being Justices of Peace, and others put in their places that will use more diligence, which, God willing, we, for our part, will carefully look unto. And we require you, if any of you shall be negligent in doing your duties in this behalf, that then some of the rest of you do certify the same unto us, whereby we may make the same known, as appertaineth."—*Signed.*

Note of Defects in Armour set down by Captains Pooley, Cheston, and Garrett.

1596 [October].—The needs of the men were *inter alia* "muskets, "called flasks; all their daggers and girdles; all the flask leathers,

"all bullet bags, moulds, and serewers, burganets, touchboxes, "pouldrons, vambraces, taces," and "gorgets."

Receipt given by Captains T. Pooley, Thomas Cheston, and Godfrey Garrett.

1596, November 1.—They acknowledge to have received, from the Earl of Bath, Hugh Fortescue, and Hugh Acland, the sum of 200*l.* in money "in recompense for all the defects of armour and weapons;" which defects they undertake to supply.—*Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1596, November 3. Richmond.—"We have considered of your Lordship's letter lately sent unto us concerning the demand of Mr. Champernowne to have a regiment as other Deputy Lieutenants under your Lordship have, and upon conference had, both with him and Mr. Seymour, your Lordship doth find, and so you certify us, that the matter will rest upon the Hundred of Haytor to be taken from Mr. Cary, which your Lordship saith will be very prejudicial to the state of the country, and breed the like question that was heretofore between Sir John Gilbert and him. And because your Lordship could not find the means to order this matter by the contentment of Mr. Champernowne, your advice is that we should send for all the three gentlemen, and hear what each of them can allege in their own behalf; your Lordship shall therefore understand that we have considered both of your letter and of the matter itself, and are of opinion with your Lordship that in no wise there should any of the forces of Haytor Hundred be drawn from Mr. Cary both in regard that he dwelleth in the midst thereof and hard by Torbay, a place specially to be regarded, and that the charge of that Hundred hath been heretofore by special order from us committed unto him as most necessary and ready for the defence of that place, and, therefore, we think it not convenient in this time that there should be any alteration in the divisions already made and certified by your Lordship. And concerning that point of your Lordship's letter wherein your Lordship doth think that if the gentlemen were sent for before us, there might some order be taken upon the hearing of the matter, considering this time that requires the necessary presence of those gentlemen in the country, we think it not fit to draw them from thence, and therefore we pray your Lordship, being Her Majesty's Lieutenant in that county, and to whom the state of the same is best known, that you will see by what means Mr. Champernowne may conveniently be satisfied in his request, without putting the country to any new charge."

Examination of seven Dutchmen "late arrived at Dartmouth from Spain."

1596, November 3.—"Imprimis, being examined as touching the news in Spain, they say that they came of late from Lisbon by the way of France, as passengers, and so from thence arrived here, their ship being stayed at Lisbon, and all other ships else, and men withal, by the Lantatho of Spain, who maketh a fleet there with all speed; these men belonging to a ship of Hamburgh.

"As touching their force, they say that there be 20 ships of Holland, the least of them of 140 tons, and the rest for the most part of the

burthen of 200 tons apiece, and well appointed, and 23 ships of Easterlings, some of Lubeck, Hamburgh, Dantzig, and Pomerania, of the burthen of 200, 400, and 500 tons, with divers small Frenchmen, about the number in all for the same fleet, 90 or 95 sail of ships, great and small, and near all ready to depart at sea the 8th of October last, expecting only the coming of 20 sail of ships from San Lucar and its galleys, which should bring wine and other provisions for the same fleet.

"Likewise they say that they did see divers field ordnance with their carriages, powder, and shot, great store, and most of this provision taken out of his forts, and the victual out of certain storehouses, three or four hundred of horses mustered, and every day shipping of men for the expedition of the fleet.

"The Lantatho is now become very lovely and courteous to the worst boy of the fleet, where heretofore he hath been accounted a most cruel man, and promiseth the people many rewards for the encouragement of their business.

"The report goeth there that the fifth man in Spain is taken up for this service, and some say that there are 40,000 soldiers for this fleet; and for as many of them as they saw, they were, for the most part of them, boys very ill-apparelled and very simple withal, as they verily think that one man may beat four of them. The plague is much amongst them and they die daily.

"The report is in the country that their pretence is for this land, for that the shipping of this land is not in readiness to defend their forces, and that they will never look out for their coming this winter time, and it hath been spoken by the Lantatho that Her Majesty is dead, and great stirs and hurly-burlies is now in this land, and that he hopeth to be in London very shortly.

"No mariner of what nation soever he be is suffered to depart, but is constrained to serve. The Dutchmen, gathering themselves together, went to the Lantatho demanding pay of him, whereupon they were beaten aboard with weapons, so there is great stirs amongst them, as well for their pay as for their victuals.

"The Lantatho wanting men for his fleet forced divers Portuguese aboard, and they answered him plainly that if he would make a fleet he should fetch his men in Spain. Then the Lantatho offered threatening words, as to hang them, or such like, so they bent their pieces against him and would have shot at him. He was glad to shroud himself in the Church of the Bonsecres [Bonnes Soeurs ?], and continued there a day or two, doubting lest the people would rise against him.

"The said Lantatho useth the Dutchmen very hardly, and sayeth to them that if the eldest sort of them were hanged up in Spain, yet the younger sort will never forbear the trade of the country. There is great dearth of victuals both in Portugal and Spain, the people crying out most extremely, and are ready to perish for want.

"It was doubted that the English fleet would put into Lisbon from Cadiz, the Lantatho coming overland to Lisbon, in all haste to set and see things in order for the defence of that country. The said Lantatho sitting in council with the nobles of that land, it was demanded of him what was best for the defence of the city; he answered, to pull down the houses without the walls of the city. Then it was answered, where he had no other means to defend the city but to raze down, which they with great charge and cost have builded, and that he sought to undo

them and the land, so they excluded him from their company for such causes, and commandeth but only for the fleet causes."

NAMES of SOLDIERS, impressed by EDWARD SEYMOUR, Esq., out of the SOUTH DIVISION of DEVONSHIRE for service in IRELAND.

1596, November 4.—The east part of the South Division:—

Haytor Hundred:—John Robins, Thomas Garford, Thomas Cole, Richard Croote, Nicholas Harris, Martin Williams, pikes; Thomas Weeks, Nicholas Hellyear, Robert Halsse, muskets; John Wotton, William Blackston, Nicholas Black, calivers.

West Budleigh Hundred:—Andrew Pounsford, Daniel Brimelcomb, pikes; Richard Glanfield, John Trenches, muskets; William Brounscomb, caliver.

Crediton Hundred:—Nicholas Reed, Robert Good, William Speare, pikes; George Reynolds, musket; Richard Whiterawe, John Honnye, calivers.

Exmi[n]ster Hundred:—Richard Warren, John Mathew, John Bagwell, Henry Rowe, William Gerves, pikes; Anthony Salle, Gilbert Robins, muskets; Richard Ilbert, Stephen Langley, calivers.

Wonford Hundred:—Abraham Leeke, William Strange, Clement Andrewe, Henry Bartlett, Michael Largent, pikes; John Oke, Henry Boyer, muskets; Robert Luke, Nicholas Letheby, Christopher Shepherd, calivers.

Teignbridge Hundred:—John Gonscott, George Normand, pikes; Robert Cawter, Peter Marshall muskets; Walter Jones, caliver.

The west part of the South Division:—

Coleridge Hundred:—Mark Fountain, Nicholas Efford, Philip Wiger, William Key, pikes; Thomas Morsse, William Gellye, muskets; Richard House, Philip Lee, calivers.

Stanborough Hundred:—Peter Browne, Nicholas Wolcot, John Perviss, John Arscot, pikes; Edward Tozer, William Combe, muskets; John Adam, Richard Oliver, calivers.

Pykes, 46; muskets, 24; calivers, 24.

The LORDS of the COUNCIL to the EARL of BATH.

1596, November 6. Richmond.—The Queen has received certain intelligence, of the great preparations of the King of Spain, who pretends to make an attempt on some part of Her Majesty's dominions, and has already set forth a great number of ships for that purpose. Out of her princely care for the defence of the realm and her loving subjects, we, by her direction, renewed those directions unto you, by our late letters, which were given last year, for the viewing and mustering of horse and foot to withstand the enemy. For the better strengthening of Devonshire and preventing the intended purpose of the enemy, we have thought good to add to our former letters by requiring you, considering the doubtfulness of these times, to make a greater provision of powder, match, and bullet, both for the county and corporate towns; the same to be provided at reasonable rates by the Queen's Officers who furnish provision for the store in the Tower of London.

"Her Majesty's pleasure is further that none of the principal gentlemen, or other of good ability, inhabiting within that county shall depart out

of the country, but to reside in their livings, both to be ready for the service of the country, and for the relief of the neighbours, and that they be enjoined to furnish themselves with armour, weapons, horses, and other necessary furniture, according to their abilities, for themselves and their servants."

Moreover, "as it is required that the gentlemen, and others of good ability, and that are well affected, should be furnished with armour and weapons, so it is thought meet to take all means from them that are not well affected to give any succour or hope of aid to the enemy; and, therefore you are specially required, to take into your charge and custody the armour of all such recusants as are within that county, and also such horses or geldings as they have, that may be fit for service; wherein there is no meaning the same shall be taken from them, but that they may be put into the hands of them of better trust, to be used as there may be occasion for the defence of the realm in those doubtful times: and the horses shall be by you kept, or at your appointment, at the charges of the owners, until you shall receive other direction.

"And, whereas, in those troublous times, there are oftentimes certain persons lewdly disposed, that do spread forth and give out false rumours and reports of malicious purpose to trouble and stir up the minds of people; if any such happen to be author or authors of the same, to be sought out and committed to the common gaol, and to advertise us thereof, that they may receive such further punishment as shall be thought convenient.

"We must not forget to put you in mind that such as do furnish horses be severally enjoined to keep them in their stables, and in such sort as they may be in a readiness and fit for services."

The Earl of Bath to Richard Champernowne, Edward Seymour, and George Cary.

1596, November 14. Tawstock.—In the midst of my many other matters of service for Her Majesty, I have received two letters from the Council of very great importance. I have thought good to have a conference thereon with my Deputy-Lieutenants and Colonels at Okehampton on the 18th of this present month, and require you not to fail to accompany me there, for the accomplishment of all things for the defence of the country.—*Signed.*

Orders made at Okehampton by the Earl of Bath, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Edward Seymour, George Cary, and Richard Champernoune, Esquires, Deputy-Lieutenants for Devonshire, for sundry particular services to be put in execution within the said County.

1596, November 19.—"Imprimis, it is ordered, and according to the tenor of their Lordships' letters, for 25 men to be added to the Fort of Plymouth at the charge of certain gentlemen and other of the wealthier sort of the inhabitants of the country; that the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputies in their several Divisions shall procure the wages of the said men to be paid at the rate of 8*d.* a day for a man out of the several divisions in the County, videlicet, for the North, 8 men; for the East, 8 men; and for the South, 9 men; and the same contribution to be set down upon the parties that are chargeable to the same before the last day of this present month, and the payment to begin the

first day of December next, before which time Sir Ferdinando Gorges is to send to the Lord Lieutenant the muster roll of the names of the said 25 men, and this contribution to continue during this dangerous time, and until there shall be order given to cease the same by the Lord Lieutenant and three of his Deputies. And after the rate is proportioned and set down, the same is to be collected by the constables of the Hundreds, and paid unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges quarterly, during the continuance of the said charge, receiving his acquittance for the same.

"Item, it is ordered that every town corporate formerly charged to keep a store of powder, match, and lead, shall, according to the last letters, add to the said proportion one moiety more of each sort, and the same to be prepared before the 20th day of December next ensuing.

"It is also ordered that the Lieutenants in their several Divisions, before the last of December next, take a particular view, in person, of the said former proportions and new increase of powder, match, and lead, in the said corporate towns, and to signify unto the Lord Lieutenant, under their hands, in what sort and readiness they find the same to be for the service of Her Majesty.

"It is ordered that every Lieutenant in his Division shall forthwith, in Her Majesty's name, command all gentlemen, and others of good ability, not only, not to depart out of the county, but also, to reside and dwell upon their own livings, both, to be ready for any present service, and also, to relieve the poor; and such as shall refuse so to do, their names to be certified by the Lord Lieutenant to be sent to the Lords of the Council.

"Item, that all gentlemen, and others of good ability, be presently enjoined to furnish themselves, and their servants, with armour, weapons, horses, and other necessary furnitures for the wars, according to their several abilities.

"It is ordered by the Lord Lieutenant, with the consent and agreement of his Deputies, that every Deputy, in his several Division, shall forthwith take into his charge and custody from all that be ill-affected, and namely from all recusants, their armour, horses, and geldings, that may be fit for service, and the same to keep, to be used, as occasion shall fall out, for the service of Her Majesty, and the said horses and geldings to be maintained at their own charges till other directions come.

"It is also ordered that the Lieutenants, in their several Divisions, shall be careful to find out the authors of false rumours and reports, and to commit them to the common gaol of the county, and to signify the same to the Council, to the end they may receive further due punishment.

"It is also ordered that all gentlemen which do furnish horses for the wars be severally enjoined to keep them in the stable, and that in such sort as they be ready and fit for any sudden service.

"It is further ordered that the Deputy-Lieutenants, Colonels, and Captains, in the several Divisions, shall prepare, in perfect readiness, all their regiments, and bands of men, armour, and weapons, to be commanded for all sudden service, without defect, and to certify the Lord Lieutenant of their doings therein before the last of this month.

"It is ordered that at this assembly a letter shall be written, from the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputies, to the Lords of the Council, in answer of their Lordship's letters, by way of a certificate, that the 6,000 footmen within the county are in perfect readiness to march to the seaside to impeach the descent of the enemy.

"Item, it is ordered that direction be forthwith given to the captains of horse in each Division, that they shall, upon the sign given by firing of beacons, or otherwise, address themselves with all their forces towards the arrival of the enemy, and that all manner of beacons be watched by persons of good discretion according to their Lordships' commandments in that behalf, and if they refuse, and be negligent herein, to be committed for ten days.

"Item, it is ordered that there be post-horses laid in readiness through all the principal trade-ways, leading from the places of deseent in this county of Devon to the Lord Lieutenant and his Deputies, according to a form thereof set down by the Lord Lieutenant in that behalf.

"Item, it is concluded, ordered, and agreed upon, that commandment be given by every Lieutenant in each Division to the magistrates and others of the corporate towns, and such places else, where gunpowder is to be sold, that no person be permitted to sell any powder above 13*d.* the pound, of the best and finest corn powder for the musket and caliver shot.

"Item, that all former orders and instructions, set down by the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputies, for the better performance of Her Highness' service, and good estate of the county, be likewise carefully looked unto, and from time to time, henceforth, put in due execution." —*Copy.*

"A Brief of certain particular sums of Money" imposed on the County of Devon since March 1596, certified to the Council by the Lord Lieutenant and his Deputies, from Okehampton.

1596, November 20.—"Imprimis, for the setting forth of four ships of war for Her Majesty's service when the fleet was bound for Cadiz, 4,000*li.*

"For money levied to provide a store of powder and match, 240*li.*

"For new increase of armour and weapons, charged upon most of the inhabitants of the country, 2,000*li.*

"For the charges of setting forth of 294 soldiers for Her Majesty's service in Ireland, 1,200*li.*

"For the wages of 25 men, now appointed to remain at Plymouth under the command of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, by certain of the inhabitants of the county amounteth *per annum* [to] 303*li.*

"The composition of Her Majesty's household, *per annum*, the which composition we are now enforced to break, by reason of the extreme dearth and scarcity of corn and victual, 200 marks.

"*Summa totalis*, 7,876*li.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

"Over and beside the last payment of this last subsidy, and over and besides the yearly collection for the maimed soldiers, for the prisoners, and for the relief of the poor."

The Names of the Officers of the Field appointed by the Deputy Lieutenant at Totnes.

1596, November 29.—The Earl of Bath, Her Majesty's Lieutenant, the General; Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, the Marshal; Edward Seymour, Esquire, the Master of the Ordnance; Arthur Champernowne, Esquire, the Sergeant Major; Richard Champernowne, Esquire, the Colonel of the Horse; Sir William Courtenay, Knight, and Sir Thomas Dennis, Knight, the Colonels of the East; Edward Seymour, Esquire, and

George Cary, Esquire, the Colonels of the South; Hugh Fortescue, Esquire, and Hugh Pollard, Esquire, the Colonels of the North; Sir Thomas Acton, Knight, the Provost Marshal; Mr. Charles Champernowne, the Quartermaster; Mr. John Yarde, Mr. Arthur Harte, Mr. Andrew Pottle, and Mr. William Yeo, the Corporals of the Field.

Agreement between Mr. Champernowne and Mr. Seymour, set down by the Earl of Bath and Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

1596, November 29.—The Company of 200 men, certified as being under Mr. Champernowne's charge, and to attend for Plymouth, being taken out of Erme and Plympton, shall be under the commandment of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the captain or captains thereof to be presently nominated by Mr. Champernowne. Mr. Seymour shall not, hereafter, intermeddle with any of the untrained men in the said Hundreds.

Mr. Champernowne shall from henceforth take upon himself the office of Colonel of the horsemen within the county of Devon, "as well "great horse, light horse petronels, or any other horses whatsoever "appointed for the wars," and shall receive therefor an absolute warrant from the Lord Lieutenant.—*Copy.*

The Earl of Bath to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Edward Seymour George Cary, and Richard Champernowne, Esquires.

1596, November 30. Tawstock.—I send you the copy of a letter from the Lords of the Council, which shows it is their pleasure "forthwith to have some preparation made at Plymouth of certain material stuff for fireworks, to the annoyance of the enemy as in the year [15]88, was ordained in that place." For the performance whereof, pray assemble yourselves, "and by conference with the townsmen of Plymouth concerning this service," set down such direct order as the importance of the occasion requires. "And for that you, Mr. Cary, as I take it were familiar with such proceedings, touching this matter, as in [15]88 was put in execution, I have thought good, both to remember you of the same, and also to pray your diligence therein with the rest in such sort as their Lordships' expectation in that behalf may be thoroughly effected." Asks a speedy reply. *Signed.*

Postscript.—"I do expect to hear from you Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and the rest of you my Deputies, concerning the orders lately agreed upon at Okehampton, and of your proceedings at Totnes at the time of your meeting there on Thursday last."

A Note of the Cost of the Soldiers set forth from the East Part of the South Division of Devonshire.

1596, November 30.—The charge of each soldier is as follows:—For prest money 4*d.*; for his coat 11*s.* 4*d.*; for his conduct money 4*s.* 8*d.*; for benevolence 6*s.* 8*d.* Sum total 23*s.* The price of arms and armour is as follows:—Pikes with corslets at 50*s.*; muskets at 40*s.*; calivers at 30*s.*

A like "note of the charge of the soldiers set out of Mr. Cary's division for Ireland."

H. Hingston to Edward Seymour.

1596, December 8. Tawstock.—It is strange that Mr. Champernowne has written to you as he has done. My Lord [Bath] has dealt plainly with him by a letter now sent him. I doubt not he will soon mend his fault. My Lord greatly "mislikes" his proceedings, "but much more the clause in your letter, and the rest that wrote now unto him, how you have presumed to break the article made at Okehampton for the allowance of 25 men at Plymouth (which then you all subscribed unto and held convenient) especially as you yield no better reason to move you to cross that order."

"The Undutiful Miscarriage and Demeanour of Mr. Arthur Champernowne."

[1596.] "Imprimis, the said Mr. Arthur Champernowne, being appointed Sergeant Major of the forces of this county, was called before us, the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants, at our assembly, for the effecting of the contents of your Lordship's said letters, to the intent he should have his commission under our hands for the better executing of his said office; which he utterly refused, protesting with great vehemency not to accept of any commission whereby he should be under the command of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, being your Lordship's appointed General-Colonel.

"Item, the said Mr. Arthur Champernowne, being afterwards persuaded by divers of his good friends to have better consideration of his duty in that case, did, at the last, better bethink himself and accept of the said commission which was unto him delivered accordingly, in such form as thereunto appertained, and was by us generally concluded of.

"Item, the said Mr. Arthur Champernowne, nothwithstanding his acceptance of the said Commission, and supposing himself, as it scemeth, to be wronged therein, procured your Lordships' letters unto me, the Lord Lieutenant, that I should hold and account of him as Sergeant Major, and not as a simple train, wherewith he needed not to have troubled your Lordships, being formerly confirmed by us therein.

"Item, upon the delivery of these, your Lordships said letters, to me, the Lord Lieutenant, at Plymouth, the said Arthur Champernowne, with very irreverent and intemperate behaviour, broke out into unseemly speeches, saying, in great vehemency of choler, that his commission, which he had formerly received and accepted of, was insufficient and dishonourable, which he said (with gesture and countenance far unseeming that place and presence) he would maintain with the price and loss of his blood, with other words tending to the disgrace of me, the Lord Lieutenant, and some of my assistants, and then present, and therewithal delivered up his commission which we have thought good to detain, until your Lordships shall be made further acquainted with his inconsiderate proceedings in that behalf, the original whereof we here present unto your Lordships."

"The Answer of Arthur Champernowne unto such Articles of Complaints preferred to your Honours, by the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire, and certain of his Deputies.

"To their first, saith, that whereas my Lord and his Deputies agreed that I should have a due and lawful commission for the executing of the

office of Sergeant Major of the forces of Devon, according to a form which Sir Thomas Aeton showed them, which commission afterwards was drawn up with contrary additions unprecedented in war, whereupon I refused to accept of the same. Then being entreated by sundry gentlemen of our county to accept of their commission until such time as I had righted myself, by your Honours' means, the which I took, being brought me, because I was assured by them that Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Sir George Cary had an intent through this occasion to displace me and put some other of their own in that office.

"To their third, there needs no answer.

"That at the delivery and reading of your Lordships' letters unto the Earl of Bath at Plymouth, Sir Ferdinando Gorges in open presence delivered to take on him to warrant that your Lordships should not allow of any such office or officer, notwithstanding your Honours' letter written for the confirmation thereof, whereunto I replied that your Honours should do well, first to advise with him ere you resolved of any matter lest he should dislike of your proceedings, and thereon returned unto him my warrant that your Honours would determine of affairs without his counsel; and further I then delivered unto my Lord of Bath and the rest present, that the commission given me was not in such sort and form as his Lordship and the Deputies had agreed on, as themselves can justify, assurring his Honour that as now I had it, it was dishonourable for his Lordship to give, and disgraceful for me to serve under, the which I then proved, and at that time my Lord called to see my Commission which I gave him, the which I could not get again nor any copy thereof; and afterwards on some speeches of these matters between Sir Ferdinando Gorges and myself, I affirmed that he that would justify that commission to be a lawful commissin, and in his due form, knew not the wars, and further, we proceeding in matters of reputation, I told him that whosoever should touch my reputation should know I hold the same at the price of my blood. What other dishonourable or disgraceful speeches were then used by me, my Lord of Bath himself hath confessed that I then spake no more than I might well have spoken, and Sir Thomas Aeton, Mr. Copleston, and Mr. Bassett, with sundry other gentlemen which were present, will justify that I used not any inconsiderate, intemperate, disgraceful, or irreverent speeches or behaviour unto my Lord, though it pleased Sir William Courtenay, Sir George Cary, and Sir Thomas Dennis to put their hands to the justifying of that article, when neither of them were present, nor within twenty miles of the place, who, as some report, were commanded upon their allegiance to do it; neither could Mr. Hingston, my Lord's man, accuse at that time of any disgraceful speeches or irreverent behaviour towards my Lord, only he told me that it would be best for me to give way unto Sir Ferdinando Gorges with whom there was no striving in right nor wrong, to whom I replied that in my right I hoped not to be overborne by his greatness."

"The Answers [of Edward Seymour] to Mr. Champernowne's Objections for the Increase of his Company."

[1596.]—I do affirm that Richard Champernowne, as it appeareth in the Commission of Lieutenancy for Devon, that he is a Deputy Lieutenant of the same county, and, as I suppose, came in Sir Francis Drake's room who had no regiment. But whereas he craves a regiment likewise as the other Deputy Lieutenants have, and as those that have not the place of a Deputy Lieutenant, I hold it, to my understanding,

very inconvenient (always submitting the conceit thereof to your honourable judgments) for that our country is divided, and ever hath been, into three divisions, and in every division two colonels, viz.:— Sir William Courtenay and Sir Thomas Dennis, Knights, for the East; Mr. Hugh Forteseue and Mr. Hugh Pollard, Esquires, for the North; Mr. George Cary and myself for the South; I having Sir John Gilbert's companies appointed me by your Honours, and if there should be a third regiment, granted unto Mr. Champernowne out of my division, there are not, by many, a sufficient number of men to supply it. Besides how burdenous it would be to that part of the shire, as also the unquietness through a new alteration, I appeal to your honourable considerations.

I never did, nor yet do know, that Mr. Champernowne was commanded to any such special service for Plymouth, more than he had a company appointed him upon good occasion to repair thither for the defence thereof, as divers other gentlemen had, by your Honours' commandment, viz.:—Mr. Stroode and Mr. Crymes for Devon, and Mr. Cary, of Antony, with other gentlemen, for Cornwall; and as for the sea-coasts there adjoining, he had never any charge thereof, but was always under Sir John Gilbert's charge, my predecessor.

If there be three Hundreds more in the South Division than in the East, or North, yet are there divers reasons that there are not any more men for service to be commanded by the colonels; because in our South Division, there are many sailors, fishermen, and tinners, and the four Courts of the Stannary within the same.

In Sir John Gilbert's regiment were seven Hundreds; out of the which, Mr. Champernowne was to have his companies, Mr. Crymes his companies, both for the defence of Plymouth. But for any allotment unto Mr. Champernowne of four or five Hundreds, there was never any such commandment or order taken, either by your Honours, or by the Lord Lieutenant, to my knowledge. I presume your Honours would have judged it to have been very unevenly proportioned for Mr. Champernowne to have four or five Hundreds for his companies, being but 200 or 250, and myself but two or three Hundreds, to levy a thousand. Besides, Mr. Champernowne was never but a captain of Sir John Gilbert's regiment and always so certified by my Lord Lieutenant to your Honours.

It is very true I never, but once, trained the Western Hundreds, and then did by special commandment of the Lord Lieutenant, for that it was thought fit by his Lordship that every colonel should muster and train their whole companies at one time and place three whole days, myself having greatest need thereof, for that the long controversy between Sir John Gilbert and Mr. Cary had occasioned my companies to be very disorderly, unarmed, and very uncertain; yet did I train them but three days, as the commandment was, and as the rest of the colonels did; and after I had taken full view of them, I did appoint them a gentleman their captain, that dwelleth in the midst of them, and always there resident, to train and instruct them there, which was to the great good liking of the inhabitants, and to the greatest ease of expenses.

I must acknowledge mine own weakness in cosmography, and therefore may err; but according to a knowledge of the country, I can neither see such convenience or necessity, either in bettering of the service, or good of the subject. As for the seats of our houses, sure I am I dwell nearest the places of danger within my division, viz., Dartmouth, Longsands, and Blackpool. As for their training, I hope I have

therein fully discharged my duty, and to the greatest ease of the country.

What was done before my time I will neither affirm or deny; but if Mr. Champernowne have trained so often, or at all, five hundred men in these Western Hundreds, it hath been by Sir John Gilbert's commandment, request, or without authority.

Richard Champernowne to Edward Seymour, George Cary, and Richard Sparry.

1596 [-97], March 24. Modbury.—"Cousin Cary and the rest of the Commissioners for the ship causes. I have received some grievous complaints of some poor men who are taxed in Dodbrook to this, more than all their goods are worth . . . surely, as the country most bitterly speak against those [who] are procurers and assistants in this county, so would it be as highly disliked both of Her Majesty, as of the Lords, if they knew rightly of whom, and in what sort, this tax is levied. In my poor opinion this had been fittest to have been levied of the wealthy and not of the commons and poorer sort. Wherefore being assured it is not their pleasures that such, as afore rehearsed, should be herewith so pinched, I have for a while made stay of the collection in this poor town.—*Seal broken.*

Days appointed "for the Viewing and Training of the Forces of this County of Devon before the Lord Lieutenant, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, General Colonel."

1597, March 27—April 13. Plymouth.—Imprimis, it is ordered that on Monday the 27th of this instant month of March, Mr. Seymour shall appear at Roborough Down by Tavistock, with 200 men out of Erme and Plympton.

Two companies of tinners, Mr. Fythe [Fitz] his company, Mr. Crymes, his company, Mr. Wrey, his company, and all the forces of the horse of that part of the south to be warned to be there in like manner.

The next day after, being Tuesday the 28th, all the said companies, with the forces of the town of Plymouth, to present themselves again before the Lord Lieutenant, and the rest upon the Hoe of Plymouth.

Wednesday the 29th, at Mr. Champernowne's.

Thursday the 30th of the same month, at ten of the clock of the forenoon, at Totnes to view the residue of Mr. Seymour's regiment, and the horses of that part of the South.

Friday the 31th of March to view the same companies again at Totnes, and so to Sir George Cary's.

Saturday the 1st of April, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to view Sir George Cary's regiment at Haldon, and so to Shillingford to Mr. Southcote's.

Sunday the 2nd of April, to view the said companies at the same place in the forenoon, and so to Exeter, and the horses within that Division, to appear at both the days aforesaid.

Monday the 3rd of April, to Sir Thomas Dennis.

Tuesday the 4th of the same, to view Sir Thomas Dennis' whole regiment at Ottery St. Mary, and so likewise upon Wednesday the 5th, together with the forces of horse within his Division.

Thursday and Friday being the 6th and 7th of April, to view Sir William Courtenay's companies at Collumpton, and the forces of horse within his Division also.

Friday, at night, Mr. Blewett's.

Saturday the 8th of April, to Mr. Courtenay's of Molland.

Sunday the 9th of April, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, to view Mr. Pollard's regiment at South Molton, and likewise the 10th, all the day, together with the force of horse and furnitures within his Division, both the days aforesaid.

Tuesday the 11th of April, at Torrington.

Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of the same, to view all Mr. Bassett's regiment, and likewise the force of horse appertaining to the same Division, both the same days.

It is also ordered by the Lord Lieutenant and the rest, that all the said trained forces, at the days and places above mentioned, shall make their appearance before the Lord Lieutenant and the rest, or in his absence, before the General Colonel, and such as he shall nominate and appoint for that purpose, well and sufficiently armed in good and serviceable manner for the wars, as the colonels, captains of bands, and other owners of the said furnitures, will answer the contrary at their uttermost peril.

And for the more surety, it is finally ordered that all the owners of the horse in each division shall appear in person to answer their defaults in that behalf.

The Lords of the Council to the Mayor, Chief Officers, and Inhabitants of Dartmouth.

1597[–98], January 13. Whitehall.—We have received your letter of the 2nd instant, whereby you certify the great pains Captain George Cary has taken among you to make such of the inhabitants of your town as are fit to bear arms expert and serviceable; and we acknowledge the good that you received by his travail and instruction, both for the ease of your town, the training and exercising of your men, being near, have with the company of old soldiers there abiding, and also for your more readiness thereby to defend yourselves, and to do the Queen service.—*Copy.*

Directions sent to the Constables of every Hundred, to be observed upon Landing of the Enemy in any part of Dorset, Devon, or Cornwall.

1597[–98], February 20.—"Imprimis, that one Constable of each Hundred be appointed to attend the Lord Lieutenant, and the Colonels, and Captains, of the bands of men raised in the said Hundreds, to be directed by his Lordship for all causes of services as the importance thereof shall require, viz.:—For Braunton Hundred, for Sherwell Hundred, for Fremington Hundred, for South Molton Hundred, for Witheridge Hundred, for North Tawton Hundred, for Winkley Hundred, for Shebbear Hundred, for Hartland Hundred, for Black Torrington.

"Item, that all Justices of Peace, gentlemen, yeomen, farmers, constables of Hundreds, and petty constables, of the several parishes that are not specially commanded to attend the Lord Lieutenant abroad in the service, shall, upon their allegiance unto Her Majesty, remain at

home at their dwelling houses, and there according to their duties, see Her Majesty's peaee eontinually to be preserved to the uttermost of their powers, aeeording to the laws in that behalf ordained.

"Item for the better performanee of their duties herein, they shall eause wateh and ward to be duly kept by persons of good ability, fame, and conversation, in all towns, villages, highways, and other plaees of importance, as in times past hath been used and aeeustomed, for the suppressing of vagrant and idle persons.

"Item, that the said Justices, gentlemen, and the rest of the inhabitants afore expressed, take diligent care that there be not any manner of meeting of loose and lewd persons, but that all sorts of poor people, as well those that are not impotent as the impotent, to be kept within the limits and bounds of the parishes where they ought to be resident, and that they suffer not any eonferenees to be had by any such persons as are known or suspeeted to be vagrant and of lewd behaviour.

"Item, that the wateh and ward so appointed suffer not any whatsoever to pass without due examination and just cause of their travel, and if there shall be found any unruly, obstinate, or suspicious, persons that then they, and every of them, shall be apprehended and eommitted to the prison or the stocks, whcre they shall be taken there to remain in safe keeping, until he or they shall be thence delivered by order from the next Justiee of the Peaee, or by the Marshal of the county authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, aeeording to the law martial.

"Item, forasmueh as it may be needful to have the rest of the forces of the eountry, named the untrained bands, to be employed for the seeonding of the former forces prepared for the first encounter, and that with all expedition the same should be in readiness to follow the Lord Lieutenant, upon warning given in that behalf, the Justice of the Peaee, gentlemen, eonstables of Hundreds, and the petty constables shall see that all the said untrained eompanies with their Captains, armour weapons, and all other things neeessary for the service, aeeording to the former instruetions, be prepared in readiness to follow as the Lord Lieutenant shall command them. And for the better furnishing thereof, that they shall be armed with the armour and weapons of the private gentlemen, and all other furnitures else, that possible may be had.

"Item, that the said Justices, gentlemen, constables of Hundreds, and the rest, do take speeial eare for the due and orderly watehing of the beaeons, as well for the time present, as also after the Lord Licutenant, colonels, and captains, are set onward to encounter with the enemy, and not to dismiss or discharge the watehing of the said beacons, but by speeial commandment from the Lord Lieutenant, or some of his Deputies, as aforesaid, or the next Justice of the Peaee, according to former orders as need shall require in that behalf; and the said beacons to be visited of the constables of the Hundreds, and petty constables of the parishes, viz., by the ehief eonstables three times a week at the least, and by the petty constables of the parishes whereunto the beacons do belong, or some of them, by turns every night, to the the end that such persons as shall neglect their duties in this service may be punished for their offenees therein, aceording to former orders in that behalf.

"Item, if the Justiees, gentlemen, eonstables, or any others, Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjeets, do know, or shall have notice of, any person or persons in their several Hundreds, parishes, and towns, that are of able body to serve either as pioneers, labourers, or to attend the carriages when the forces are to be sent towards the enemy, and

being not employed abroad under command of the colonels or captains, and suspected to be unruly, mutinous, and apt to breed quarrels and stirs at home in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant and the rest, that the said suspected persons shall be commanded to attend the said carriages or other service, at the first setting forth of the camp; and the names and surnames of every such suspected persons, to be with all speed certified to the Lord Lieutenant, with the place from whence they were sent, and under what captain's charges, to the intent the Marshal may have a roll of their namas for the better notice of them, if they should not do their duties in the said service.

"Item, if any of the suspected persons so sent, or any other whatsoever that are to be employed in the service against the enemy, shall return from the camp or captains to the places from whence they came or elsewhere, without license, that all such be presently apprehended and carried to the next Justice of the Peace; by him to be committed to the common gaol of the county, there to remain until they be thence delivered according to the law in that case provided."

Instructions given by the Earl of Bath, Sir William Courtenay, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir George Cary, and Hugh Fortescue, to Colonel Edward Seymour.

1597 [-98], March 10.—"Imprimis, you shall cause all the trained bands under your regiment to assemble themselves at such days and places, now agreed upon at Exeter, with their captains, ensigns, officers, and arms, there to be viewed and trained according to directions received from the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council in that behalf.

"Item, you shall in the meantime take order that you divide your regiment into five companies, allowing unto your own 250 men, to your lieutenant-colonel 200, to your sergeant-major 150, to each of the other companies 150.

"Item, you shall further sort their arms indifferently according to the instructions given by their Lordships in that behalf, and you shall take care that every part therein contained be duly observed in all your trainings from time to time.

"Item, you shall see that every pike be armed with a burgonet, his gorget, his cuirass, his pouldron, his taces, his sword, his girdle, and long hanger; also that every musket be armed with his murrion, his bandoleer, or a good flask and touch box, his rest, his rapier, as likewise his hangers.

"This being done, you shall be careful that they be instructed how to arm and unarm themselves with facility and as they ought, and that every man carry their furniture decently, and to see that singly they make use of their several arms, commanding the sergeants and corporals to instruct them therein, that it may be done comely and to good purpose, showing them how to carry their match, to charge, to prime, and give fire, all which they are chiefly to take care of.

"That every shot be warned to bring with them a proportion of powder and bullets, that trial may be made of their aptness, and how they profit in their exercising.

"Item, that every soldier be instructed in his several duty both upon guard, sentinel, and how to march, to charge, &c., and to understand the several sounds of the drum.

"Item, that you take care that every of your captains be provided of good and sufficient officers.

"Item, that you, or your lieutenant-colonel, shall be ready to march upon an hour's warning, unto such places as you shall receive from me, the Lord Lieutenant, or Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

"And further that you cause to be had in readiness convenient carriages for your victuals, and munitions, and other provisions, as likewise pioneers with their tools, according to former directions. You shall also take order that no beacon about you be fired but by special notice from the Lord Lieutenant or Sir Ferdinando Gorges, or one other of the Deputy Lieutenants, and to give order that they be diligently watched by careful and discreet persons. You shall cause certain fisher-boats, or other boats, fit for the purpose, with some sufficient men in them, to lie off the shore from time to time for discovery, and if they see any number of ships extraordinary, to give the more speedy intelligence thereof.

"And, further, you shall, upon certain knowledge of the enemy's near approach, give direction to such troop or troops as you shall think good at all times as occasion shall be ministered, to march to withstand, annoy, or impeach the enemy for the defence of such places that shall be known to be in greatest danger, sending with as much speed as you may, a particular account of your proceedings in that behalf, that such further order may be taken therein as shall be thought fit.

"That you give commandment that all the untrained companies with their arms within your division be prepared, and made ready to march unto such places, and according unto such directions as they shall receive from time to time.

"You shall also give direction that the forces appertaining to the ecclesiastical persons for service on foot, be compounded into bands among the rest of your said regiment, as they have been appointed to do by former orders against the time of the said musters, and there to make their repair among the rest.

"You shall likewise command the constables of the Hundreds, in the precincts of your regiment, to bring unto you the names of all the young gentlemen in their hundreds, meet and apt for service, being unmarried, whom you shall take and enrol into your bands and command to be present at the next muster before the Lord Lieutenant, or other, by him authorized for that purpose, and in the meantime to certify their names to the Lord Lieutenant, by him to be considered of against the said musters, and this you shall do without any manner of partiality."

Appointment, by the Earl of Bath and the Deputy Lieutenants of Devon, of Edward Seymour as Colonel.

1597[–8], March 10.—In regard of the good opinion and consideration which we, the said Earl and the Deputy Lieutenants, have of the said Edward Seymour, as well for his valour as for his special care, have admitted and appointed him "colonel of one regiment of footmen raised "and levied in the South Division of this said county of Devon, accord-"ing to orders in that behalf heretofore made and agreed upon."—*Signed.—Seal of the Earl of Bath.*

Orders agreed upon at Exeter, by the Lord Lieutenant, and his Deputies, for the Furtherance of the Queen's Service.

1597[–8], March 20.—"Whereas the Right Honourable the Lords and others of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council by their late letters, whereof one beareth date the 27th day of October, and the other dated the 12th of February 1597, did require to have all the forces

of this county of Devon to be prepared in perfect readiness to withstand the invasion of the enemy, etc.; and that according to the tenor of other letters from their Lordships in *anno* 1595 and 1596, it hath been by us thought convenient to peruse all such former orders as have been made touching the said preparations, and every other thing thereto appertaining, according to the said several letters before mentioned, and thereupon to set down these particulars here, insomuch as things meet and necessary henceforth to be duly performed and accomplished as well by us, the said Lieutenants, as by other persons whom it doth concern, for the better readiness of the said forces and preservation of of the state of this our country in time of danger.

"First, we do order that all former orders made and concluded upon, from the beginning of the year of our Lord 1595, touching all matters depending upon the charge of Lieutenancy, both in general and particular, shall stand and remain in force, and the same to be duly considered and executed accordingly.

"Item, we do further order that several commissions be granted for every particular officer that hath charge of the forces of this country for the better accomplishment of their said offices.

"Item, it is further resolved and agreed upon that the ports of Plymouth and Dartmouth are the places held to be of greatest regard for the enemy to assault or attempt, and therefore to be aided and defended with such forces, from time to time, as in that behalf shall be required by the Lord Lieutenant or the Colonel General.

"Item, it is now ordered there shall be six regiments in the whole county of Devon, and to each particular regiment 900 serviceable men for foot; and hereupon it is also ordered that the said colonel shall have to each of them one lieutenant colonel, one sergeant major, and two captains, at the least, and that the colonel himself shall have to his own private band 250 men, viz., 100 pikes, 100 muskets, and 50 calivers; for the lieutenant colonel 200 men, 70 pikes, 100 muskets, 30 arquebusiers, and each captain besides, 50 pikes, 50 muskets, and 50 arquebusiers.

"Item, for the artillery and munition to be transferred from place to place as occasion of service shall require, it is ordered that such pieces of ordnance as was sent from Her Majesty for this country, and left in the custody of Sir John Gilbert, knight, deceased, shall be seen and viewed at the time of the Lord Lieutenant's next being at Totnes, about the musters there, or the General Colonel in his absence, and then the same ordnance and munition to be further disposed of as his Lordship and the Colonel General shall think expedient for the service.

"Item, that all gentlemen in the several Divisions be required to show to the Lord Lieutenant, the Deputy Lieutenants, the Colonel General, or the Colonel of the particular regiments in each division, according to their places of residence, all their own private armours and weapons, at the days and times of the musters appointed for the trained companies, and that the same armours and weapons be registered in particular books apart from the rest.

"It is also ordered that the colonels of the several regiments shall give warrants unto their several Captains, for the enabling them in such manner and form as they themselves are authorized by us to be done, and that the said captains shall have their particular bands of men by roll 'indented' between the said colonels and them, and to deliver a perfect book thereof to the Lord Lieutenant before the last day of April next.

"It is also ordered that certain new orders and directions, which are hereunto annexed for the good and quiet government of the country and

subjects, in the time of active service against the enemy, shall be sent to the constables of each Hundred in the whole county, by them to be dispersed to the particular parishes in the same, there to be published in the churches, according to the tenor of a precept in like sort sent to the said constables and hereunto annexed, to the end there shall be one orderly form thereof observed through the whole county.

"Item, it is ordered that every colonel, in his government and charge, shall with all expedition nominate fit captains for the untrained companies, and to sort them into bands accordingly, the names of which captains they shall certify to the Lord Lieutenant before the 20th day of April next.

"That strait orders be taken in all ports, creeks, and other places, that all passengers not known, either outward bound or inward bound, be straitly examined by the next Justice of the Peace, according to former directions and commandment from the Lords of the Council.

"That all constables and other officers do bring before the next Justices of the Peace all suspected or unknown persons lately come in this land, to be examined.

"That commandment be given, upon great pain, that all owners or masters of fisher boats bring before the next Justice of the Peace all such persons as they shall happen to receive or take into their said boats at the sea, to be examined.

"That the owners and masters of any Brittany or French boats, or other stranger vessels, be examined what passengers they have brought on shore, or set on land in any place.

"It is also ordered that the High Sheriff of the county, for the time being, shall execute the office of Provost Marshal and be directed for the same in the time of service by the Lord Lieutenant and the General Colonel in that behalf."

Warrant from [the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire] to Richard Edgecumbe as to forces in the Tithing of Maker (Cornwall).

1598, March 31.—Whereas men and arms were to be raised within the tithing of Maker, in the Hundred of Roborough, "parcel of my regiment," lying beyond the river Tamar, and not far distant from the forces of the said Mr. Edgecumbe, specially commanded for the defence of Cawsand Bay, "if the enemy give him any attempt to land there." These are, in the Queen's name, to require all serviceable men in the said tithing, with their arms and weapons, on any occasion of service to be done by Mr. Edgecumbe at Cawsand Bay, to repair unto him and follow and accomplish his directions. But, if the enemy shall make no attempt to land at or near Cawsand Bay then the said men, with their arms, shall follow such direction as I shall give.

The Lords of the Council to Sir George Cary, Sergeant Glanvill, Sergeant Hele, and William Carew.

1598, May 14. Greenwich.—"Whereas the inclosed petition and the articles hath been exhibited unto us in the behalf of the Mayor and Masters of the town of Totnes concerning sundry misdemeanours of William Blackaller and others, of the said town and parish, whereof some do concern Her Majesty and Her Highness' service, and others the subversion of all civil and quiet government within the said town. As we are informed, the said Blackaller, with others of his faction, do labour, in what them lieth, to induce others to be in like sort disobedient

to all good order and civil government, and endeavour to gather to themselves a multitude of the baser sort of people of the said town, to impugn Her Majesty's late charter granted for the good government of the said town, by persuading liberty and freedom from punishment to such as are bakers and brewers, and such like, by reason whereof the town is drawn into faction, the government of the Mayor and his brethren contemned, and Her Majesty's service hindered and neglected. And for that the example is very dangerous and not to be suffered, we have thought good to send you the said complaint and the articles exhibited unto us, requiring you to take the pains to examine the same. And to the end we may be truly and rightly informed of the quality of these misdemeanours, we do, hereby, authorize you four, or any three or two of you, whereof one of the sergeants to be one, to call before you all such persons as can inform you touching the said misdemeanours, and to take a due and strict examination of them concerning the particularities of the said complaint; and thereupon if you find the said Blackaller, or any of the rest, to be faulty in such manner as they are charged, then to take order for satisfaction to be made by them, in such sort as you shall think meet, unto the Mayor and burgesses of the said town, of these ill-orderly proceedings, together with the acknowledgment of their offence, and with conformity hereafter of the orderly government of the town, or else, if they refusing so to do, to take good bonds of them to appear and answer the matter before us at some convenient time by you to be assigned."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1598, July 16. Greenwich.—"We have heard at large those articles wherewith Mr. Richard Champernowne was charged by your Lordship and the rest of your Deputy Lieutenants, and did cause your Lordship's servant to be acquainted with his answers, and had from him a reply to the same in your Lordship's name, wherein we pray your Lordship to think we had that regard [for] your place and calling that was meet to be used in respect of the good care your Lordship doth show in all things concerning Her Majesty's service. And, therefore, we did charge Mr. Campernowne with neglect of that respect which he ought to have used to your Lordship in staying so long the delivery of our letters, and not acquainting your Lordship with others he received from us, and in some other public services that he sought to do anything of himself, without making your Lordship privy to the same, and receiving your Lordship's directions as Her Majesty's Lieutenant of that county. Nevertheless, in that he sought to augment the number of horses, having charge of them, by imposing the finding of certain horse upon some persons by him avowed to be able to furnish the same, and that by the law, as he informeth, ought to keep horses. As we have found fault with him for charging of them without your Lordship's privity, so on the other side, we cannot disallow of his care to increase the number of horse which we think, to be very few in that country, in regard to the largeness and the wealth of the same, considering also other counties near adjoining unto you, not so large as your shire, do find a far greater number and, therefore, for the furtherance of Her Majesty's service, we can do no less than earnestly require your Lordship, as Her Majesty's Lieutenant to examine this matter very carefully and if the ability of the parties named by Mr. Champernowne be such as the law doth impose upon them, then order is to be taken they may furnish the same as they ought to do, wherein we doubt not

but your Lordship will prefer Her Majesty's service before any respect whatsoever.

"In the other matter that seemeth to have bred the chief discontentment in the gentlemen for the two Hundreds of Plympton and Erme, considering how these Hundreds do lie near to his chief mansion house, being between him and Mr. Seymour, who hath already a regiment, we think it not convenient that the charge of the trained soldiers should be taken from a gentleman of his sort, and committed to any other, he having so long time to his great charges, trained the same. For which respect, and considering the gentleman is of antiquity in the country, and of good reputation and calling, and one of whose forwardness on all occasions of Her Majesty's service, we nothing doubt, we think it fit for the furtherance of Her Majesty's service, your Lordship forthwith do give order that he may have charge of those two Hundreds committed unto him, and of the trained and untrained bands in the same, to be under his regiment and commandment, wherein it is ordered still, that upon the time of apparent danger, or landing of the enemy, he shall repair with them unto the Fort of Plymouth, to be there at such time under the charge of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, captain of that Fort. And where the gentleman seemeth to yield up the charge of horse rather than to forego them which lie so fit for him, we refer him for that charge to your Lordship's consideration what you shall think fittest to be done.

"We have also charged his brother, Arthur Champernowne, with the articles objected against him, who doth utterly deny to have had any purpose or intent to give your Lordship any cause of offence. What other unkindness hath passed between him and others, we could wish, by your good Lordship's mediation, might be friendly agreed and taken up, the gentleman being a follower of the wars of long continuance, and one that hath borne charge and place of good reputation.

"Lastly, because we do perceive how these unkind differences between gentlemen of quality, and that bear office underneath your Lordship, may breed to further disturbance, faction, and division in the country, whereby Her Majesty's service may receive great prejudice in countermanding that which the other doth appoint, your Lordship shall do well, having authority over them, to carry an even hand in those occasions, and to seek, by your good mediation, to reduce them to good friendship, and to agree in those matters which concern Her Majesty's service. And thus, having delivered to your Lordship our mind in this cause, we may not omit to note the great care and vigilance your Lordship doth show by the last letters we received from you in taking the examinations of certain Irishmen stayed by your order."

The Earl of Bath to Sir Thomas Dennis, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir George Cary, and Edward Seymour, Esquire.

1598, October 2. Tawstock.—I received, yesterday, another letter from Mr. Champernowne, "importuning me to perform their Lordships' order for him. . . . Now, forasmuch, as it importeth me in honour, and you in your reputations, to maintain our former assertions to their Lordships against him to be just and true, and also to uphold and justify the order made at Okehampton, and allowed by their Lordships to be good and reasonable, all which, you see, he endeavoureth to pervert and overthrow, and because the time draweth on that about the midst of this term I shall be enforced either to yield and satisfy unto their Lordships' said order in his behalf—for longer I may not

detract the same—or else deliver to their Lordships some reasonable cause to the contrary; in this respect I hold it necessary that you, or two of you at the least, repair unto me . . . within these few days." —*Signed. Seal.*

The Earl of Essex to Edward Seymour.

1598, October 11. The Court.—Recommending the bearer, Charles Franks, gentleman. *Signed. Seal.*

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour.

1598, October 13. Tawstock.—Pray acquaint Sir William Courtenay, and Sir George Cary, that the only cause of my stay in sending to the Council "particulars of the abuses of our adversaries" has been waiting to hear from Sir Ferdinando Gorges. My honour is engaged to maintain our informations against them as true. I have prayed Mr. Ward to acquaint the Council with my desire to continue Mr. Arthur Champernowne until I send their Lordships a full confirmation of all our former informations against him. *Signed.*

The Earl of Bath to Sir William Courtenay, Sir George Cary, Knights, and Edward Seymour, Esquire.

1598, October 14. Tawstock.—"After my very hearty commendations, I shall not need in this my letter to make any long discourse unto you touching the causes against [the] Mr. Champernownes, for that I have sent unto you, by this bringer, so many particulars otherwise drawn against them as shall suffice to be made manifest unto their Lordships and such other of our honourable friends as shall seem most expedient to you. My only desire is that you, and every of you, will carefully partake together for the maintenance of our informations against them and especially you, Cousin Seymour, whom it doth most of all concern, as well for your regiment, as also for the justification of those matters against Mr. Arthur Champernowne touching his misdemeanour and abuse at Plymouth, and likewise that every of you will enforce the cause of his challenge in such manner as the same ought to be, wherein I have manifested to their Lordships that I am as greatly wronged as yourselves. And, as for Mr. Richard Champernowne, be you well assurred that, for mine own part, I will never be drawn by his compulsory means to break or alter the order made at Okehampton, according to the true interpretation and meaning of the same, which I have now sent unto their Lordships to peruse, do what he can. For you know the said order was made by their Lordships' commandment unto me as being wearied with the long variance between my Cousin Seymour and Mr. Champernowne, and it pleased their Lordships to give their honourable allowance and approbation thereof by their letters of thanks unto me in that behalf; by virtue whereof Mr. Champernowne did accept and execute the office of colonel of the horse for a year or two together, and the same made notorious to all the country. Besides that, you know that whatsoever myself and three of you shall do in matter of Lieutenancy is warranted by Her Majesty's commission under the Great Seal of England. If all this be true, then, under correction, it may be thought that we have some hard measure offered unto us, that a particular person, upon a bare and false suggestion, shall prevail

above us. And I suppose whatsoever we shall do by virtue of the said commission hereafter, will either be directly oppugned, or by this example, little regarded.

"I have once more sent up my servant, Skippon, that did first follow the cause against Mr. Richard Champernowne, to bring unto you these instructions that I have thought fit for the purpose." *Signed. Seal.*

1598. "The names of such as are named by the constables of the South Division of Devonshire to be of ability for the provision of corslets."

ARTICLES presented by the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS of DEVONSHIRE for the LORD LIEUTENANT'S CONSIDERATION.

[1598.]—"A letter to my Lords of the Council that the forces in Cornwall, next adjoining, may come to the supply of Plymouth, upon notice from Sir John Gilbert, if necessity so require.

"That 50 men, by poll, out of Stonehouse (if so many may be levied there) be appointed to be in readiness to be employed, either for the Fort or Island, as Sir John Gilbert shall give direction.

"That 150 men be appointed, by poll, out of the number of the trained companies in Plymouth, to be in readiness, either for the Fort or Island, as Sir John Gilbert shall think fit, having four days' victuals always in readiness for them upon all alarms.

"That there may be warrant for the companies that formerly were appointed for the defence of Plymouth, out of the Hundreds near adjoining, to rise and march to defend the same, and places of descent near adjoining, upon certain knowledge of the enemy's approach, by notice from Sir John Gilbert, and that warrant to continue in force until the 12th of September next.

"That you will be pleased to answer of some fit persons to be appointed Sergeant Major as also Provost Marshal.

"The fourth article altered by Sir Richard Champernowne, and was so certified as followeth :—

"That there may be warrant for the companies, as there was for two years since, appointed for the defence of Plymouth out of the Hundreds near adjoining, to rise and march to defend the same and places of descent most dangerous near the town, upon certain knowledge of the enemy's approach, by notice from Sir John Gilbert, and that warrant to continue in force until the 12th of September next."

"PLACES of DESCENT, with the APPOINTMENT how the same shall be defended, with the FORCES next adjoining in the TIME of DANGER."

[1593?]—In the East Division :—

For the defence of Salterton, Sidmouth, Seaton and Beer :—Sir Thomas Dennis, Knight, William Drake and John Drake, Esquires, with the numbers of men and forces nearest adjoining, and to be seconded with the rest of the whole regiment.

In the South Division : —

For the defence of Plymouth :—Sir Ferdinando Gorges with Her Majesty's garrison, the forces of the said town reduced into bands and well armed, 500; Richard Champernowne, Esquire, with his band of 200; William Crymes, Esquire, 100; William Stroode, Esquire, 100; and John Copleston, Esquire, 100.

Salcombe :—

To be defended by Mr. William Courtenay, with the assistance of the Constables and other officers, and to be backed by Mr. Webber with 150 trained men.

Long Sands and Blackpool :—

To be defended by Mr. Ameridith and Mr. Roope, with the forces adjoining, and to be backed by Mr. Edward Giles, with 150 trained men.

Dartmouth :—

To be defended by the Mayor of the said town, and to be backed with the trained companies of Edward Seymour, Esquire, on the one side of the river and by George Cary, Esquire, on the other.

Torbay :—

To be defended by George Cary, of Cockington, Esquire, with such captains and companies of his regiment nearest adjoining, and to be seconded with the rest of the forces under his said regiment.

In the North Division :—

For the defence of Clovelly and Hartland :—George Cary of Clovelly, Esquire, William Abbott, Esquire, with 150 trained men, and to be seconded by John Specott and William Yeo, Esquires, with 200 trained men.

Ilfracombe, Croyde Bay, Woolacombe Sands, and Watermouth :—

To be defended, at first, by the portreeves and constables, with the forces nearest adjoining, and to be seconded by Hugh Acland and Philip Pyne, Esquires, with 300 trained men.

ORDERS agreed upon at EXETER by the EARL OF BATH, SIR WILLIAM COURTENAY, EDWARD SEYMOUR, and HUGH FORTESCUE.

1599, April 19.—"First, that in the present absence of Sir George Cary, Sir Thomas Dennis, and Mr. Robert Bassett, and for the better settlement of their regiments during the time of their absence, it is ordered as followeth :—

"Sir Thomas Dennis, his regiment.—The office of lieutenant-colonel to Mr. John Drake, Esquire; the former captain to continue their charge, and in place of Mr. Farringdon, deceased, Mr. Duke to have that company.

"Sir George Cary's regiment.—That the office of lieutenant-colonel to T.; that all the former captains continue their charge and that Mr. Carew of Haccombe and Mr. Thomas Reynell to take upon them the charge of Sir George Cary's private band, because Mr. Ridgway refuseth his company appointed by Sir George Cary in his letter.

"Mr. Basset's regiment.—That Mr. Thomas Brown is allowed to supply the place of lieutenant-colonel during the absence of Roger Langsford, according to the tenour of Mr. Basset's letter in that behalf. That Mr. John Arscott is allowed captain of the company under the charge of Mr. John Speccott. That the rest of the captains formerly appointed shall continue their places, saving that in place of Mr. Anthony Monk, the company of late appertaining unto him shall be at the special commandment of the said Mr. Brown.

"That all companies shall forthwith be made complete, and all manner of arms supplied by the particular parishes and owners after their own discretion, and the same to be made ready to be viewed and mustered before the colonels and muster-master of the country in Whitsun week next at the furthest, and that notice be given to all parishes that in case any armour be found defective, the parties faulty therein to be sent to

the Lord-Lieutenant by his Lordship, to be bound over to the Lords of the Council, or otherwise ordered by his discretion.

"That all gentlemen and others charged with horse for the service of Her Majesty, be forthwith commanded by the Lieutenants in their several divisions to prepare their horses furnished according to the last directions given in that behalf, and to be in readiness to be viewed and mustered before the Lord-Lieutenant and the Deputies in their several divisions at such time and place as shall be assigned unto them by the Lord-Lieutenant between this and Midsummer Day next.

"Item, it is ordered for the ease and benefit of the country that from henceforth at all places where post horses have been usually commanded to be laid, for the more expedition and conveyance of letters and messages from the Lord-Lieutenant to Exeter, Plymouth, and other places, for the service of Her Majesty, that the said post horses shall be dismissed and turned into foot post, and the same to be left to the Deputy-Lieutenants in their several divisions.

"Item, it is ordered concerning the 200 men-of-arms at Plympton, appointed for the aid of Plymouth, that they shall be put in readiness by the captain formerly nominated over them, viz., Mr. Fortescue, and Mr. Bartlett, or their lieutenants, to be viewed and mustered before the muster-master of the county on the Tuesday in the Whitsun week next, according to the course taken for the other musters.

"For the watching of beacons it is ordered that they shall continue the same as they now do, until such time as they shall receive further order from the Lord-Lieutenant or his deputies.

"Item, it is ordered that from henceforth for all levies of men for the service of Her Majesty to be sent out of this country, there shall be no view taken of any constable of the hundred or other officer at any place by them appointed, before the men so levied be by them brought to such places of musters as shall be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant and his Deputies, or by such Justices of the Peace and other gentlemen as in the absence of the Deputies shall be nominated and required by the said Lord-Lieutenant.

"Item, touching general complaint of the Justices of the Peace assembled in the Chapter House at this sessions and their request concerning the desire of the country to be freed from the contribution appointed for the 25 men at the Fort of Plymouth, wherewith they find themselves much burdened and grieved in respect of the manifold impositions daily coming upon them; it is now ordered that a letter shall be written to the Lords of the Privy Council to advertise them hereof which we humbly pray the Lord-Lieutenant to do for us.

"Item, it is ordered that before Whitsunday next the Deputy-Lieutenants in their several divisions shall cause a due and true account to be taken of all constables of Hundreds touching all sums of money by them received and disbursed for Her Majesty's service, for two years past at Christmas last, and that all petty constables be likewise commanded to bring in the precepts which they have formerly received from the head constables for the collecting and gathering of any sums of money during the said time and wherewith the said head constables may be charged, to the end that it may plainly appear unto the country people that no deceit hath been used.

"Item, it is ordered that at such time as the said account shall be taken, as aforesaid, there be public notice given to the country that the money is received by the Lord-Lieutenant from Her Majesty for the coat and conduct of the last 400 men sent out of this country, and by him paid over to certain gentlemen of each division for the use of the

country, and likewise to show them that the Lord-Lieutenant hath delivered the store of powder provided two years since for the country.

"Item, it is ordered that no under-captain of companies shall view, muster, or train the soldiers without special direction and commandment from the Lord-Lieutenants, the Deputy-Lieutenants, or colonels of regiments, as special cause shall require, and that under the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant and the rest."

Precept by Sir Edward Seymour to the Constables.

1599, July 28. Berry Castle.—"Although by former directions very lately given unto you, you have been required that as well men as arms and other things necessary and fit for the defence of the country should be in perfect readiness to withstand the attempts of the enemy upon any occasion offered, yet I have thought good upon further intelligence received of the great forces of the Spaniards now ready as also later command from the Lord Lieutenant in that behalf given, to put you in mind thereof once again, and straightly to require the performance of your several duties therein, and withal to add to the former, some few particulars following, viz.:—that forthwith you give notice to all gentlemen and others charged with horses or geldings for service, do presently take them up and keep them in their stables to the end they may be in readiness to march with the foot companies as occasion shall be offered; and also that the horses for carriages and nags appointed for the soldiers be in like readiness, and everything else according to former directions, whereof you may not omit to survey the particulars, that the same may be prepared in such complete and perfect manner as no defect do appear."

Precept by Sir Edward Seymour to the Constables of the Hundreds.

1599, August 2. Berry Castle.—"These shall be straightly to require and charge you and every of you forthwith to give warning unto all trained soldiers and other serviceable men whatsoever, that they and every of them be in perfect readiness, upon pain of death, to attend such service as shall be very shortly required of them, and that they have their arms in such perfect readiness with powder, match, bullets, and other necessaries, as they may be ready to march upon the next notice given. And likewise that you give notice to all gentlemen and others of the better sort that are not compounded into bands, that they be ready with such companies as they have in their houses, fit for service well and sufficiently armed, to attend this service upon like notice given unto them in that behalf. Also, that you forthwith make provision of 14 days' victuals for all the trained soldiers, or collect in lieu thereof after the rate 8*d.* the day per man in money, and so likewise for the untrained companies as occasion of service shall be required; and amongst the rest, you must specially have care that there be no want of bullets for the shot, and that you yourselves and the petty constables be not absent, but ready to attend all commands whatsoever tending to this service, and that you have in each parish one sufficient post horse for the more speedier execution of all directions that shall come unto you."

Precept by Sir Edward Seymour to the Constables.

1599, August 3. Berry Castle.—You shall forthwith give warning to all trained soldiers within your Hundreds "that be of mine own private band" to repair with the appointed arms, to Totnes by Sunday night next at the latest.—*Draft.*

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour.

[15]99, August 4. Tawstock.—At my coming into Tawstock about three of the clock this afternoon I received your letter, and according to Sir Ferdinando Gorges' mind and your desire (which I take to be very reasonable) I have both written to my cousin Courtenay and do pray you to make stay of your companies there, which agreeth best with the intelligence brought into Plymouth this morning by a Scotchman, viz., that there be 150 sails of ships at the Groyne besides 20 gallies ready provided for England, and that their place of landing, so far as he could hear, was for Plymouth, Torbay, or the White Sands, and therefore those places are most needful of fortification. Thus, much I received even now from Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Sir William Strode, which agreeth well with your purpose and request unto me at this time.

To-morrow by noon I hope to be at Plymouth myself, and then presently upon conference with Sir Ferdinando and the rest, you shall receive new advertisements and directions from us. I hope you forgot not to have your pioneers in readiness, and to call for such troops of horse as are within your regiment to be brought forthwith to Totnes or some other convenient place, where they may be most ready to assist you. I have written even now to Mr. Drake, who lay the last night with his regiment at Exeter, and this night at Ashburton or Chudleigh that he shall march no further than Totnes to-morrow, but to remain there till he heard further from me. Touching the fortifications that are to be made at Dartmouth or Torbay I leave to Sir William and you to consider of. I have now here with me all the forces of the North Division, as well horse as foot.

Postscript. I pray you as I do Sir William Courtenay to meet me at Plymouth to-morrow by noon, if possibly you can, for until you come to me there can be nothing done. For your request to have the sheriff and constables in each division commanded to see the country kept in peace, I have taken such order in the North Division before my coming away, and at my coming to Plymouth there shall be a warrant sent to the sheriff to ride about the country, and I will send you a copy of the orders which I have left with the Justices and constables in the north parts as soon as I may.

Precept by Sir William Courtenay and Edward Seymour to the Constables as to firing of Beacons.

1599, August 7. Dartmouth.—Requiring them to give notice to all persons who watch the beacons, not to fire the same upon any occasion whatsoever without special warrant "from us or some one of us." —*Draft.*

Articles set down by the Colonels to be observed by Officers and Men.

1599, August 8.—"1. Imprimis, that all captains and all other inferior officers shall observe and obey all commands from their colonels.

"2. That no inferior officer shall misdemean himself against any of his superior officers upon pain of imprisonment or otherwise at the colonel's pleasure to lose his place.

"3. Item, that no officer shall be drunk or known to keep whores upon pain of imprisonment and also to be cashiered from his place and disarmed out of the town of garrison.

"4. Item, that no soldier shall run away from his colours upon pain of death.

"5. Item, that no soldier absent himself from the watch or ward upon pain of imprisonment.

"6. That no soldier abuse himself in his watch or ward upon pain of imprisonment.

"7. Item, that no soldier make any noise, as shooting of pieces or sounding of drums, or any such like, or keep any ill-order in the street, tavern, or alehouse in the evening after the watch is set till the next morning it shall be discharged, upon pain of imprisonment and loss of 10 days' pay.

"8. That no soldier sell or lie to pawn any of his arms, furniture, or munition thereunto appertaining, upon pain of one month's imprisonment and the loss of 40 days' pay.

"9. Item, that no soldier depart out of this town above half a mile without the especial licence of their colonel, captain, or some of their inferior officers, upon pain of imprisonment.

"10. Item, that no soldiers shall resist or strike any officer within this town of garrison, or in his march, upon pain of losing his hand.

"11. Item, that no soldier shall be usually drunk, upon pain of one month's imprisonment.

"12. Item, that no soldier shall swear upon pain of loss of so much pay as the colonel shall think convenient."

Warrant for levying Ten Days' more Pay for the Soldiers.

1599, August 12.—"Forasmuch as the continuance of the occasion offered upon the purpose of the enemy to invade the land, according to form[er] intelligence in that behalf, whereby the trained [bands] of this county of Devon have been drawn to the plac[es of] descent of most note and importance, doth yet rem[ain] constant, and for that the companies are to con[tinue] for some longer time than by the first commandment [was] given out, whereby their entertainment, allowed after the rate of 10 days is this present day expired, we have therefore thought it good to require and command all constables and other officers to whom it doth appertain immediately upon notice and command given from us or any of us within the precincts of our particular charge, to levy and gather 10 days' entertainment more for the said trained soldiers at the rate of 8*d.* a day per man, in the several parishes from whence they are raised. And the said sums of money to bring unto us, the colonels of the particular regiments, forthwith, at the place or places wh[ere] we are commanded to attend, for defence of the cou[nty], as aforesaid.

Examination of James Cromshow, a Scotchman aged about 40 years, touching intelligence of the Spanish Fleet.

1599, August 14.—He started on his voyage from Dundee on 27 March and after going to Zealand called at Dartmouth, from whence he went to Portugal and then returned to Dartmouth. While in the Harbour of Aveiro 22 Spanish galleys, 40 carvels, and 4 Flemish ships were descried, which, it was understood from some Flemish seaman, were going to the Groyne.—*Copy.*

Orders by the Earl of Bath, agreed upon at Plymouth.

1599, August 17.—"It is ordered that all the regiments shall be dismissed to-morr[ow] next, some time of the day, and that they shall march to their dwelling places with their arms, in the company of their captains or their officers until they come to their several Hundreds.

"That the colonels and captains do give special commandment and charge unto their companies, that they upon pain of death be ready at an hour's warning to march to the place of rendezvous with their weapons and arms, by the firing of the beacons, or by order from the Lord Lieutenant or his Deputies in the several places of their residence, and that the place of rendezvous for Plymouth from the North Division be appointed at Tavistock, and that they do wear their arms, and that no trained soldier shall be absent from his dwelling without special leave from his captain, or public employment, for the space of one month from this present day.

"That Totnes shall be the place of rendezvous for Sir William Courtenay's regiment, if the forces be to be employed for Plymouth, and that Sir George Cary's regiment, and that parcel of Mr. Seymour's regiment, which are near to the place, shall repair to Dartmouth as a fit place for the rendezvous, and the residue of Mr. Seymour's regiment nearest to Plymouth, to repair to Plymouth upon the alarm.

"That for the more ready intelligence to the country, the beacons are to be fired in this manner, viz., first the beacons at Plymouth to be fired, and then the rest.

"If the enemy shall happen to give any attempt of landing upon the north coast of Devon, that the place of rendezvous be at Torrington for the South and East Divisions.

"That there be selected 50 men out of each regiment to be placed in the Fort and St. Nicholas Island, by direction from Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and that they be compounded in this sort, viz., to the 50 men, 40 muskets and 10 pikes, forthwith to be sent to Sir Ferdinando Gorges."

Precept "for the warning of the Soldiers to Dartmouth the second time."

1599, August 24. Dartmouth.—"These shall be in the Queen's name to require and straightly charge you and every of you immediately after receipt hereof to give notice unto all the trained soldiers within your Hundred that they, upon pain of death, make their repair to Dartmouth with all possible speed, bringing with them all such arms and furnitures they are appointed to have, at which place myself and the rest of their captains do attend their coming and are ready to perform that service which shall be thought most expedient for the defence of the country against any attempt which shall be given by the enemy."

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to Edward Seymour.

1599, August 25. "The Island of St. Nicholas."—"If we may believe one of our espials (sent from hence to Brest of purpose) there was no part of the King's fleet come thither, when the six galleys arrived there, which was on Wednesday last, neither any great expectation of their coming. But he being an idle drunken knave, there is no credit to be given to his report, but I rather believe the gentleman that was sent of purpose by Mons. Saerdeack, who as it is likely is come to bring the certainty at large, and therefore I do wish you to take the best course you can for the prevention of the worst in those parts, and for that purpose I will add all the furtherance I am able.

"Sir William Strode is not here at this present, but I have sent unto him; to-morrow you shall have answer. Here is arrived a part of the Flemish fleet that was at the Grand Canaries, the rest are gone on to the southwards; these can report nothing of any fleet, but they came not near the coast. If there do come any thing unto my knowledge of moment I will send it to you by the first.

"Concerning our pirate, if by any means I can prove any such matter as it seemeth you have understanding of, I will do my best to help him to the gallows, and therefore I pray you to inquire his name, or what kind of vessel he went in."

John Blithman, Mayor of Plymouth, to the Earl of Bath.

1599, August 25. Plymouth.—"Yesternight last here arrived one Robert Towne of this place, who was set forth from this place in a little carvel to learn intelligence; which Towne reporteth, that he being on Tuesday last on the Road of Brest, whereby contrary winds and weather he was forced to remain two days, he saw not nor heard of any Spanish ships on the coast thereabouts, and on Wednesday last he descrying six galleys as he came forth of the same Road, the same galleys making towards him, he was driven and constrained for safety of himself to arrive into Conquet, where not long after the same galleys came into the Road of Conquet after him, and there remained until Thursday last about two of the clock in the afternoon, and then departed from thence for Sluys in the Low Countries with great store of money for payment of soldiers, as this Towne was given to understand. Also this fellow Towne reporteth, that (as he hath heard in Conquet) the Spanish navy is greatly encumbered and infected with sickness, in such sort as it is reported about Brest and Conquet, that they have no intention to go forward with their voyage.

"Here arrived yesterday last (if it shall please your Lordship) ten sail of Hollanders full of men, which returned from the Grand Canaries, and make report, that they obtained and got a fort wherein were 18 cast pieces of brass, and burnt an inquisition house, with other great spoils that they have done in the country. Which ships also say, that the rest of their fleet doth not yet return, but lies up and down the coast to make more prey of the Spaniards.

"May it please your Lordship, that according to your Honour's order, I have paid the 300 soldiers for six days' pay ended yesterday last, expecting your Lordship's answer how long time I shall continue the same, which I will with all duty observe."

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour.

1599, August 26. Tawstock.—"I have reeeived your last letter by the bearer hereof, your servant, wherein among the rest you note some mistaking in the postscript of my letter, which I cannot excuse, but such was the haste that was then used to make all acquainted with those intelligences I received from you and others upon the sudden, that it seemeth to be a fault in the writer, although I am thoroughly persuaded that there is no sueh mistaking in Sir William Courtenay's letter, but that he and Sir Thomas Dennis will be at Exeter with their companies this night, where I have now appointed them to remain for some small time, as you may pereeive by the copy of my letter, herein enclosed, sent to all the colonels of the East and North Division, upon this new advertisement from Sir William Strode and the Mayor of Plymouth, whereof I perceive by your letter you have already taken some notice.

The uncertainties of reports do much trouble me, and I know not what to think of them. But you see the course I have thought good to take for the continuance or discharge of the companies, as occasion shall be offered between this and Tuesday next at night. It was but forgotten to advertise you of the reeeipt of your former letters of the first news that Sampford and La Mote brought, for they came to my hands in due time with good expedition.

"Touching your maimed companies, as you term them, I pray you be content for this present time, if the service continue you shall have reformation to your liking, and yet in the mean, if the enemy draw to your coast, you may call to your assistance the two companies of tinners, namely Mr. Whiddon and Mr. Vowell, which I do authorise you to do, and to the same end I will write to Sir William Strode forthwith.

"In my last letters to Mr. Bampfield, Mr. Reynell, and Mr. Northcott, I willed them to repair to Torbay, because the most intelligence was, as you know, that the enemy's purpose was to come for that place where I know they should be ready, if need were, to assist you at Dartmouth. And if between this and Thursday next in the morning you shall have no further intelligence of the enemy's approach you shall do well in mine opinion to dismiss them all home to their houses, with special order that they shall be ready at an hour's warning to mareh again as they shall be required."

"Directions for the Officers of the Field of each Regiment."

[1599.] "Sir William Courtenay, Knight, and Edward Seymour, Esquire.

"Two corporals of the field, a quarter-master in every regiment, a quarter-master for every company, every eorporal his lanspesado (?). The word to be given to the corporal of the field in the absence of the sergeant major general who is to deliver it to every sergeant major of every regiment, and the sergeant major to every sergeant of each company the sergeant to the eorporal, and so the eorporal to receive it of the commanders."

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour, Thomas Reynell, and Amias Bampfield.

1600, May 22. "Tawstoek."—I have considered the last summer's service in drawing the forees of this eountry into Plymouth, Dartmouth,

Torbay, and other places of descent within the compass of my Lieutenancy; and am persuaded that thereby, and by reason of the late service in Ireland, a great many defects in arms will appear when occasion shall arise to employ the same for defence of the kingdom. There will be also deficiencies in the number of men. Views should be forthwith taken, and all deficiencies in men or arms, supplied. I also pray you give speedy directions for renewing the accustomed beacons on the sea-coast, and throughout the country. All this should be done at as small a charge to the country as possible, and before the 24th of June then next following.—*Signed.*—*Seal.*

Endorsed by one of those to whom it is addressed: "I pray give this messenger, for his payns, two shillings, and return me your answer by him."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1600, June 23. Greenwich.—The composition money for Devonshire, though the whole amounts but to 113*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, remains partly unpaid; we have, therefore, sent down a messenger to bring before us all those who remain in arrear.

"Outrageous Incursions, Burnings, and Attempts committed by the Scots against England."

1600[–1], March 20. West Marches.—"Complaints of the tenants and inhabitants of the townships of the Newtown of Irdington [Erdington ?] and Cannock, Her Majesty's tenants and inleased to my Lord Scrope:—The several surnames of the Johnstons, Armstrongs, Bells, Bates, Irwins, and other Scotchmen and their accomplices to the number of 300 persons arrayed in most defensible manner, who made incursion and run a day foray till they came to the said townships where they burnt divers houses, barns, steadings, with their whole insight and corn, having, taking, and carrying away of 20 horse and mares, 40 cows and oxen, 60 sheep and goats, and divers prisoners with the insight and household stuff that remained unburnt, and the mutilation of divers of the said townships.

"The same day at night. Complaints of the tenants of the town of Scotby, etc.—Christie Armstrong of Barnkeine, William Armstrong of Kinmount, Davy Kang, William Kang, Geordie Kang, with their accomplices to the number of 140 persons, Scotchmen defensibly arrayed, for the burning of divers houses with their household stuff and insight, taking of sundry prisoners, and the taking, having, and carrying away of 60 cows and oxen, 50 horse and mares, the spoil and insight of sundry houses left unburnt.

Complaints of the inhabitants of Rickergate of the suburbs of Carlisle:—Upon the persons of the above-named to the number of 130, accompanied with Thomas Carlton, John Carlton, English disobedients, who after heineous attempt in Scotby aforesaid came unto them, brake and cut up the posts that contained the iron chains made for the keeping of the strength of Edenbrough, by night, and cut up the doors, took prisoners, spoil, and insight, besides that some of them came toward the walls of the city nigh the castle, crying upon them, 'a Dacre, a Dacre,' 'a red bull, a red bull,' with the naming of Johnston, Armstrong, Bell, and Carlile, forcing the citizens in their defensive array to repair to the walls and to set the beacon on fire to warn the wardenry.

"The Scots of Liddesdale, Ewesdale, Alladale and Amerdale, have lately spoiled, amongst other towns, Branton, a market town and chief of all Gilsland.

Now, lastly, in the latter end of the last month they have taken and carried away prisoners the Lord of Warwick with about 30 honest householders, taken away great drifts of goods, and spoiling three or four situate near the river Eden and near the city of Carlisle."—*Endorsed* "Border News."

The Queen to the Earl of Bath, Lieutenant of the county of Devon.

1601, April 28. Westminster.—"Forasmuch as we are now advertised by our Deputy of Ireland and Council, that there is great occasion to send over some supply of foot and horse to re-inforce some companies in those provinces, where they are decayed by services upon the rebels where (thanks be to God) we have lately had so many successes in all our prosecutions of those rebels, as we are assured from the state there, that if our army may in any good sort be now supplied for a while there must needs follow a speedy conclusion of that unnatural rebellion, a thing which we do greatly desire, out of our great unwillingness to put our people to any further charge than by necessity we are forced to do. We have thought good to command you to levy within that our county of Devon, 40 good and sufficient footmen, and to see them sent to such places, and at such time and in such sort, armed as you shall be further directed by our Privy Council, in which levy, we do earnestly require you to lay the charge upon the better sort, without descending so low as to the meaner, to whom a small matter is more burdensome then a far greater to many others, whom you may, in your discretion, rate as you shall find reasonable in a higher proportion; to which consideration we must add this, that if you shall not take care to make choice of good men, you shall not only deceive the great trust which we repose in you, but be a special means to overthrow our service in the prosperous success, whereof your own good is so much interested; for we may now justly affirm that we are advertised from the State there, that all our forces, even in the remotest places, are so thoroughly furnished of victuals, lodgings, and all other necessaries for their sustentation, though to our extreme charges, as never the like could be said in any such time or place for such numbers, all difficulties of transportation, wastes, and incommodities considered."—*Copy.*

Charge of levying Soldiers for Ireland.

1601, May 8.—A proportionment of the charges for the levying of 40 men in the county of Devon for service in Ireland.

The Earl of Bath to Edward Seymour.

1601, June 10. Tawstock.—I have to advertise you that there be divers soldiers fled from this service here at Barnstaple, and at the time of embarking, there were 10 of the Devonshire men found to be absent; whereof, seven of them were runaways, and so noted by the conductor upon the indenture that he carrieth over with him to the Lord Deputy of Ireland one of the seven, is Thomas Watts of Kings-Kerswell, taken in to spare Nicholas Beard whom you pressed for that

parish. He paid to the captain, for his discharge, 4*li.* in money. I take it not that a conductor can give a lawful discharge to any soldier inrolled and in the Queen's pay.—*Signed.—Seal of Arms.*

Precept from the Deputy-Lieutenants of Devonshire to the Constables of Hundreds, for levying soldiers for Ireland.

1601, July 31.—Whereas by letters of the Queen and Council to the Lord-Lieutenant it is directed that a levy be made of a certain number of men within Devonshire, for service in Ireland, it is specially required that the same be made with such expedition that the men may be at Barnstaple, "the port appointed for their embarking," by August the 6th next. These are therefore to require you to bring to Totnes, on August the 3rd, by eight in the morning, 16 serviceable men from your Hundreds "wherein you must take especial care to make choice of none that are of the trained bands, nor of loose and vagrant persons, but [of] such others as have abiding within the parish from whence they shall be taken."

You are also, forthwith, to levy within your Hundred, such part of the 42*li.* 12*s.* 6*d.* as ratably you are to pay, according to the late order in that behalf made. You are to warn all trained soldiers, on pain of death, to be in readiness with their complete arms, upon an hour's warning, to repair to any place of descent, or otherwise, as they shall have notice; and that you see to all necessaries of munition, victuals, carriages and the rest, not forgetting the watching of beacons and providing of post-horses at the accustomed places.—*Copy.*

The Queen to the Earl of Bath.

1601, September 29. Richmond.—"Because we have so lately made you acquainted as well with the occasion as with the great grief we have to trouble our people (if those important necessities which we do know all our good subjects do apprehend, as becomes them, did not enforce us) we will use at this time no other argument to persuade them to yield their helping hand to the present service than that a Spanish fleet, long prepared, hath been already discovered at sea bound for Ireland, with an army to land in the same hoping to bereave us of one of our kingdoms by joining force to the rebels whom now they found desperate of subsisting longer. If at this time the present action, wherein our deputy is engaged, were not diverted by a foreign power hereupon, because we cannot understand whether by any storm at sea the enemy be several or whether they are arrived in Ireland, seeing it is so well known to all men of experience that such supplies as that kingdom shall need require long preparations, and that in this time of the year winds are often contrary, and therefore nothing more convenient than to be beforehand with such preparations as if it may be, we have resolved in that consideration and so do authorise you forthwith to prepare a levy in that our county of Devon, the number of 150 foot well armed and well apparelled in such sort as they may be ready at the sea-side to be embarked for Ireland at such time as shall be signified from our Privy Council. And forasmuch as we are doubtful how you are able in the county to furnish the numbers with arms at this present, according to the necessity of the service, we leave it to your own choice whether you will send up money that here it may be provided or whether we will trust to your own provisions. Of which

particular we require you presently to advertise our Privy Council. Only for the matter of apparrel, because we have already caused our merchants to make provision, according to the season and occasion, of great quantities, we require you as heretofore you have done, to cause the sum of 40*s.* for every man to be sent up to our Receipt towards which you shall be allowed from us after 4*s.* per man as in like cases hath been. There be many particulars both in this and other things which we must refer to our Council's letters, whereof we doubt not but you will take so good regard as it shall appear to all those who are interested herein that in cases which admit no more arguments all men of judgment and good affection to their Prince and country will be willing to undergo those burthens cheerfully which cannot be avoided without imminent peril to that state and great inconvenience to this our kingdom of England if any foreign power should be long suffered there to remain. And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge."—*Copy.*

The Queen to the Earl of Bath.

1601, October 6. Richmond.—"Whereas upon such advertisements as at sundry times we received of the great preparations of Spain, both at sea and land, and of the enemies' purpose with an army to invade our realm of Ireland, we were moved to direct our letters to divers counties of this our realm, for the levying and sending of more forces into that kingdom to meet with the enemies' designs, and lately, by our letters of the 29th of September last, we have given order for the levying of a certain number of men within that our county of Devon, the same to be well armed and apparelled and ready at the sea-side to be embarked by the 20th of this October. Forasmuch as since our said letters, the effect and intention of such preparations is now too evidently seen, by the arrival and descent at Kinsale in our province of Munster, of an army of Spaniards whereof we have received assured advertisements from our Deputy of Ireland and our President of Munster, and therefore more urgent necessity doth now fall out to augment our forces there, for the preservation of that kingdom, whereof it now manifestly appeareth they seek wholly to deprive us. We do therefore hereby will and appoint, that whereas the numbers in our said letters was 150 to be taken in that our said county, the sum shall now be increased to 300 able footmen which we do by these our letters, forthwith authorise you to be levied, well armed and apparelled, so as they may be ready to be embarked by the 20th day of this October. And whereas by former late directions from our Privy Council, the number contained in our said last letters was appointed to be sent to Barnstaple, we do likewise now appoint and will that this new addition and increase shall be sent to the said port of Barnstaple, to be from thence transported into Ireland, with such other numbers that are to repair thither. For other matters, both for arming and apparelling of both those numbers, and for any other particulars requisite and necessary to the speedier performance of this service, we will and require you to observe such directions as have been formerly, or shall be, given you by our said Privy Council, unto which we refer you."—*Copy.*

Memorandum by George Stonbery, "Mayor," John Fortescue, and Thomas Brown, of the Receipt of Men and Arms.

1601[-2], January 14.—"That we, Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed for the view of men and arms for the soldiers now lately levied

in the county of Devon for Her Majesty's service in Ireland, have received at the hands of John Fox, constable of the Hundred of Stanborough, the number of 39 men impressed by Mr. Edward Gyles, Esquire, together with the particular sorts of arms hereafter mentioned, viz., corslets with pikes and calivers, 15; muskets and bastard muskets, *in toto*, 11; corslets with bills, 6; saving that we do hereby certify that there were sundry defects in the said arms, which is to be supplied by recompense from the Lord Lieutenant to the captains, and to be allowed unto his Lordship, upon an account of such money as his Lordship hath in his hands, appertaining to the country."—*Signed.*

The Earl of Bath to Sir John Gilbert, Sir William Strode, Sir Richard Champernowne, Edward Seymour, and Hugh Pollard.

1602, August 2. Tawstock.—"Although I was in very good hope that after so many late great levies and impress of men in this county of Devon for Her Majesty's service in Ireland, that my Lords of the Council would now—upon another increasement of Her Majesty's forces there—have been pleased to spare this shire as I eftsoons desired," yet it appears that the urgency of the case requires it to be otherwise, and it has been "resolved to draw from hence, at this time, the number of fourscore able and sufficient men for the wars" to be sent to Ireland. I also send "an equal and indifferent proportion of the necessary charge incident thereto;" and "because at the setting forth of the last 100 men, through the omitting of that small sum of benevolent money, which for many years together had been by way of charity bestowed upon the soldiers at the time of their embarking, I saw that there was like to ensue very great inconvenience, to the hindrance of the service, I have, therefore, in a remorseful consideration, and to prevent the worst, now inserted of the said charge, the former rate of benevolence at 5*s.* per man, which I pray you cause to be collected and paid with the rest."—*Signed.*—*Seal.*

Edward Seymour and the Mayor of Dartmouth to the Council.

1602, October 31. Berry Castle.—"We have upon notice given unto us of one Robert Drew, brother unto Serjeaunt Drew, late the Queen's Serjeaunt, that embarked himself at Dartmouth a man reported to be no merchant nor factor to any; sent for him and examined him upon the particular points of the instructions conceived for such purpose, and severally offered to administer the oath of allegiance unto him, which he for the present would not take, saying that he would first be advised therein, whereupon we purposed to commit him to prison or otherwise bind him to answer before your honours, which perceiving he would afterwards have taken it, and then we forbore to administer the same, the rather for that we doubted lest his passage might prove dangerous to the estate of this realm, being informed by certain merchants that were to pass over with him that he is ill-affected in religion, and during the time of his late being in France, he daily, to their knowledge, frequented the mass, sequestered himself from the company of his countrymen, and such as were Protestants, and joined society with the most notorious Papists there, and therefore have taken bond with sufficient sureties to appear before your honours on the 20th of November next."—*Copy.*

The Examination of Crysein Norrys, Merchant, concerning one Cuthbert Browne taken before Edward Seymour, Esquire, temp. Elizabeth, to the same effect as that of August 1596.

The Earl of Bath to Sir William Courtenay, Sir Thomas Dennis, Sir George Cary, Sir Richard Champernowne, Sir Robert Basset, Edward Seymour, Hugh Pollard, and Anthony Moncke, Deputy Lieutenants of Devon.

1603, April 29. Tawstock.—The King has continued him in the lieutenancy of the county of Devon and of the city of Exeter, and the county of the same, authorising him to continue those addressed as his deputies. Thinks that watch should be had, as formerly, for arresting rogues, beggars, vagrants, and suspected persons, and that inquiry should be made at the ports as to all passengers, outward or inward bound; "and lastly, for the more ready furtherance of all services "appertaining to the charge of me and yourselves . . . . I have "thought it very necessary . . . that three of you, at the least, "be always abiding in the country."—*Signed.—Seal.*

Speeches by Bishop Rudd.

[1603 ?] "Bishop Rudd's speeches by occasion of Charles Pagett's bill for restitution in blood.

Grievances against William Tipper.

[After 1603.]—"By procuring grants and leases to himself and others, to his use, for small consideration and rent, of great and many manors, lands, and hereditaments, pretended to be concealed and unjustly detained from our late Queen and our gracious sovereign that now is, he hath raised infinite unjust suits and extorted wrongful compositions, and so continueth. He keeps an office and takes fees for searches, for counsel, and for drawing cases by him delivered to such as appear, all which he doth without warrant of law. To such as appear, he giveth false cases to make them distrust their titles. He hath a lease of 41 great manors, with divers other granges and farms, by which he fraudeth the gracious intent and purpose of his Majesty's commission for compounding for defective titles, with such as have had grants from the King or his predecessors. He, together with another, hath entered into covenants to pay certain debts to the King and to bring in 100,000 *li.*, by defective titles, in five years, and they are to have a fourth part of those monies and all other monies which they shall bring in for their share, or a fourth part of such lands and tenements as they shall detect to be so witholden without good title, to be let to them 99 years at their election. By colour of these grants and covenants, the King's subjects are exceedingly vexed and his Majesty little or nothing advantaged to the proportion of the charge of his subjects.

"We humbly pray, as former Parliaments have done to former Kings, that his Majesty, out of his just and honourable disposition, will be pleased to use no persons as instruments to inquire and discover lands and tenements concealed from him, but such as are of good fame, sufficiency, knowledge, and integrity, nor to suffer any other to be

countenanced by colour of his commission, in which qualities the said Tipper is defective, as appeareth on record."

The King's Title.

[1604, April 23.]—A projected address by the Commons to the King suggesting the assumption of the title of "King of the Whole and United Realm of Britain." (*See State Papers, Domestic, James I., Vol. VII., Nos.* 52 *and* 53.)

The Lords of the Council of the Earl of Bath.

1605, June 30. Whitehall.—"It is not unknown to your Lordship with how great a charge and travel there were, in the days of the late Queen of famous memory, selected numbers of able men, in the several counties of this realm, enrolled and reduced into bands, under captains, and furnished with armour and weapon, disciplined, trained, and put in readiness for the needful defence of the realm, at all occasions; which, though for the present time, through the great blessing of peace which, amongst many other benefits are enjoyed by the King's Majesty's most happy coming to this imperial crown, there is not so great use or necessity of continual training and disciplining of the men in such ordinary and chargeable manner, as was needful in times past." Nevertheless, considering with what travel and expense to the subjects this provision of armour and furniture was made, and with what difficulty the same, once decayed, could be replenished, the Council think it very expedient that it should not be suffered to fall to decay, and therefore enjoin that—'without training or drawing men 'to musters, or general places of meeting, saving only in particular 'divisions, muster-masters or others, should take view of the state of 'men, horses, armour, etc., twice every year;" particular rolls or books thereof orderly to be made as heretofore."

Postscript.—"Whereas, in Her Majesty's time, one Edmond Nicholson did by direction, provide certain arms of several kinds to be used in the country, in regard of great hurt done to Her Majesty's forces in times of employment, through unserviceable arms, distributed by bad choice, upon sudden occasions, whereof a good part remaineth yet unissued in his hands upon these occasions, we do recommend the utterance of these arms to your Lordship's good furtherance, if, upon view, they shall be founded so sufficient and cheap, as the country may elsewhere provide."—*Copy.*

"Garnett's Arraignment."

1606, March 28.—Commences "He was arraigned at the Guild Hall in London and indicted in the name of Henry Garnett, *alias* Walter, *alias* Darcie, *alias* Roberts, *alias* Farmer, *alias* Phillipps, etc."

Thomas Shirley to Edward Seymour.

1606, June 14.—My purpose ever was that you should have the refusing of Berry Pomeroy; but because I have not heard that you had a purpose to deal for it, I thought myself free to dispose thereof to my best advantage. 700*l.* has been offered for it. Notwithstanding the

knowledge I have of the goodness of the thing from an assured surveyor, and that you have your own life and your son's therein, which I wish long may live, yet because you shall find my aptness to do you all the kindness I can, I am content to let you have it for the sum named, so that I hear your resolution with speed. I have no other thing to sell in Devonshire.—*Seal, broken.*

Walter Seymour to Philip Rickards at Maiden Bradley.

1607, October 19. Entreats him to further his request as necessity enforces, for 10*l.* this quarter.—"You know against Christmas I shall have more occasions to bestow money than at any other time . . . I am so much indebted as my exhibition will not extend so far as to pay it; wherefore I thought it better to once again trouble you than to be indebted to the merchants. The matter is not great, I must confess, but yet I would not willingly have any left unpaid, which would be a great discredit. My father sent me word he would increase my exhibition . . . when I proceeded Bacheler, wherefore I am sure he will not deny so small a sum in the mean time."—*Seal, broken.*

Postcript.—"If you have an intent to send your son unto Oxford, either before Christmas or immediately after, I can easily provide him a place."

The Lords of the Council to the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Devon.

1608, May 21. Greenwich.—"Whereas upon sundry complaints made unto the King's Majesty, of very many piracies and depredations lately committed upon the ships and goods, both of the subjects of this realm and others in league and amity with his Majesty, and of the goods usually brought to the coasts of England and Ireland and disposed of at the pleasure of the pirates without impeachment or contradiction, and of divers other enormities and abuses which could not be done without the connivance, toleration, or assistance of the inferior officers of the ports and creeks where such goods are landed, and by others that relieve, aid, or abett those pirates and receive the goods and spoils on land, and afterwards make private compositions and releases of the same contrary to his Majesty's laws and proclamations in that behalf heretofore made by his Majesty's special commandment. The commission herewith sent you is awarded out of the High Court of Admiralty unto you for that county of Devon as unto others for other parts of the realm, for examination, suppressing, and speedy redress of these foul abuses, and for the punishment of the offenders in that nature since his Majesty's happy coming to the Crown, and especially since the 20th of April in the first year of his reign, whereby the merchants and proprietors damnified, may receive relief and satisfaction according to justice, as by the said commission more at large and in particular may appear. Forasmuch as the service is of great consequence and such as both his Majesty and ourselves, in regard of the honour and justice of the state, and satisfaction of foreign princes, to take to heart and have an extraordinary care to have speedily and very exactly performed, we have therefore thought good to accompany the commission with these our letters, letting you know that as special choice for this service is made of you (as of whose integrity and diligence we conceive

a very good opinion) so are we very confident you will discharge this expectation and trust reposed in you accordingly, and hereby in his Majesty's name do charge and require you and every of you, as well in places exempt as otherwise, to the utmost of your best endeavours, yourselves in person, to see the due execution and performance of the commission and of every particular point and branch therein contained, according to the tenor and effect thereof."—*Copy.*

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1608, June 30. Greenwich.—It is so long since any general muster and survey hath been taken and account given by certificates, according to the manner and use of former times, of the armed forces of this realm, as we cannot but very much doubt that in this happy time of peace there hath been no less neglect and decay of necessary provisions for war than is commonly in men, an improvident forgetfulness of sickness so long as they find themselves in good health, which should be far otherwise in the wisdom of every state, because peace is best continued when there is ready and sufficient provision of war, which if it happen (as no state can promise itself a perpetuity or long assurance of peace), it causeth less expense, less trouble, and less danger, when the means are provided for it beforehand, than if they be to seek on the sudden. Which considerations as they have moved his Majesty in his wisdom to require and command at this time order to be given by us for a general survey to be made and certified of the said forces and of the supply of all defects appertaining to them throughout the realm. So the same direction and commandment of his Majesty is to be taken thankfully and executed the more speedily in regard it is intended and will be expedient not only for the safety of the realm, but for the ease of every man's charge and trouble which would be much more if it should be left to a sudden and unexpected necessity, which we speak not for any peril at this time imminent or approaching to the State (whereof, thanks be to God, there is no doubt to be conceived), but to prevent it because there is no danger to be feared when good means are prepared to encumber it. Neither does His Majesty require more haste herein then may be convenient for the people. But that it be done the more seasonably without too much hindrance and interruption to men's needful labours and other necessary occasions in the country, and withal to be more perfectly and thoroughly performed when it is undertaken, it will suffice (so as it be well done) that it be done betwixt the harvest and seed time next coming. His Majesty's pleasure therefore is, that according to the authority of your Lieutenancy in that county of Devon, you cause a general view to be taken of all the forces of that county, both horse and foot, and therein to observe that perfect notice be taken and enrolment made of all the numbers of trained and untrained, but especially that the trained bands may be made complete, both by supplying the rooms of such officers or other persons as are either dead, insufficient, or removed out of the county since the musters of former times, with sufficient and apt men to be chosen in their places, as also by causing the defects of the armour, weapons, and furniture to be sufficiently repaired and amended. And that the numbers of horse, which, no doubt are much broken and decayed, may be, if not increased (as we wish them to be) yet filled up and made as complete as at any time heretofore they have been, with all arms and furniture to them and the horsemen appertaining. From which duty and service, if any

persons shall excuse themselves upon pretences of being servants to his Majesty or to any nobleman or peer of the realm, and thereby seek to avoid the charge of providing horse, arms, or furniture, according to their abilities and as they shall be charged, your Lordship is to take express order that no such persons be exempted in that case, except only those who are known to be his Majesty's ordinary servants in Court, and menial or household servants unto noblemen, and that the others that are but extraordinary or retainers be charged and rated at the musters and other public services as others of like ability, and shall present and send their said arms and furnitures or horse (according as they have been, or shall now by you be found meet to be charged), to be seen and viewed with the rest of the county, at which general view it shall be likewise expedient that such of the clergy as have been heretofore appointed to find arms, and others of them that are meet in like sort to be charged, may be ordered to cause the same to be showed at these musters. And as for the justices of peace, we hope they will be so far from excusing or sparing themselves in sending their horses, furnitures, and servants to these musters, as they will rather of their own accord very readily perform it for the furtherance of the service and for the better example to be given unto others. And to the end the said musters may be taken with as little trouble and charge to the country as may be, it is thought meet that each several division be mustered apart in such sort as the men may not be driven to travel far for their assembly, nor be longer continued in the service than shall be very needful. And, nevertheless, because it hath been found heretofore that when the musters have been so divided, great abuse hath been committed by some persons that having been unprovided of such arms and furnitures as they were charged with, have borrowed the same from some others of the county to serve for the present view, thereby to shift themselves from the charge of providing it. It shall be requisite upon prevention thereof, that the musters in the several divisions be appointed to be taken all upon one day (if conveniently it may be done) or otherwise that you take the best order you can for redress of the said abuse. And where there hath been special order given (among such directions as have been in former times sent from hence) that there should be a certain quantity of powder kept as a store in that county with match, bullets, and other provisions for carriages, to be kept in readiness upon all occasions of service (which we cannot but think to be very much decayed and defective) we require your Lordship that due care be had and order taken for supplying of the said store, and keeping of the same serviceable from time to time as hath been formerly directed, and for levying the charges upon persons of sufficient ability in that county, either for repairing of the decays or supplying so much as hath been spent, according as there shall be cause, as also that the said store may be laid up and kept in the Shire town or such town as you shall think meetest for the safe-keeping of it, and not in any such place as may be easily subject to danger or surprise of any evil disposed persons. And lastly that all other directions meet to be continued for the well-ordering of the forces, or that do otherwise necessarily concern the strength of the country, be perused, considered of, and duly observed. Of these things, we pray your Lordship to have special regard, and not to fail to return a perfect and orderly certificate unto us by the last day of November next, as well of the view and muster, both of horse and foot, that your Lordship shall cause to be taken, and of the defects in every kind, as also of the supplies made or to be made of the said defects, and of all other your proceeding and performance in every point appertaining to this service.

The Earl of Salisbury and Sir Julius Cæsar [to the Earl of Bath].

1609, October 14. "His Majesty's house at Whitehall."—"We understand, by letters lately received from you, that in your proceeding upon your commission for aids, there are divers *ignoramus* returned upon the lands of mean persons in which case you are doubtful what course to hold with them, and thereupon desire directions. It cannot be unknown unto you, that all subjects who hold any land, must hold them of some person or other, and where it cannot appear of whom the tenure is holden, the law presumeth, and reason itself concludeth, that it must necessarily be holden of the King, as the Chief Lord Paramount of all lands within this kingdom; so, as the case standing as it doth, there is but one of these two ways that I can find out, either in the duty of my place or the discourse of reason and that is, either that his Majesty must relinquish his right, when matters are thus doubtful, which he intends not to do, or those persons who fall within the compass of this particular, must submit themselves to some reasonable composition with his Majesty, whereunto, if they consent, we do require you to use as much moderation and temper as conveniently may be, though to omit them wholly under that colour were a precedent of too ill consequence, seeing, by concealment of their own tenures which belongs to themselves to prove, they may defraud the King at their pleasure."—*Copy.*

——— to Lady Anne Seymour.

1611, July 25. London.—"Levingston was a prisoner in the King's Bench for a debt owing to the Lord Stanhope, and it being discovered of the liberty he took last year to come into Devonshire, complaint was made of it, and so he was clapped up a close prisoner, the which was very destructive to his practice and design, and so it was contrived how he might get his enlargement, and for that purpose one Levingston, his bastard brother, Courtice, that was last in the country, taken from the plow, and from his leather breeches, and put into better clothes to do his Lady's drudgery in his own toils, etc., and one Price that is his man; these three knights of the post were sent down into Yorkshire to surprise the Lord Stanhope, who (as the story goes), is an idiot, to get a release under his hand and seal to release Levingston out of prison, and to effect the same, got an acquaintance with some of the servants of the Lord's family; but it is his Lady that manageth all his affairs, and in her absence had access to my Lord, and tendered him a writing prepared, the which he, out of a froward disposition, rather than understanding, refused, and being disappointed of their plot, they returned for London, and there contrived that the Lord's hand and seal should be put to the writing attested by these three fellows, the which, when done, was tendered to the keeper of the King's Bench, who scrupled to deliver him upon that writing; and thereupon those three fellows did swear that the writing was taken by the Lord, and that he took out his spectacles, read it and perused it, and then signed and sealed the same, but all this would not satisfy the keeper, but made further inquiry, whereupon the whole plot was discovered, and proved that the Lord never used any spectacles, and could not write or read. Whereupon these three fellows are indicted in the King's Bench for forgery and perjury, and to be tried the next term. I write this for caution that Sir Edward, your Ladyship, and all others, avoid commerce or discourse

with them. It is conceived that Madam Levingston will not be in Devonshire this harvest, for this cross accident hath made her very sick, but now in a recoverable condition, but not strong to travel, and he kept a close prisoner; but to be pleased to cause this that I have written to be kept a close secret."

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Bath.

1612[-13], January 31.—"The happy time of peace we have enjoyed since his Majesty's coming to the crown hath bred that security and neglect of necessary provisions for war, as we cannot but very much doubt of a great decay of such arms and furniture as are requisite in a well ordered state for the continuance and support of the peace we now enjoy; and although the ease and convenience of a provident and timely provision in this kind, in respect of the less expense and trouble which it causeth, may induce every man to furnish himself as is meet for the service of the State, and preventing of such inconveniences as usually follow omission and neglect, yet the condition of these times, withal, is such, both in respect of the boldness and assurance which the recusants have taken of late, as otherwise, as may require a speedy and sufficient supply in this behalf. Which considerations as they have moved his Majesty in his wisdom to command at this time order to be given by us for a general muster and survey to be taken and certified of the armed forces of this realm and of the supply of all the defects appertaining to them, so the same commandment and direction of his Majesty is to be taken thankfully and executed with alacrity, in regard it is intended and will be expedient not only for the safety of the realm but for the ease of every man's charge and trouble, which would be much more if it should be left to a sudden and unexpected necessity. And therefore we do hereby pray and require your Lordship, according to the authority of your Lieutenancy, to cause a general view to be taken of all the forces in that county of Devon and city of Exeter, both horse and foot, and thereunto observe that perfect notice be taken and enrolment made of all the numbers, trained and untrained, but especially that the trained bands may be made complete both by supplying the rooms of such officers or other persons as are either dead, insufficient, or removed out of the county or city since the musters of former times, with sufficient and apt men to be chosen in their places of such freeholders, farmers, owners of land or householders as may be fit for the same, as also by causing the defects of the armour, weapon, and furniture to be sufficiently repaired and amended, and that the numbers of horse, which no doubt are much broken and decayed, may be, if not increased (as we wish them to be), yet filled up and made as complete as at any time heretofore they have been, with all arms and furniture to them and the horsemen appertaining."

The remainder is in the same terms as are contained in the letter from the Lords of the Council of 30th June 1608.

"Journal" of John Allin, gentleman, Muster-Master General for mustering trained and untrained companies of Horse and Foot in Devonshire.

1612[-13], February 15.—*North Division.* 22 March, at Molland, Mr. Philip Courtenay's company. March 23, at South Molton, the Lord Lieutenant's company. March 24, at Chawleigh, Mr. Humphrey Berry's company. March 25, at Pilton, Mr. Acland's company and

Sir William Duland's late company. March 26, at Barnstaple, Sir Robert Chichester's company. March 27, at Great Torrington, Sir Thomas Brown's company. March 29, at Woolfardisworthy, Mr. Richard Cole's company. March 30, at Holdsworthy, Mr. John Arscott and Mr. Simon Weeke's companies. April 27, at Torrington, Mr. Lewis Pollard's troop of horse.

South Division. March 31, at Okehampton, Mr. Arthur Tremayne's company. April 1, at Tavistock, Mr. W. George's company. April 2, at Plymouth, the companies in the town of Plymouth. April 3, at Modbury, Sir Richard Champernowne's company. April 5, at Kingsbridge, Mr. Nicholas Webber's company. April 6, at Slapton, Sir Edward Giles's company. April 7, at Totnes, Baronet Seymour's company. April 8, at Totnes, Sir Edward Seymour's troop of horse. April 9, at Newton Abbot, Sir George Cary's company. April 10, at Newton Abbot, Sir Thomas Reynell's company. April 12, at Crediton, Mr. John Northcott's company. April 13, at Stokecannon, Sir Amias Bampfield's company.

East Division. April 14, at Honiton, Sir W. Poole's company. April 15, Mr. John Drake's company in his own parish. April 16, at Sidbury, Mr. W. Drake's company. April 17, at Otterton, Mr. Richard Duke's company. April 19, at Ottery St. Mary, Sir Thomas Dennis' company. April 20, at Ottery St. Mary, Sir Thomas Prideaux troop of horse. April 21, at Collompton, Sir W. Courtenay and Mr. Francis Courtenay's companies. April 22, at Uffculme, Mr. Waldron's company. April 23, at Tiverton, Mr. George Gifford's company. April 24, at Bampton, Mr. Henry Ashford's company.

All the companies to be at the places above-mentioned by eight o'clock in the forenoon and every captain to be present.

Order by the Muster-Master General for the County of Devon.

1618, March 12.—Order by George Gale, muster-master-general appointing William Heywood, gentleman, his commissary, for the view and muster at Totnes, on 23rd March, of part of "Baronet Seymour's Regiment."

Attached are certain instructions as to mustering and the arms required for each class of soldiers, viz. :—"The arming of the Pike is, a burganet, curats, gorget, pouldrons, tasses, pike, and sword. The arming of the musketeer is, a musket, murrion, bandoleers, sword rest, mould, and bullet bag."

Orders by the Earl of Bath and Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Devon.

1620, August 2. Exeter.—That trained bands be mustered on 12th and 13th September. That two or three fit men be appointed in every parish by the constables to be foot posts for conveyance of letters upon all occasions. And that Sir William Strode be treasurer of war throughout the county.

Receipt by the Duke of Buckingham for money realised by the sale of wreck.

1621[–2] March 5.—Received of Sir Edward Seymour, knight and baronet, my vice-admiral, of the county of Devon, the sum of 300*li.* for

and in satisfaction of a certain quantity of wheat and rye recovered from pirates or by them lost upon the seas as derelict, and brought into the port of Dartmouth in a ship, Flemish built. The whole value thereof amounted to 768*li.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and I require that the said Sir Edward Seymour shall take the remainder after deducting the said 300*li.* and therewith give full satisfaction to those who brought home the said ship. And whereas the said ship with her rigging and furniture was apprised at 200*li.* I am content to bestow my right, title, and interest in the same upon the said Sir Edward Seymour, to give encouragement to his good endeavours and the better enable him to recompense the poor men who brought her home.—*Signed.*

1635, May 17.—The names of the trained soldiers in Captain John Seymour's band, showing the parishes from which each soldier came.

Jo. Bampfield to Edward Seymour.

1640[–1], January 9. Poltimore.—"The news of these times are so excellent that he deserves not to breathe this British air who prayeth not God heartily for them, and is not in himself very well pleased with them, hence you may perceive how acceptable your missives are, and yet not so much for the novelty, as that you deign sometimes to remember your country friend. For ever be this Parliament renowned for so great achievements, for we dream now of nothing more than of a golden age. How cheerfully and how easily do we go under a just burthen, though weighty, though we gall and wince under an unjust one, be it never so light. It is the nature of freedom, or the freedom of our own nature, that so pleaseth. My son has stayed the longer for your friend Northcote's cause, who will prove an excellent member of your house, if you can keep him silent."

Raising Volunteers.

1642, November 9. Maidenhead.—Commission by the King to Edward Seymour, Esquire, to raise 1,200 volunteers.

Statement of Account of Damage done by the King's Army to Edmond Parker of Boringdon in the Parish of Plympton in the County of Devon at his House at Boringdon and his Barton at Clannaborough.

1642, December 1, to 1643, December 20.—The accounts relate principally to the corn and stock taken by the army. The sum total is 2,458*li.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Amongst the prices given are the following:—Wheat at 11*s.* the bushel of 16 gallons; barley 5*s.* 6*d.* the bushel; malt 8*s.* the bushel; oats 4*s.* the bushel; cheese 2*d.* the pound; butter 5*s.* the gallon; geldings and mares at 5*li.* each; colts 3*li.* each; a steer 3*li.* 10*s.*; "a wain, wheel, and all things thereunto belonging, with yokes, bowes, "ropes, and all harness fitting for eight oxen," 10*li.*; milk kine at 4*li.* 10*s.*; a bull 6*li*; two coaches and harness 60*li.*; a man's armour of proof 20*li.* "Besides the burning of his house with "much wearing apparel of plush, velvet, and beaver hats, beads, bed-"clothes, curtains, vallances, hangings of rooms, table boards, chairs, "stools, wainscot, and all other houschold implements, with loss of "much pewter and brass, in all to the value of 4,000*li.* No man "knowing how the unhappy accident befell."

Commission for raising Volunteers.

1643, April 16.—"William, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, Lord Seymour, one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Lieutenant General of His Majesty's forces in the West, to Edward Seymour, Esquire, greeting. By virtue of the authority and power to me given from our sovereign Lord King Charles, under the great seal of England, as his Lieutenant General as aforesaid, I do hereby give unto you, Edward Seymour, full power and authority in His Majesty's name and for his service, to impress, raise, enroll, and retain one regiment of 1,500 foot soldiers, armed and furnished (officers herein comprised) of such who will willingly and voluntarily serve for the defence of His Majesty's royal person, the two Houses of Parliament, the Protestant religion, the laws of the land, the liberty and property of the subject, and privileges of Parliament, and for such wages and entertainment by the month, week, or day, or for a longer or shorter time as you on His Majesty's behalf and they shall agree. And further I do give you full power and authority as colonel, them to command, arm, discipline, train, and order, in warlike manner, and with all possible expedition to conduct unto the rendezvous at ——— in the county of ——— or unto such place or places as shall be directed either by His Majesty, myself, and my Lieutenant General. Willing and commanding all officers and soldiers which by virtue hereof you shall so retain, you to obey readily, to receive and accomplish your directions, commandments, and summons in all things hereto appertaining or necessary to be done."—*Signed.*

Sir William Waller to Lord Hopton.

1643, July 16. Bath.—"The experience I have had of your work, and the happiness I have enjoyed in your friendship, are wounding considerations to me when I look upon this present distance between us; certainly my affections to you are so unchangeable that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person, but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve. The old limitation—*usque ad alias*—holds still, and where my conscience is interested, all other obligations are swallowed up. I should most gladly wait upon you, according to your desire, but that I look upon you as engaged in that party beyond the possibility of a retreat, and consequently, incapable of being wrought upon by my persuasions, and I know the conference can never be so close between us but that it would take wind and receive construction to my dishonour. That great God who is the searcher of my heart, knows with what a sad sense I go on upon this service and with what a perfect hatred I detest this war without an enemy, but I look upon it as *opus Dei*, which is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of Peace in his good time send us the blessing of peace, and, in the meantime, fit us to receive it. We are both upon the stage and must act the parts that are assigned to us in this tragedy; let us do it in a way of honour and without personal animosities."

Governorship of Dartmoth.

1643, August 12.—Appointment by William, Marquis of Hertford, of Colonel Edward Seymour to be governor of the town and castle of Dartmouth.—*Signed.*

Robert Trelawny to Edward Seymour.

1643, September 11. Winchester House.—"This bearer, your servant, honest Ralph, is at last freed on the exchange you sent him; Sir Henry Berkeley and myself have supplied him for his necessaries with five pounds, which I pray you pay there unto John Winspeare for me. He was freed by the committee before your exchange came, but, for refusing the new covenant, was again detained; so you see of what a tender conscience he is, which I know you prize as a jewel. I pray give me your help to get an exchange for me, those Mr. Bassett sent are not esteemed by them. I hope you will there find one that shall be one that may have friends in the House to solicit his enlargement and therein mine. I pray you also, let me have your help to get the remainder of my goods at Falmouth. A friend of mine will repair to you for it. Your friends and fellow-prisoners here present you their love and services."

Commission to Captain Strode.

1643, September 23. Totnes.—Appointment by Edward Seymour, colonel of the trained regiment, lately under the command of his father, Sir Edward Seymour, of Mr. Henry Strode of Dettisham in the county of Devon, as captain of that foot company lately under the command of Robert Savory, Esquire, "now in actual rebellion against the King." —*Signed.*

Guns at South Castle, Dartmouth.

1643, October 5.—An account of what guns Captain Nutt shot off since his coming to this South Castle, Dartmouth.

A List of Ships in Dartmouth Harbour.

1643, October 11.—There are 44 ships in all ranging in size from 40 to 300 tons.

A List of Vessels belonging to Dartmouth.

1643, October 16.—There are 32 vessels in all on the list, ranging in size from 15 to 100 tons.

Sir Henry Cary to Edward Seymour.

1643, October 24. Cockington.—"Mr. Blackaller delivered me your letter as I was going a horseback to Paignton, where was appointed a meeting by part of that Hundred to recruit (?) my broken regiment, so as further to respite the answer by writing, though it be a certain truth then given by Mr. Blackaller by word of mouth, that this three weeks the country hath not brought in one farthing. This day I am to be at Berry where my endeavours shall be with the constables who are there to meet, that they amend this slackness, of which effects you shall know by Friday night, resolving then to be with you. Here be pleased to know that my uncle Parker is, by Sir John Berkeley,

brought prisoner into Exeter, notwithstanding his three months' continuance with us and promise of advancing the King's service by the loan of money, to which purpose I writ to Sir John Berkeley, and here I send his answer. My uncle hath recourse by entreaties to you and me. As you shall think fit I shall condescend unto whether to write any word from us both to him or by some friends at Court to do his business, some more particulars I refer to the bearer's relation."

Order by Prince Maurice for the Defence of Bridgewater.

1643, November 1. Dartmouth.—Order by Prince Maurice to Edward Seymour to furnish Thomas Dyamont and Philip Wallys with four iron pieces for fortifying the King's garrison at Bridgewater.—*Signed and seal of arms.*

Joseph James to Edward Seymour.

1643, November 19.—As to the good affection of Mr. William Coode, who is in the harbour of Dartmouth, and desirous of visiting his friends before he goes on his voyage.—*Signed.*

The Garrison at Dartmouth.

1643, November 22.—A particular of the list of the soldiers in garrison at Dartmouth, and the sums paid them.

Petition of Henry Gill of Ughborough to Prince Maurice.

[1643, November].—That on the information of John Blount, his neighbour, he was committed to the custody of the Prince's Marshal, and remains a prisoner in Dartmouth, although having a protection from Colonel Digby. Prays that the articles exhibited against him by the said Blount may be referred to Sir Edmund Fortescue, Knight, and Colonel Edward Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth, and that in the meantime he may be allowed to follow his husbandry, upon bail.

Reference by the Prince accordingly.—*Signed "Maurice." Seal of arms.*

The King to the Governor of Dartmouth.

1643, December 1. The Court at Oxford.—"Whereas we have given order to our right trusty and well beloved cousin, the Earl of Marlborough, Admiral of our Fleet, set forth to sea for suppressing of rebels, to fit and furnish as many ships and vessels out of our Port of Dartmouth as he can speedily prepare for sea service. And whereas it is necessary that the said Earl be presently supplied with one thousand pounds in money, and sea victuals, for the better furnishing of the ships he hath prepared for our service. Our will and command therefore is, that you forthwith use your best diligence and industry to procure some of the merchants of that our town presently to supply by way of loan, one thousand pounds in money and sea victuals, to be delivered to our said Admiral for furnishing the ships appointed for our said service. And we do by these engage ourself that they shall be repaid the same within six months out of the proceed of such prizes as

shall be brought in for our use, or out of the customs of that our port, or otherwise. As we shall take in very good part your effectual endeavour to comply with our pressing occasions in this particular, so you may assure all such merchants or others as shall by their ready supply advance this our service, that we shall not fail in due time to remember so reasonable an assistance given to us."—*Sign-manual.*

The King to the Governor of Dartmouth.

1643, December 2. The Court at Oxford.—"Our will and command is, that if Captain George Martin, captain of a ship called the *Martin*, shall come into our part of Dartmouth, you receive and use him friendly and suffer him to command and enjoy his own and all such ships as he shall bring in with him, without any trouble or molestation whatsoever, giving notice to one of our Secretaries of State of his arrival."—*Sign-manual. Seal.*

George Prestwood to Edward Seymour.

1643. December 3. Whitcomb.—Expressing thanks for Seymour's endeavours to get his father a discharge. "I am confident, were my father as able as he is willing to do what is now required in his assistance of his Majesty's service by this way of loan, we should soon purchase his freedom from this restraint of his liberty and give a fair answer for the removing of all supposals of his being a promoter of the present troubles."

The King to the Governor of Dartmouth.

1643, December 13. The Court at Oxford.—"Whereas divers ships and vessels of good value are brought in, as we understand, to our Port of Dartmouth, which our and other ships have taken from the rebels and their adherents; and whereas it is like that many more will be hereafter brought in thither, concerning which it is fit that there be a legal proceeding before they be any way disposed of. Our pleasure and command therefore is, that you take effectual order that not only the said ships already brought in, but all that shall be hereafter, be first legally adjudicated by the judge of our Admiralty there who is or shall be for the time being, before you or any others whatsoever, offer to dispose of such ships, vessels, and prizes, or anything belonging to them, or of any their goods, and commodities aboard. Which rule We will and command you punctually to observe and to cause to be observed for the avoiding of injustice, and the prejudice that would ensue to our service by the contrary."—*Signed.*

Prince Maurice to Col. Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth.

[1643 ?].—"These are strictly to will and command all officers and soldiers which are not of the garrison of Dartmouth, immediately to repair to their quarters at their peril. And the Governor of the said garrison is hereby required to cause to be apprehended all such before named as shall not depart the town within half-an-hour after publication hereof."—*Signed.*

Petition to the King by William Blith of Ermington, Gentleman, "Aged about 70 years."

[1643 ?]—He has lately advanced 80*li.* or thereabouts for the King's service, and duly pays "all weekly contributions, quarters soldiers, and discharges other duties as a loyal subject." Information has been given that he owed to John, Lord Roberts, "now in actual rebellion," the sum of 200*li.*, which sum, however, he had paid in full, "long before these unhappy distractions." But, through misinformation, the King had consigned the payment of this 200*li.* to Major Robert Legge, and, to that purpose, had granted a warrant to require immediate payment to the said Major Legge, or on refusal, the petitioner "to be brought unto your Majesty's army" by virtue whereof he is taken and kept prisoner at Dartmouth.

Pay of Gunners and the Surgeon at Dartmouth.

1643–44.—Accounts of sums paid to Captain Nutt and other gunners at the castles and forts in and about the garrison of Dartmouth, viz., "South Castle, *alias* St. Petrock's (Petherique's) Castle," "Mount Bowne Fortification," "Mount Flaggon Fortification," "Kingswear Castle," and also of sums paid to Mr. Irishe, surgeon, to the garrison for the sick soldiers.

Pay of the Garrison of Dartmouth.

1643–44.—A book of account relating to payment of soldiers and miscellaneous expenses of the garrison at Dartmouth.

The Commissioners for the County of Devon to Col. Seymour.

1643 [–4], January 10. Bedford House.—"Whereas the making of powder is very useful and necessary in these times for his Majesty's service, Colonel Edward Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth, is authorized and desired by the Commissioners to erect a powder mill where he shall think most convenient near Totnes; to hire carpenters, masons, smiths, and other labourers; to buy timber and all other necessaries for the erecting of the said mill, and to employ skilful men for the making of powder. And it is ordered by the Commissioners that the charges thereof shall be paid out of the rates and stock of the county."

Billeting of Soldiers.

1643[–4], February 23. Bedford House.—Order by the Commissioners for the county of Devon and city of Exeter, in consideration of the great burden that the county has been at by billetting of horse and foot, and the maintenance of his Majesty's army that all persons billetting any horse or men shall be allowed out of their weekly rates 2*s.* 4*d.* a week for a man, and 4*s.* 8*d.* for a man and horse.

SIR RICHARD GREENFIELD [GRENVILLE] to the PARLIAMENT.

1643[–4], March 8. Oxford.—"My employment in Ireland in His Majesty's army, under the pay of the two Houses of Parliament, and my faithful carriage in it against the rebels there, is sufficiently known, and to say no more of it, since it concerns myself, I thank God I can look back upon those actions with some comfort, and the more I prosecute them with a sincere affection to the upholding the Protestant religion in that kingdom as well as his Majesty's just and undoubted right to that crown. The occasion of my coming over is well known too, and truly it was with many sad thoughts of the distractions and miseries of my native country, and I assure you, Sir, it was without the least design of engaging myself, for I knew my allegiance to my sovereign was check to me to lift up my hand against him, and the reverence I bare to the name of a Parliament which I find hath and doth yet deceive many, thwarted my resolutions in offering my service to his Majesty, where I knew it was due, I contented myself to think I had served both without dislike of either, and that therefore I might intend my own particular, and before I any way engaged myself (if I should do so in the future) do it upon knowledge and not report. Landing at Liverpool in August last I found both there and at Warrington, that great suspicions were had of me and my Lord Lisle, that we had brought over great treasure, and the itch was so great to plunder us thereof and of our horses, that it was told me what we had was very useful for their cause; if we were friends it should but be by us lent, if we were other, they must not slip such an advantage: and truly though we had insolences offered us, yet Col. Jo. Rosh, by his discretion and good usage of us, kept them from committing those barbarous injuries, I found they were inclined to, thus wakened me, and I soon perceived that if this was the justice of those pretenders to religion and reformation, the many complaints I had heard from many honest men was not without cause. In short, from thence with great difficulty I was permitted to come to London, whence the source of all our miseries flows. There sir, to speak plain English to you, I found religion was the cloak for rebellion, and it seemed not strange to me, when I found there was so little left of the Protestant religion as there was few of the learned, orthodox, and reverend divines that were wont to preach it. There I found the subject's liberty had a strange guard for it, his conscience being forced to submit to many unlawful oaths, though I thank God I escaped them all; his estate was liable upon all interpretations of a necessitous party to be exacted from him, and the whole government there was but a necessity by oaths and money, for subjects to compound to keep part of their own. The privileges of this Parliament were to be bound by none of the former, but to lay them aside and alter them as they advantaged their parts. This some discreet and sober friends, in divers particulars, made very clear to me how the King's name was used against himself, was as odious to me as ridiculous. Sir, by this you will see I have lived some time amongst you, in which I must confess I endeavoured to have dispatched some of my own occasions concerning my private fortune, but without it were obliging me in some command which I conceive had an eye to your own service, I found as little justice as any other honest man. At last I conceived that this might be a design to have an engagement upon me in a service I was so ill satisfied in. Therefore I withdrew myself to my becoming and lawful duty to his Majesty at whose feet I have now laid myself from whence no fortune, terror, or cruelty shall make me swerve."—*Copy.*

Sir Richard Greenfield [Grenville] to the Burgesses of Plymouth.

1643 [-4] March 18. Fitzford.—"That it may not seem strange unto you to understand of my being engaged in his Majesty's service to come against Plymouth as an enemy, I shall let you truly know the occasion thereof. It is very true that I came from Ireland with a desire and intention to look after my own particular fortune in England and not to engage myself, in any kind, in the unhappy difference betwixt the King and the pretended Parliament now at London; but, chancing to land at Liverpool, the Parliament's forces there brought me to London, where I must confess, I received from both the pretended Houses of Parliament great tokens of favour and also importunate motions to engage me and serve them, which I civilly refused. Afterwards divers honourable persons of the pretended Parliament importuned me to undertake their service for the government and defence of Plymouth unto which my answer was, that it was fit before I engaged myself I should understand what means they could and should allow and provide for the effectual performance of that service. Upon that, a committee appointed for the west, thought fit with all speed to send a present relief of men and munition to Plymouth which, with very great difficulty was brought thither, being the last you had. Afterwards there were many meetings more of that Committee, to provide the means that should give Plymouth relief, and enable it to defend itself, and notwithstanding the earnest desires and endeavours of that Committee accordingly, I protest before God, after six months' expectation and attendance on that Committee by me, I found no hopes nor likelihood of but reasonable means for the relief and defence of Plymouth, which made me account it a lost town, and the rather because I, being by commission Lieutenant-General to Sir William Waller, had an ordinance of the Parliament for the raising of 500 horse for my regiment at the charges of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, who in three months' time had not raised four troops, and my own troop, when I left them, having two months' pay due to them, could get but one month, for which extraordinary means was used, being a favour none else could obtain, it being very true that the Parliament forces have all been unpaid for many months, in such sort that they are grown weak both in men and monies, and have by good words only kept their forces from disbanding. The process of so long time spent at London made me and many others plainly see the iniquity of their policy, for I find religion was the cloak for rebellion, and it seemed not strange to me, when I found the Protestant religion infected with so many independents and sectaries of infinite kinds, which would not hear of a peace, but such as would be in some kind as pernicious as the war. The privileges of this Parliament I found were, not to be bound by any of the former, but to lay them aside and alter them, as the advantages of their party. This seemed so odious to me that I resolved to lay myself at his Majesty's feet, from whence, and his most just cause, no fortune, terror, or cruelty shall make me swerve in any kind. And to let you see also what hath formerly passed I have sent you these inclosed. Now, for a farewell, I must wish and advise you, out of the true and faithful love and affection I am bound toward my own country, that you speedily consider your great charges, losses, and future dangers, by making and holding yourselves enemies to his Majesty who doth more truly desire your welfare and safety than it seems you do yourselves; wherefore (as yet, my friends) I desire you to resolve speedily of your propositions for peace, by which you may soon enjoy your liberties, contents, and estates, but

on the contrary—which with a sad heart I speak—you will very soon see the effect of this my affection urgeth me to impart unto you out of the great desire I have, rather to regain my lost old friends by love, than by force to subject them to ruin."—*Copy.*

Pay of Garrison at Dartmouth.

1644, March 27.—Account of payments to the garrison at Dartmouth.

The Garrison at Dartmouth.

1644, April 1. Bedford House.—Order by the Commissioners for the county of Devon and city of Exeter, with the consent of his Highness Prince Maurice, that the garrison of Dartmouth be reduced to 5 master gunners, 50 common gunners, and 6 companies, each of the said companies consisting of 80 men and no more, "and that the "remainder of the said companies be disposed as his Highness Prince "Maurice shall order. And it is further ordered that the inhabitants "of the parishes near adjoining to Dartmouth aforesaid shall be aiding "and assisting unto the said garrison upon all occasions. And it is "further ordered that there be 20 *li.* weekly paid to the Governor of "the said garrison. And it is likewise further ordered that the "captains and superior officers shall have and be paid half pay; and "inferior officers whole pay; and every master gunner, 10*s.*; every "common gunner, 5*s.*; and every common soldier, 18*d.*; besides "2*s.* 6*d.* for billet. And it is also further ordered that the major of "the garrison be allowed half a major's pay, besides his half captain's "pay; and that Captain Nutt shall have and be allowed a captain's "pay; and that the garrison be allowed pay for a chaplain, surgeon, "and one mate, a quarter-master, an armourer, and a marshal. And "it is further ordered that the borough of Dartmouth and Kingswear "shall pay towards this charge 30 *li.* weekly, either in money or billet, "and the rest to be paid by the Commissioners. And it is further "ordered that the arrears of the hundreds of Coleridge and Stanborough "formerly assigned for payment of the said garrison be collected and "disposed for the clothing of the soldiers of the said garrison."*—*Signed.*

Pistols for the King's Service.

1644, April 12. Beaminster.—Order by Prince Maurice to Edward Seymour to deliver to Sir Thomas Hele 50 cases of pistols for his Majesty's special service, with receipt by Sir Thomas Hele for 47 cases.

The King to Colonel Edward Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth.

1644, May 6. The Court at Oxford.—"Whereas we have lately bestowed on our trusty and well-beloved Sir Nicholas Crisp, knight, and his partners, a ship now lying at Saltash, to be employed at their charge for our service, all the ordnance of which ship being taken out of her and disposed of upon the works of Saltash and elsewhere, there can be no use made of her as a man-of-war, unless she be furnished with

* The clause as to arrears is marked "suspended until further debate."

some guns for that purpose. And whereas we are informed that in our harbour of Dartmouth and other our ports in the West Country, there are divers ships lying that are no way employed either as merchants or men-of-war, and have guns in them which likewise lie idle and unused; the necessity of our service requiring it, we have thought fit and do hereby require you to cause 30 guns of the biggest sizes of such as can be spared without prejudice to the owners, to be delivered to the said Sir Nicholas Crisp, or whom he shall appoint, for the arming and furnishing the said ship for our said service, with caution that the said Sir Nicholas Crisp oblige himself, by writing under his hand, to restore the said guns to the owners as soon as the employment shall be ended, and in case of their loss, to make the owners sufficient reparation." —*Copy.*

Appended.—22 June 1644.—"Honoured Sir, I pray you deliver unto Major FitzJames, twenty of your largest guns with the carriages and tackle, he giving his receipt for them for my use. I do oblige myself to return them again to the owners, or to give them satisfaction for them to the full value, in case they should miscarry."—*Signed*, "Ni. Crisp." —*Copy.*

Guns for Topsham Harbour.

1644, June 6.—Order by Sir John Berkeley that "whereas there is a "great necessity for the use of great guns in the harbour of Topsham, "these are therefore [to] desire Colonel Edward Seymour, Governor "of Dartmouth, with all convenient speed to take out of the ship called "the——of——which was commanded by Captain Harte, five of the "best guns which are in the said ship, now in the harbour of "Dartmouth, and send them to the said harbour of Topsham, there "to be delivered to Captain Samuel Wade."

The Commissioners for the County of Devon and City of Exeter to Edward Seymour.

1644, June 15. Exeter.—"The present condition of affairs are such, that we conceive it fit that all the strength of this county may be in readiness to prevent the purpose of the enemy. And seeing there is a commission for the raising the trained bands of this county, which is the principal strength and of absolute necessity as the State now stands for the public safety, we therefore desire you that you instantly proceed with the completing, listing, arming, and exercising the trained bands of your regiments, either after the manner prescribed you by the instructions by the said Commission, or by any other way which you shall think more effectual for expediting of the same. And if any man shall be found defective in their arms, that you give express order that it be forthwith provided and supplied by a rate upon the parish according to their proportion of their trained men therein. And this we desire you would effect by the 22nd of this instant, and to give us by that time perfect account thereof."

Order by the Grand Committee of the Associated Counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, and City of Exeter.

1644, June 25.—"That the eleven Hundreds, viz., Colcridge, Haytor, Stanborough, Teignbridge, Ermington, Plympton, Roborough, Tavis-

tock, Lefton, Black Torrington, and North Tawton, be assigned towards the maintenance of the army before Plymouth. And the Commander-in-Chief there is desired to appoint a party of horse, to be assisted by some gentlemen of those parts, that the country may receive no damage, to attend and endeavour the due collection of the week's rates out of their several hundreds, to be employed towards the maintenance of the said army. And if more than the proportion of 1,000 *li.* formerly assigned to the said army out of the north and south divisions shall be levied and collected out of the said eleven hundreds, such overplus shall be forthwith upon receipt thereof paid over unto the Receiver General of Association. And the said weekly rates in the several hundreds shall be paid from the 22nd day of May last past entirely without any allowance for billetting or otherwise, until we take farther order in regard of the present necessity of the army. And it is further ordered that all treasurers, collectors, and other officers formerly appointed for the collection and levying of the said weekly rates within the said hundreds do upon sight or [view] of this order forbear any farther intermeddling therein, notwithstanding any further orders made by the Grand Committee, until new orders from the said Grand Committee shall authorize them for the doing thereof."

Prince Maurice to Col. Edward Seymour.

1644, July 11. Okehampton.—"Whereas I am informed that divers persons disaffected to his Majesty's service and peace of the kingdom do associate and meet together about Torbay in an hostile and warlike manner, to the great terror and distraction of his Majesty's loyal subjects, for suppression of which insurrection I have thought fit and do hereby will and authorize you in his Majesty's name and for his Majesty's service, with all the force you have or can possibly make, with all diligence to repair to Torbay or any other place where the aforesaid insurrection shall happen to be, there to repress and reform the same, and in case of opposition or resistance, to slay, kill, and put to execution of death by all ways and means all such enemies, traitors, and rebels as aforesaid."—*Signed.*

Richard Eastley to the Constables of Kingswear.

1644, July 14.—"By virtue of a warrant from the right honourable Sir Richard Grenville, General of his Majesty's forces before Plymouth, these are in his Majesty's name to will and require you weekly to collect the weekly martial rate and the arrears thereof of your parish from the 22nd day of May last past, and bring the same to Sir Richard Grenville at Plympton, upon Wednesday in every week, with a list of such persons' names as shall fail to pay their rates, to the end a party of horse may speedily levy the same, and for the collecting thereof you are to be allowed 2*d.* the pound. And you are to cause this warrant and a copy of the order made by the Grand Committee to be read in your parish church the next Sunday."

Orders at a Council of War concerning Dartmouth.

1644, July 15th.—Orders at a council of war held in and for the town and garrison of Dartmouth, in the presence of Colonel Edward Seymour, Governor of the said town and garrison, Nicholas Codrington, Lieutenant-

Colonel Francis Turner, Sergeant-Major Cranfield, Capt. William Hympson, Capt. Thomas Wancklen, Capt. Roger Tremayne, Capt. Andrew Woodley, Capt. Haughton, Lieut. Conoway, Lieut. Symes and Lieut. Stanbury.

"It is ordered that Captain Haughton, with 40 men, shall lie in Townstall church, for the fortifying thereof against the enemy, and that the said captain, his officers, and company, shall have their victuals from Mount Boone.

"It is ordered that Lieutenant-Colonel Codrington and Captain Woodley, with 100 men of their companies, shall lie at Mount Boone, and that provision of victuals shall be laid in there forthwith for 200 men.

"It is ordered that Captain Tremayne, his officers, and company, shall attend Pigs Pound and Westgate and the two Half Moones at Hardness, and shall fetch victuals at their quarters or some other places to be hereafter consigned.

"It is likewise ordered that Captain Griffith, with 20 men, shall attend at Southgate, and shall fetch victuals at South Castle.

"It is ordered that Captain Reynell shall attend at Mount Flagon, with 20 men, and shall have victuals laid in for them for there.

"It is likewise ordered that Captain Hympson, with his officers and 40 men, shall lie at Mount Paradise and shall receive their victuals from South Castle.

"It is ordered that Major Turner, with his officers and 100 men, to be taken out of the residue of the other companies, shall lie in South Castle and in Southcot House.

"It is ordered that a month's provision of victuals be laid into St. Petrox (Petheriques) church for 500 men, and the said Major Turner and his select officers shall be keepers thereof. And that the said provisions be respectively delivered out for the several numbers of men as are thereby consignen to fetch their provision and victuals from thence.

"Captain Nutt is to attend in South Castle with 13 gunners and such as shall be added, and to have provision for Major Turner or his officers.

"Captain Ford, with 14 gunners, is to attend at Mount Boone and to have their provision from the Lieutenant-Colonel.

"It is likewise ordered that the Commissioners of the Sequestrations give their account weekly unto the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or one of them, or some other by them or one of them assigned, what houses or goods they take and seize, and how, to whom, and in what manner they are disposed, for the use of the garrison. And that the commissioners have special care that the goods taken and sequestered be not otherwise disposed than by order of the said Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or one of them, or some other by them or one of them assigned. And that the Commissioners for victualling the garrison on Saturday every week, bring in their acccount to the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major, or some other deputy, what, how much, and what sort of victuals are brought, and how disposed of, and by whose order."—*Signed.*

The Commissioners for the County of Devon to Edward Seymour.

1644, July 15.—"These come to advertise you that the Earl of Essex with his army lieth now at Crediton, and whither he will bind his course is uncertain, but our opinion is that you take such of the country soldiers

as lie in and about the sea coasts, and thereby strengthen yourself what you may in your garrison, and that you take in such cattle and other provisions as shall be necessary for the maintenance of your soldiers in case you shall want. The King with his army lieth this night in or near Chard and the prince with his at Heavitree and within this day or two they intend to meet and follow Essex in his march. Such cattle as you shall take in may be restored if you shall not have necessary occasions to use them."—*Copy.*

The Earl of Warwick to Edward Seymour.

1644, July 18. "In Torbay, aboard *The James.*"—I return you my serious acknowledgment of your civility and should most gladly embrace an opportunity to serve you, not only for your respects, but also for that ancient acquaintance I have had with your noble family and the honour I have borne it, the recalling whereof to memory adds to the trouble of our present distance which I hope God will, in due time, reconcile, so as the mutual freedom of conversation which we sometimes enjoyed, may be restored, which I shall the more value as it may give me advantage of testifying my esteem of you. Haply I may shortly see you at Dartmouth, or aboard at the approach of my Lord General, to whom, in love to your family I could wish your cheerful address, whereby some inconveniences may be prevented. In the meantime, I have sent you the copies of two letters from the Generals before York, and the Committee of both Kingdoms, which came to my hands yesterday, this gentleman having perused the originals under their Lordships' own hands. It is pity the truth should be clouded by some misinformations that have overspread these parts. God will in his time scatter them and undeceive those that wait upon him for counsel.—*Signed.*

Orders at a Council of War at Dartmouth.

1644, July 24.—"At a Council of War held in and for the garrison of Dartmouth, the day and year above, it is ordered that all merchants' houses and vintners' houses be searched for pipes and butts to make a barrado at Beristone.

"That there be the like search made for sponges, ladles, cartridges, and other conveniences for great guns.

"It is ordered that the hedge and wall joining to the hedge of the cornfield before Paradise, be immediately thrown down and slighted.

"It is ordered that provision be laid into South Castle for 150 men for a fortnight; for Mount Boone, provision for 150 men for a fortnight; for Paradise, provision for 40 men for a fortnight; for Mount Flagon, provision for 40 men for a fortnight; for Kingswear Castle, provision for 12 men for a fortnight; and the main stock of provision to remain at St. Petrox's church.

"It is ordered that there be provision laid into the ship the *Lady Ann* for eight men for a fortnight, into the *Virgin Queen*, provision for 10 men for a fortnight; into Captain Jones' ship, provision for eight men for a fortnight.

"It is ordered that the several quantities of powder be laid in and delivered into the several forts, castles, and ships, as hereafter expressed. Into Paradise, six barrels of powder; into Mount Flagon, four barrels; into Southgate, two barrels; into Westgate, two barrels of powder; into the Two Half Moons at Hardness, one barrel of powder; into

Mount Boone and Townstall church, 16 barrels; into Kingswear Castle, two barrels; into South Castle, nine barrels; into the ship the *Samaritan*, one barrel; in the ship *Virgin Queen*, two barrels; in Captain Jones' ship, two barrels; with match, shot, and bullets to each, proportionable.

"It is likewise ordered that the ship the *Virgin Queen*, shall be placed for defence of this garrison a little above the Ferry Place on Kingswear side nearer Hoo Down; and the ship, the *Samaritan*, against Mr. Matthewes' house near Hardness; and that Captain Jones' ship shall be placed under Godmorocke House, as well for the clearing the passage by Paradise as securing the freshwater and examination of all boats as shall pass by, which the commander of the said ship is hereby authorized to do.

"It is ordered that Major Cranfield shall take any two guns in this town which he thinks convenient and shall plant them at the side of the Millpool.

"It is ordered that the drawbridge upon the Fosse be forthwith new roped and corded, which Lieutenant Conoway is desired to see to be performed.

"It is ordered that Captain Reynell's, Captain Tremayne's, and Captain Strode's companies be immediately employed to pull down the hedges about Westgate, Pigs Pound and Mount Flagon, and do raise, and make footsteps, to walk up from the said places unto the Lyne; and that they erect and raise a travers before Southgate. And the said captains are desired to be sudden and serious herein to see all forthwith effected."

The Commissioners for the County of Devon to the Governor of Dartmouth.

1644, July 25. The Chapter House, Exeter.—"It is ordered that the Governor of Dartmouth shall forthwith victual the town of Dartmouth and give order to the county adjoining to bring in such fat cattle and other provisions as may suffice for that purpose, and such persons shall have satisfaction for it, either out of their weekly rates or otherwise out of the moneys belonging to the associated counties. And he or his deputies are to give a ticket under their hands to all persons for the prices of such cattle or provisions as they shall bring in. And in case the country shall not bring in such quantity of provisions as shall be sufficient to victual the said town, that then the said Governor shall get and fetch in the same by troops of horse or otherwise as he shall think fit. And for the better provision of the said garrison, it is further ordered that the weekly contribution within the two Hundreds of Coleridge and Stanborough be assigned to the said Governor of Dartmouth for the maintenance of the said garrison, till further order shall be given to the contrary."—*Signed.*

Col. Edward Seymour to the Earl of Warwick.

1644, July 29. Dartmouth.—"I have heard of the execution of Captain Heywood, but it is the first time that I ever heard of any returning to his loyalty, should be styled a renegade and punished with so ignominious a death. Truly, for my own part, I had rather err with mercy than justice, for had not my lenity made me a delinquent to duty, your Lordship had wanted some of Dartmouth now aboard you. For Captain Turpin, the Grand Inquest found him guilty upon thirty odd

several [indictm]ents, and had his sentence from the Judges of Assize in the face of his country, according to the old laws of England. Now, if your Lordship shall upon this execute Captain Kittleby, a gentleman of that worth, as I presume all that knew him will scarce allow Turpin (while he lived) for his equal, I presume it will not rest there. For my own part I shall do my endeavour to leave none in Dartmouth but honest men, and I am confident it will kindle so noble a resolution in everyone that hath but the least sense of honour, to die with his sword in his hand, wearing the King's just cause, warranted by a good conscience, there cannot be any felicity in this world. Besides, I conceive it very disadvantageous to your side; it would make us shake off security, the greatest friend to all the victories you have obtained. My Lord, I shall, in obedience to your commands, speed this letter to the Commissioners at Exeter, and if I receive any, shall speed the answer to your Lordship. There is something of intricacy in an expression of your Lordship's, concerning some now with us interested in maritime affairs, which I do not clearly understand. If your Lordship shall further honour me with your views therein, I shall give my endeavour in that or anything wherein I may with the safety of my loyalty."—*Draft.*

The King to Col. Edward Seymour.

1644, August 3. The Court at Liskeard.—Order for the supply of powder and match from Dartmouth to Exeter.—*Signed.*

The King to Col. Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth.

1644, August 15. The Court at Boconoc.—"Whereas we have been informed that divers persons in the South Hams, and other parts thereabouts, being very ill affected to us, have and do endeavour to raise the *Posse Comitatus* and thereby disturb the peace and security of those parts, our pleasure therefore is that you use your utmost power and diligence in suppressing that unlawful attempt, and that those persons may be disabled henceforward. Our farther pleasure is that you drive all the country of the South Hams, especially towards Plymouth, and that you dispose of the cattle towards Exeter, or such other places as you shall conceive fit, that so the rebels may make no advantage of them. These particulars we leave to your speediest care and execution."

George Lord Digbye to Edward Seymour.

1644, August 16. Boconoc.—"This is to give you thanks for your great civility to Ned Villiers, and your care for his safe transportation. It is very well taken by his Majesty, and I think it an obligation put on me, unto which you shall add, if this bearer, Sir William Davenant, my very good friend, may find the same favour."—*Seal of arms.*

Sir Hugh Pollarde to Edward Seymour.

1644, August 19. Exeter.—"I join with Sir William Davenant in desiring you to let him know whether you have any ship or bark in your harbour that will transport him into France; that secrecy and speedy answer is likewise desired, and I am sure when you consider whose business he carries with him, you will need no quickening to

afford him all the accommodation you possibly can. We hear little from the army since you went, but Mr. Apsley is now going with 500 foot to meet as many of Doddington's horse at Chimly to the relief of the fort at Appledore, which is straightly besieged by those of Barnstaple. I desire you to dispatch this bearer and to let me know when the ship will be ready, in which I again beseech you to use all possible haste, the business requires it, and upon notice from you, Sir William will be instantly with you."—*Seal of arms.*

Sir John Berkeley to Edward Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth.

1644, August 20. Exeter. "2 afternoon." —"Your desire and expectance of supply is most just and reasonable. Having been exhausted of men by the Prince, and having sent to the relief of Appledore by His Majesty's command 500 under Colonel Apsley, so that I am not able to give you the least assistance at present. As soon as I shall be able, I shall not be wanting. In the meantime I can advise you to nothing but what I am sure you will do of yourself, which is to struggle the best you can with your difficulties, and endeavour to prevail with the country to meditate their own defence."—*Seal of arms.*

The King to George, Lord Goring, General of the Horse.

1644, August 31. "In our army in the field."— "Whereas the rebels' horse have this day made their escape and are marching into Devonshire, our express will and pleasure is that you instantly (leaving only six regiments with our army here) take all the rest of our horse with you, and likewise command Sir Edward Waldegrave and other our horse about Saltash, immediately to come to you, and with them that you use all possible diligence to overtake and destroy the rebels. Our further pleasure is that you command and send for, as occasion shall be, all the horse and foot under the command of Sir John Berkeley, Sir Francis Doddington, Sir John Wake, the Governor of Dartmouth, the Governor of Bridgewater, the Governor of Dunster, or of any other who command any of our forces in Somerset, Devon, or any other of those parts. And that you constantly advertise us of your proceedings. Straightly charging all those above named and all other of those parts to obey your commands for the better effecting this our service for the destruction of the rebels."—*Copy.*

Sir John Berkeley to Captain Stowell, Captain Newman, Captain Luckmore, and Lieutenant Wills.

1644, September 1.—"You are forthwith to assist Colonel Seymour with all the force possible you can, both horse and foot, and to be very careful in observing his orders as he from time to time shall give you."

Bond by Peter Leman.

1644, September 9.—Bond by Peter Leman to be accountable for certain hides and *lignum vitæ* to be sold for the benefit of Edward Seymour.

Bond by Robert Cowne.

1644, September 11.—Bond by Robert Cowne, of Slapton, to Edward Seymour in 200 *li.*, the condition whereof is, that whereas Sybell Meese, the wife of Robert Meese, clerk, was committed to the Marshalsea of Dartmouth upon information "of disservice to His Majesty" by giving information to his enemies. And the said Edward Seymour having given her liberty of person if the said Sybell render herself prisoner, or appear to answer all objections against her before the said Edward Seymour or a Council of War, held in and for the garrison of Dartmouth, upon summons there, this obligation to be void, or else remain in full force.—*Signed and seal of Robert Cowne.*

Bond by William Derry and Richard Gould.

1644, September 18.—Bond by William Derry of Stokenham and Richard Gould in 200*li.* to Edward Seymour. The condition whereof is "that whereas one William Pope of Stokenham was committed to the "custody of the Marshal in the garrison of Dartmouth, for a supposed "rebellion against his Majesty, if he the said William do behave him-"self as a good and loyal subject to his Majesty, from time to time, and "do no act nor acts, thing nor things, by advice or otherwise, which may "be disadvantageous to his said Majesty or prejudicial to his cause or "affairs, then this obligation to be void or else remain in full force and "virtue."

Ralph, Lord Hopton, to Colonel Edward Seymour.

1644, September 23. Exeter.—"It is his Majesty's pleasure that you deliver ten of the best ordnance that you can spare out of your garrison, with some round shot, unto such person as Mr. John Trefry shall employ to receive them for the defence of Fowey in the County of Cornwall, I desire that they may be delivered accordingly."—*Seal of arms.*

Resignation by Sir Edward Seymour to his Son of the Command of his Regiment.

1644, September 25. Totnes.—Assignment by Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Castle, knight and baronet, to his son Edward Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth, of all his title, interest, and command of the trained regiment of which he formerly had the charge.—*Signed.*

James Kerr, Governor of Plymouth, to Edward Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth.

1644, October 4. Plymouth.—"I have seen the list of prisoners signed by you, which Mr. Chollwich brought. I have sent you Mr. Shepherd, according to agreement, and when I have received satisfaction concerning a list of 32 prisoners which I sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the army before Plymouth, I shall agree to any reasonable exchanges with you."

Sir John Berkeley to Edward Seymour.

1644, October 10. Exeter.—"Truly I had express orders from the King's own mouth to release Dudney and Ditte and afterwards a

signification of his pleasure therein by the Lord General. I shall desire you therefore to cause them to be sent hither, and that you would acquaint my Lord Hopton of it. Concerning the Dutch ship I see not how we can touch him unless there be Englishmen's goods consigned to places in rebellion. I desire you would advise with the Lord Portland who is acquainted with those affairs and to proceed in the arrest accordingly. I have always a desire to wait on you especially at present when you are so full of good company but my business will not admit of it."—*Seal of arms, broken.*

Col. Edward Seymour to Sir Richard Grenville.

[1644?], October 29. Dartmouth.—"I am very sorry that misinformation should so far engage your belief as to think I would do you any injury. I am as far from that as any particular ends, not having, upon my reputation, made a penny of any prisoner since my coming to Dartmouth. And for my marshal, upon any authority from me it hath reached no further than the walls of Dartmouth; if anything by him hath been done out of the town not justifiable, it shall be in your choice to have him hanged here or to that end I shall send him to you. The Hundreds of Coleridge and Stanborough were, long before your coming to Plympton, assigned for the payment of this garrison and then revoked, when there was above two thousand pounds arrears due. Since your going into Cornwall they were again allotted to the former purpose by an order from the Commissioners, which I showed you at Tavistock where you were again invested with them, since which time I have not intermeddled with them though there be since the last assignment above 1,200*li.* due for Mr. Bligh. I know nothing of his taking, but since your letter, upon examination, he is apprehended by one Captain Wright who hath an immediate warrant from his Majesty to carry to his Majesty. For Rooke and Sweet, they were apprehended for being assistants to the rebels at Kingsbridge. And if I had not power to do that, I have none at all. No other has been taken by any warrant from me but one Shepherd, who, upon my cousin Henry Champernowne's undertaking, I released."—*Copy.*

Order by the Commissioners for the County of Devon.

1644, December 2. Exeter.—Order by the Commissioners for the County of Devon that the lands and tenements of William Roope of East Allington, gentleman, now being in actual rebellion against his Majesty, be committed to Mary Roope of East Allington, spinster, she paying to the King's Commissioners for sequestration the yearly rent of 20*li.*—*Copy.*

Resolutions touching the defence of Dartmouth.

[1644] "Resolved that cables and masts shall be passed from Kingswear side to St Petrox Castle; on Kingswear side, where the cables are fastened, four pieces of ordnance to be mounted and well guarded.

"Capt. Hayway to command at Godmorock with four guns, next the chain, to be laid over upon masts, and a boat or two in the middle with combustible stuff in them to fire on occasion.

"Castle to defend the other side.

"Resolved that six pieces of ordnance be planted upon the ruins of Sir George Southcott's house without the castle.

"Captain Warriner and Captain Courtenay to command at Sir George Southcott's.

"Four pieces of ordnance to be planted upon the point just within the castle.

"Captain Thurston and Captain Twisdon to command on this side the castle.

"At the One Gun Point four pieces of ordnance to be planted.

"Captain Mathews to command four guns.

"On Kingswear side: Betwixt Kingswear Castle and Godmorock, four pieces of ordnance to be planted.

"Captain Willey and Captain Goodland to command four guns.

"At Endicotts Palace, four guns to be planted.

"Captain Morley to command four guns."

PETITION of LAWRENCE WHEELER, JOSEPH CADE, GEORGE DOWNING, JOHN BUTLER, and EDWARD ELIOT, of DARTMOUTH, to EDWARD SEYMOUR, Governor of Dartmouth.

1644.—"That your Honour's petitioners, during your absence at Oxford, were committed unto prison by your deputy-lieutenant, Colonel Codrington, for refusing to take the protestation for the association between the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, and that upon Saturday was sennight your petitioners were brought prisoners from Dartmouth unto Exeter where they do remain and are like to continue in prison to their utter undoing unless your honour will be pleased to relieve them by working their deliverance."

PETITION of BENJAMIN CLELAND, clerk, late minister of God's Word at St. Petrox [Dartmouth], and the PARISHIONERS there.

1644.—That the petitioner Cleland had had the cure of the parish for 18 years and hath officiated in the place so well during his residence there, that we, your petitioners, and others, have taken much spiritual comfort by him. He stands now divorced from his cure for refusing the late protestation. He proffers to give any assurance your Honour shall conceive meet, to deport himself in life, doctrine, discourse, and manners, as shall be consonant to the government of the Church of England and no way disadvantage his Majesty's affairs in any respect. —*Signed by parishioners.*

CAPT. BOWDEN'S RELATION when he took the SCOTTISH PRIZE.

1644.—"Capain George Bowden setting sail out of Dartmouth with a commission from Prince Maurice and Sir John Peninngton met near the trade with a Londoner and some Scotch ships in her company. He hailing the Londoner and bidding her amain for the King of England and offering to board her, the Scotch ships would have boarded him, railing at his most sacred Majesty, calling him Papist and casting many other false and opprobrious scandals upon his Majesty, saying they had rather fall into the hands of Turks than any that were of the King's party. Captain Bowden being not strong enough to encounter them all tacked about, and the next day near the road of Rochelle, overtook one of the Scotch ships, some of his men boarded her and brought her first for the Island of Scilly and since into Dartmouth, her loading, rye, tallow,

and some butter, the rye being taken in, by probability, at the Isle of Wight, a place now in rebellion against the King."

Captain Bowden's Business for Guernsey.

[1644 ?]—"I, George Bowden, do promise by God's assistance and the best of my endeavourc to set sail from this harbour of Dartmouth for the Island of Guernsey and there to anchor upon the bank, as formerly I have done, and then to send for Monsieur le Grange aboard my ship (he being Chief Commissioner for the rebels), and for some of the Governor's company, pretending that I am not well and that I have brought good news from England, by which message I am certain they will come unto me. And after their being aboard I shall compel them to write for the rest of the Commissioners to come aboard likewise about business of great importance. And in the meantime, whilst they are aboard, I will write unto Mrs. Sameris, an English gentlewoman very well affected to His Majesty's service, to acquaint all the justices and gentlemen that are for His Majesty, to make a party and meet with me at a fort called St. Sampson's, which is fortifying for a retreat for the Governor of the rebels there. I shall first enter that fort with my own men, because they are known and will be trusted, with them I will make it good till Capt. Symson's men come to me, and afterwards, by holding thereof, I shall settle the island in obedience to His Majesty, and I shall faithfully publish His Majesty's solemn and pious protestation made at Oxford upon the———last past upon his sacred knee immediately before the receiving of the Holy Sacrament, for the maintaining of the true Protestant religion. This I shall to my utmost power endeavour to perform upon all the three Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark. And all this I swear by the contents of this Book to me produced, so God shall me help. And for the performance hereof I hereunto subscribe my name."

Petition of John Budley, Mayor of Dartmouth, to Col. Seymour.

1644.—"That your petitioner being required by your Deputy-Lieutenant, Colonel Codrington, upon the 28th day of January last to take the protestation for the association between the two counties of Devon and Cornwall, and your honour's petitioner refusing to take the said protestation, was by your Deputy forthwith committed to prison, where ever since he hath remained prisoner, until Saturday was sennight, at which time your petitioner was brought from thence and is now committed unto the prison at Southgate at Exeter, by means whereof he cannot discharge that duty unto his Majesty, which by his oath he is bound to do during the time of his mayoralty. In consideration whereof, may it please your Honour to afford your petitioner the favour that he may come unto you with his keeper whilst you are in this city that so you may hear your petitioner's cause, and thereupon your Honour may be pleased to consider of your petitioner's imprisonment, and to be a means to work his deliverance."

Petition of John Mayow and William Lakes of Fowey [to Edward Seymour, Governor of Dartmouth.]

1644.—Praying for the restitution of a ship which in April 1643, in the time of the treaty between Cornwall and Devon, was seized by

one Robert Barance and brought into Dartmouth, which ship and cargo were together worth 850*li.*

Col. Edward Seymour to Major-General Harris.

1644[-45], February 13. Dartmouth.—"My dear Bob. Having put up a resolution to try my fortune at sea, I return to you the nag you gave me with this assurance, that he lives not that is more faithfully thine to serve thee. I received a letter some three days since from your noble general, which commanded my regiment to Plymouth. There are part of them at Tiverton. I have sent for them back in obedience to his command, and if it were possible I could dispense with my journey, I would bring up a crew of merry blades, which now I must leave to the care of my Lieutenant-Colonel."

Endorsed.—"A letter to Major-General Harris from Colonel Seymour when he went for France."

Sir Richard Grenvile to Sir Edmund Fortescue.

1644[-45], March 1. Buckland Monachorum.—"I have appointed the constables of the several Hundreds of Coleridge and Teignbridge to appear at Totnes upon Friday and Saturday next, and to bring such men thither as are specified in their several warrants, to be impressed for His Majesty's service, where I have appointed Mr. Thomasins and Mr. Heaman to attend you with further instructions, wherein I shall desire your best care and diligence and thereby you much advance the present service."

[Edward Seymour] to the Constables of the Hundred of Haytor.

1645, May 16.—"By virtue of a commission to me given by the right Honourable the Lord Capel, General of his Highness Prince Charles' Guards, for the raising of a troop of horse for the life guard of his said Highness, and in pursuance of an order made at Exeter by Sir Edward Seymour, knight and baronet, Sir Ames Amerideth, baronet, Sir John Acland, baronet, Sir John Hele, knight, Sir Edmund Fortescue, knight, Sir Peter Ball, knight, Sir George Parry, knight, and Peter Hamthill, esquire, to levy the said troop, and for the better expedition therein to require your special aid and assistance, it much conducting to his Majesty's service for his Highness's defence, you and every of you are hereby required, upon sight hereof, to issue your warrants to the petty constables of the parishes within your said Hundred and to send them copies of the lists herewith sent you, commanding and strictly requiring them to summon the several persons in the said lists expressed, or the tenants or occupants of their lands and tenements in the several parishes, that they and every of them personally appear before me upon Wednesday next, by eight of the clock in the morning at Totnes, at Mr. Punchard's house there. And that they and every of them bring with them a serviceable horse or mare with saddle, bridle, sword, pistols, and an able man for his Majesty's immediate service, to ride such horse or mare, or else in lieu to bring unto me the several and respective sums of money in the said lists expressed and by the said Commissioners assessed upon them and every of them, whereby the said horses or mares and arms may be bought and provided, and completed for the said service. And that you the said constables of the Hundred

and the petty constables of every parish be then and there likewise present."

A Note of Horses and Arms raised in the Hundred of Stanborough.

1645, May 22.—Mr. Bampfield, parson, will bring a horse and arms to-morrow at Berry. Woodley:—Mr. John Hurrell, that he conceives he hath made a former composition with the Commissioners, having brought in five muskets *primo Maii ult. per compositionem.* Thurleston:—Thomas Stephens, gentleman. West Allington:—Concerning Mr. William Bastard, the constables certify that all his estates in sequestration to Captain Littlejohn, who receives the rents, and that his wife and children have scarce maintenance for themselves out of the estate. Rattery:—Mr. Henry Luscombe of Rattery hath paid 10 *li.* in lieu of a horse, the 23rd of April last, to Mr. Thomas Knott, by the Commissioners' order. Richard Savory brought a horse unto the Commissioners in April last, and delivered it to Captain Stukey by the Commissioners' order, but brings us certificate. John Key of Rattery affirms that he hath three horses in the King's service; that he hath one mare only, which he proffers; his estate not above 40 *li.* per annum, and hath no money. Dipford:—Mr. William Fowell, late of Dipford Downs, assessed a horse and arms complete; his wife appears; says that Prince Maurice had one horse and Captain Newton had another for a country horse very lately; all the answer. Mr. John Newton doth not appear. Buckfastleigh:—Mr. Richard Cable hath brought one gelding with all arms, only a carbine instead of pistols, and no rider. Dortington:—Mr. Champernowne brought a little pretty fat old horse but nothing else."

Henry Cole and Thomas Reynell, Constables of the Hundred of Staverton, to Mr. John Seymour.

1645, May 24. Staverton. These are to certify that we have given warning to those men which your warrant did require us to warn to appear before your Worship at Totnes, at Punchard's House this day. We have warned George Rowe, esquire, William Rowe, gentleman, John Standon, gentleman, and Edward Gould, gentleman, to make their appearance before your Worship.

Assessments for Horses.

1645, May and June.—Assessments and returns for raising horses for a life guard for Prince Charles, made by authority of a commission issued by Lord Capel to John Seymour, esquire.

Charles, Prince of Wales to Col. Seymour, or in his absence, the Officer Commanding.

1645, June 26. Barnstaple.—"You are hereby required to stay that part of your regiment which we lately directed you to draw out of Dartmouth, at the place where this order finds them, notwithstanding our former and until further order."—*Signed,* Charles P.

Charles, Prince of Wales, to Colonel Seymour.

1645[-46], January 2. Dartmouth.—"It is ordered, and Colonel Scymour is hereby desired and required to have the regiment under his command in a readiness to march as completely furnished with arms, bandoleers, and knapsacks, or bags of canvas, and as full in number as possibly he can. And for that purpose, whereas by our late proclamation commanded to be published, we have signified our resolution to mareh in person in the head of this army which we are now drawing together, and composing of all the forces we can conveniently draw into the field out of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and for the completing thereof, and the easing of these counties by repelling (by God's blessing) the rebels' forces, have declared that whatsoever persons able to bear arms (not being particularly dispensed with by us, or appointed to other service) shall not attend us upon this occasion, shall be by us reputed defective either in loyalty or in courage, both which we esteem alike odious. These are to authorise the said Colonel Seymour to take under his eommand all such persons, as well trained men as others, whether of the gentry or of inferior rank, who shall come to attend us by virtue of your said summons, out of the Hundreds of Coleridge, Stanborough, Roborough, Lifton, and Okehampton, and to dispose of the same for the best advantage of our service."—*Signed, seal of arms.*

Thomas Jarvis and Henry Starky to the Bailiffs, Constables, and Tithingmen of Sutton.

1645[-46], January 2. Longleat.—"Whereas by order from the Committee of Lords and Commons for advance of moneys and other necessaries for the army, we were commanded down hither to sequester the estate, real and personal, of Sir James Thynne, and having, in the execution thereof, had great disturbances from several persons, as Mr. William Coles, Edward Franklin, and one Hethers, by whose means our proceedings hath not only been molested, but in a manner wholly hindered, contrary to our orders from the Committee aforesaid of the 27th October, the 21st of November, and 1st of December; notwithstanding of all which orders we have been and still are interrupted. We now again, by virtue of an order of the Committee of Lords and Commons aforesaid, directed both to the Committee of this county and to us, do will, and require you forthwith, upon sight hereof, to give notice to all the tenants belonging to Sir James Thynne, which are within your precinct, that they pay no rent or debts to any person or persons whatsoever upon pretence of any order whatsoever, but that they keep the same in their hands until further order from us, wherein if they shall fail it will not only be required again at their hands, but shall also answer their contempt in disobeying the orders of the Committee aforesaid."—*Signed.*

Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Advance of Money.

1645[-46], January 9.—"Whereas the estate of Edward Seymour, esquire, in the county of Wilts, is sequestrated by this Committee, as well the goods in his house, as also his lands; it is now ordered that Mrs. Seymour, wife of the said Mr. Seymour, shall have her dwelling in the said house of the said Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts, and have and enjoy all such goods and household

stuff as she shall borrow (not belonging to delinquents) for her use and her children, without any disturbance from this Committee or any officers employed by them; and that no timber or trees (unless coppice wood and underwood) be felled, of the said Edward Seymour's, without further order of this Committee."

Affidavit by Edward Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, in the County of Devon, about 36 Years of Age, sworn before John Page.

1646, April 9.—"That his four brothers, Thomas, Robert, Joseph, and John Seymour, who have the several annuities of 40 *li.* apiece, and his uncle, John Seymour, who hath an annuity of 100 *li.*, during their several lives, mentioned in the particular of his estate, and his three sisters, Margaret, Mary, and Amy, who have the several portions of 1,500 *li.* apiece appointed for them, and for which the manor of Berry Pomeroy aforesaid stands charged, were all of them living within these three weeks, and for ought this deponent knoweth to the contrary, are all of them yet living. And he further saith, that there is not any part of the said portions as yet paid unto any of his said sisters. And lastly he saith that he was not at Oxford when the great vote passed against the Parliament declaring them traitors."—*Draft.*

Declaration by the Inhabitants of Maiden Bradley.

1647, May 1.—"We the inhabitants and parishioners of the town and parish of Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts, do hereby certify to all to whom it may concern, that about the 6th day of May last past, it pleased God to visit our town and parish with the contagious sickness of the plague, which continued very hot amongst us till about the fourth of February last, during which time we and all others of our parish were debarred from markets, or having any commerce with our neighbours, and being in such sad condition, were inforced for relief and subsistency of the poor people of our parish to crave relief, by order of the justices of the peace, from our neighbouring parishes, which was weekly continued unto us till the 12th of January last. And further, that about Michaelmas last, Edward Seymour, esquire, lord of the manor (who then lived in the county of Devon) wrote letters to his steward and servant, to summon a survey court within the said manor to sell and let his lands for the raising of money, as we were credibly informed, for satisfaction of the first payment of his composition with the Parliament. When we had notice of the said Mr. Seymour's intention, we desired his servant to certify to his worship in what distress we were and that we were not in condition to come together, nor of ability to satisfy, if we did compound with him. Likewise, since the said 4th of February, by the space of ten weeks, divers houses in our said town and parish were shut up for fear of further infection, and such as were in health not suffered to travel to markets, without certificates."—*Signed.*

Sequestrator's Warrant to seize the Lands of Sir Edward Seymour.

1647, June 18.—Warrant to seize the lands and goods of Sir Edward Seymour, bart., and Edward Seymour, esquire. Attached is an inventory dated 16 July 1647, of the goods of Sir Edward Seymour and Edward Seymour, esquire, at Berry Pomeroy.—*Copies.*

Certificate of the Committee of the County of Wilts sitting at Marlborough.

1647, July 29.—That according to an order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for sequestration of 9 July, touching the lands of Edward Seymour of Maiden Bradley, formerly granted to Lady Anne Portman to the use of Mrs. Anne Seymour and her children, that Mr. Seymour has received the rents and granted estates; and a servant of his wife became tenant to the State for the said lands for the year past, and Mr. Seymour paid part of the rent for them. Afterwards having received an order not to let any delinquents' lands to themselves or to their use the committee for the County of Wilts let the said lands to one Mr. William Raddish. Mr. Seymour now complains that the said Mr. Raddish cuts more coppice wood than he promised, whereupon Mr. Raddish promised to endeavour to preserve the coppices as if they were his own.

Sir Thomas Fairfax to the Committee for the County of Wilts.

1647, September 5. Putney.—"I understand that some soldiers have been lately employed by one Mr. William Raddish of your county, and seized upon the estate of Mistress Seymour of Maiden Bradley which is done contrary to an order lately made by the Lords and Commons for sequestrations, whereby she was to enjoy that her estate. I therefore desire you that she may accordingly enjoy the same, and to the end the soldiers may give her no interruption I have sent an order requiring them to forbear to prejudice her in the enjoyment of her rights, and I hope you will take care that Mr. Raddish do forbear proceeding in this way, so contrary to the order lately made by the Lords and Commons for sequestrations. Your forbearance herein will add much to the doing right to the poor gentlewoman, who hath lately suffered such loss. I suppose you understand that the estate at present passes in the name of the Lady Portman for the use of Mistress Seymour."—*Signed.*

Certificate by Sir John Berkeley.

1647, September 8.—"That Edward Seymour, esq., of the county of Devon was a Commissioner and Colonel of a foot regiment in his Majesty's service, and part of his regiment was in the garrison of Exeter during the siege, and was there himself in person immediately before the town was encompassed with Sir Thomas Fairfax' forces, at that time he was sent out by me and the rest of the Commissioners upon business that concerned the garrison and could not return again. Nevertheless, he is to enjoy the articles of Exeter which extends to and comprises all that were in the said garrison within the space of seven months before the surrender thereof."—*A like certificate by Sir Thomas Fairfax dated* 21 *December* 1647.

Philip Towgood to the Committee for Sequestrations.

[1647 ?] "At the request of Mrs. Anne Seymour, I, Phillip Towgood, of Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts, do humbly certify that I, being a servant unto Sir Henry Ludlow, knight, at the

time that his Majesty's forees had the power of the county of Wilts, was in danger to be ruined in my estate by reason of my service done unto him, had she not been means for my preservation; for when Col. Ludlow lay at Wardour Castle he took a servant of the Lord Arundel's (a blackamoor), whereupon his Majesty's soldiers sought after me to take me to redeem the blackamoor, which enforced me to leave my house and to hide in the woods, and at that time the regiment of Prince Maurice coming to Bradley, she, in commiseration of my distress, entreated Colonel Mowlsworth that I might return home and be in peace, which he accordingly granted, and she then permitted me to put divers horses and other cattle (as well of my master's as my own) into her grounds and woods, whereby they were preserved. And the said Mistress Seymour bought of me six acres of wheat of the Lady Elizabeth Ludlow's, and gave a valuable consideration for the same, which then none else would do, and had she not bought it, it is very likely that it would have been taken away by the soldiers, as the corn in the barn was. And by reason that I was often times at Wardour with Col. Ludlow, the Lord Arundel imagined that I had much money and goods of his in my custody, and came himself with a troop of horse to take me and carry me to prison, but by her [mea]ns I had much favour and was the better used, though kept at the Lord Cottington's house as a prisoner for the space of six weeks. These and many other favours hath the said Mistress Seymour done for me out of her goodness in the times of danger, which I will thankfully acknowledge and attest the same by oath."—*Signed.*

Order by the Committee for the County of Wilts.

1648, June 15.—That the wife of Mr. Edward Seymour shall have the house called Cadbinch House with the farm.—*Copy.*

Pass for Edward Seymour.

1648, December 30.—Pass by Sir Thomas Fairfax for Edward Seymour to go, with two servants and his horses, into the counties of Devon and Dorset, and return again to London.—*Signed and seal.*

Order by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

1648[49]. Mareh 8.—"Whereas it appeareth by a certificate under the hands of the Committee of Goldsmiths' Hall, signed by Mr. John Ash and seven other members of the said Committee, dated the 3rd of March instant, that Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy in the county of Devon, esquire, hath submitted to a fine imposed upon him for his delinquency and hath paid in and secured the same. And forasmuch as the said Edward Seymour, esquire, hath compounded upon Exeter articles, whereby he ought to be freed from question or molestation for any act done during the late war, these are therefore to require you on sight hereof, to forbear to offer any violence to the person of the said Mr. Seymour or any of his family, or to take away his horses, cattle, sheep, or other goods whatsoever, and you are to permit him to pass into the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Devon, and such other parts as he shall desire to go unto, without your let hindrance, or interruption or questioning him for or by reason of his engagement against Parliament, he doing nothing prejudicial to the Parliament or Army."—*Copy.*

Order by the Committee of the County of Wilts.

1649, July 26.—That by an order received from the Commissioners of Goldsmiths' Hall, the sequestration on Edward Seymour, Esquire, be taken off and he do retain the profits of his estate.

Edward Seymour to———.

1651, May 21.—"From the Marshalsea at Exeter."—"Mr. Longe hath ere this, I presume, given you an account of my condition, and how I am not in a capacity to obey your commaands concerning Holcomb affairs. I had very great hopes from Major-General Desbrowe, from whom at last we had this positive answer: That we were committed by an order from the Council of State, and without an enabling power from thence to him he could afford nothing answering our expectations. Sir, I shall humbly crave your advice what course to stir; loosers have leave to speak, and why not sufferers in the same sense. Truly, I conceive it very hard that having an absolute discharge at Goldsmiths' Hall, and since paid all dues and impositions whatsoever, in a high proportion, and have been punctual in observing all acts and ordinances, neither given the least occasion of offence to the Commonwealth or State, and to be upon every occasion, to me invincible (*sic*), hurried away to prison and no bail to be taken, no crime or accusation produced, makes me sigh when I remember the liberty due to a free-born subject of England. Sir, I earnestly desire that when you attend the public affairs next at the Council of State, you will favour me so much as, by motion to get leave I may come up and personally give security to the Council of State, or that Major-General Desbrowe may be impowered with an order to that effect, that it may reach my knowledge. If this request be denied, I have found a way to be even with them; for if not granted, I intend to send up my wife whom, I thank God, is some three weeks since delivered of a lusty boy, and will be very shortly in a condition to travel. And I pray advise the Council of State from me, in relation to their own quiet, let them grant my request rather than be punished with her importunity."

Pass for Edward Seymour.

1651, July 25.—Pass for Edward Seymour, of Berry Pomeroy, with his horses and servants to go to his habitation, and there to continue without let or molestation, he doing nothing any way prejudicial to the affairs of this Commonwealth.

The Case of Sir Edward Seymour.

1651, December 1.—"The 30th of April 1646, Edward Seymour, Esquire, son and heir apparent of the said Sir Edward, compounded (amongst other things) for his remainder in tail of the Manor of Berry Pomeroy, and the high rents of Harberton, &c., worth per annum, after the decease of his father, 460*li.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

"The 17th of December 1651, the late committee for Devon, in their duplicate of such persons as are there sequestered, return Sir Edward Seymour sequestered the 18th of July 1647, for assisting Sir Edmund Fortescue, High Sheriff for the King's party, at a *posse comitatus* at

Modbury where being taken prisoner by the Parliament's forces and sent to London, he was thence exchanged as a prisoner of war by the King's party; his goods, after some resistance made against the agents and a party of horse, were sold for 89*li.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; his estate in the Barton of Berry Pomeroy, and a tenement in Harberton, is mentioned in the duplicate to be worth in 1640, 257*li.*, with this addition, viz., this estate was never set. Upon this duplicate returned, the commissioners for compounding, &c., insert Sir Edward Seymour into the list of persons under sequestration, transmitted the 7th of January 1651, to the Committee of Parliament for an additional bill of sale. For redress whereof Sir Edward Seymour, petitioning the said commissioners and setting forth his great age and innocency, that no part of his real or personal estate was ever sequestered, but that the same was the mistake of some clerk, taking Sir Edward for his son, who was, indeed, a delinquent and had compounded; the commissioners order his case to be further examined. Hereupon the commissioners for Devon, by their letter of the 2nd of March 1651, inform that they, having searched the agent's accounts given in to the late committee, there find that Sir Edward Seymour and Edward Seymour, esquire, his son, were both seized and secured together, but no mention of sequestered but in the duplicate of the committee. And the said commissioners affirm that the cause why Sir Edward's estate was not set by the commissioners was for that it did not appear that the same was sequestered, till the duplicate returned by the said late committee. And Anne, the wife of the said Edward Seymour, esquire, and William Carter, depose that the goods mentioned in the said duplicate as Sir Edward Seymour's were none of his, but belonging unto the said Edward Seymour, the son, except such as were before made away by him to his sister, Margaret Seymour. And the said Anne Seymour further deposeth that divers of the said goods having been formerly taken on the lands of the said Edward Seymour, the son, by Mr. Forbes and others, to the use of the commissioners at Haberdashers' Hall, and sold by them to John Moulton and Osman Shore, tenants to Edward Seymour, the son, were by the said Anne, rebought of the tenants to the use of the said Edward Seymour, the son.

"So the direction of Parliament is humbly desired, whether upon the whole matter, there were such an actual sequestration of the lands of Sir Edward Seymour, the 1st of December 1651, as is excepted out of the late Act of Parliament."—*Signed.*

John Copleston to Edward Seymour.

1654[–55], February 9. Exeter.—"I shall desire that without any delay after sight hereof you would appear to me or Capt. Crooke in Exeter. I would be as civil to you as possibly as may, and do believe that this, my letter, will be as prevalent with you as any other way I might have used. Sir, I know you to be a person of worth and honour, and do not doubt but you will prevent me from being herein farther troublesome unto you."

Parole by Edward Seymour.

1654[–55], February 10. Exeter.—Undertaking to remain at the dwelling-house of Mr. Holt, in Exeter, and when required to deliver himself a prisoner to Captain Unton Crooke.—*Signed.*

Pass to Edward Seymour.

1658, June 25.—Pass to go to his house at Berry about his lawful business, and surrender himself again at Exeter on 6 July next, so that in the meantime he shall neither act nor speak anything prejudicial to this present Government.

The Commissioners for the Militia of the County of Devon to Sir Edward Seymour.

1659, August 26. Exeter.—Requiring him to provide two horses with sufficient arms and other furniture to be at Ashburton on 9 September, to be used in case of necessity for resisting and suppressing of invasions or insurrections, an allowance of 2*s.* a day to be made for each trooper that serves for 14 days.—*Signed.*

Accounts.

1659-60.—Accounts of the Receivers-General for the county of Devon.

Sir Edward Seymour to Lady Anne Seymour.

1660, August 28.—"I retarded my letter by the last because I would give thee a true information. The Act for Indemnity and Oblivion is this day passed, divers added to die, Ludlow has forfeited his bail and run away; condemned he is for life and estate. There is some lands which he holds of me which will accrue upon his attainder. The Parliament will within this fortnight adjourn, and then I will promise you I will hasten to the country. In the meantime dispose of dogs on contract for living, in reversion, as you think fit. My cousin Wallop's business with the Marquess of Winchester is to-morrow to be heard at the Committee, whereof I am one, and am very confident will come off; his estate will be forfeited, more than what I shall fetch off upon articles, wherein I shall have the assistance of my Lord Southampton, Sunday last made Lord Treasurer. All at Essex House remember to you, where I was engaged by my Lady Marquise amongst at least 30 ladies—the greatest punishment that could befall me. Sir G. Blunt and his lady I now come from; they are for Worcestershire to-morrow. I have divers things to relate which I leave to Sir John Norchett's pen, he having promised to supply my defect. My blessing to dear Betty and the rest."—*Portion of seal.*

The Duke of Albemarle to Sir Edward Seymour.

1660, September 1. Cockpit.—His Majesty having been pleased to constitute me to be His Majesty's Lieutenant in the county of Devon, city of Exeter, and county of the same, I have, by virtue of my commission, appointed you to be colonel of that regiment of the Militia foot in the South Division of the said county which you heretofore commanded.—*Signed.*

Petition of John Pound.

1660[-61], February 9.—Petition of John Pound, sometime of Chivelstone, now resident near Dartmouth, to Colonel Sir Edward Seymour,

that having been in Seymour's regiment in the service of Charles I. he was wounded at the siege of Taunton. He prays that as Seymour's regiment is to be paid some money due to it, his condition may be taken into consideration.

Sir Edward Seymour to Lady Anne Seymour.

1661, March 25.—"Last night the House of Commons adjourned until Thursday in the Easter week. The last thing that was there transacted was Withers, the poet, his commitment to the Tower for writing of treasonable and scandalous poems. He is now in a dungeon until his impeachment be drawn against him. The Queen begins her voyage for England the 8th of April next. My Lord Duke of Albemarle offered me a troop of horse for my son John for Portugal. I immediately sent to him; he modestly refused it, as being engaged to Sir Christopher Berkeley, who, upon the death of Robert Legge, is made Governor of Portsmouth, and hath promised Jack the next preferment that falls. I am now going to be godfather to my Lady Stonehouse her daughter; my partners, my Lady Duchess of Albemarle and my Lady Portman."

John Kelland to Sir Edward Seymour.

1661[–62], January 7. Pensford.—"I am glad to hear of his Majesty's dining at Lincoln's Inn with the P——— de Grange; to have some comedy after so many tragedies; we shall enjoy halcyon days again I hope. We are great with child to hear of the delivery of the plot; may more plots be spoken of so they do us no more hurt, for it will make the counties to muster up their forces the sooner. This is the first day of Session of Parliament. God prosper it."—*Seal, broken.*

John Kelland to Sir Edward Seymour, M.P.

1661[–62]. January 21.—"Your news of the league between the French and Dutch doth not sound well in our English ears, but if we may have commerce with the Spaniard we shall do well enough with them and wage war the better. Our island depends upon manufacture, and should we have war with the Spaniard, it is feared the Commons will grumble, &c. The news in our hemisphere is of a considerable number of arms ready fixed, discovered near the Guildhall, Exeter. Doubtless other cities are guilty of the same intended rebellion, if not timely prevented; for Jack Presbiter stands a tiptoe and looks high and not down upon the Book of Common Prayer: his fall will be the greater for it if you with the D—— will say Amen to it. *Sed diu deliberandum quod semel est statuendum.* The grand controversy is ended (you write) concerning Leviston's juggling with the Lady Powell, and the co-heirs righted. May all such juggling be still found light in the balance. We are still in expectation of the late plot; our thoughts descant very much, and do conceive a considerable force of horse in each county may do more good than our trained bands (under favour) because a world of disaffected persons of the trained bands have their arms, which heightens their spirits into rebellion upon any occasion. Mr. Thomas Southcott's son and heir was buried last day."

Sir Edward Seymour to Lady Anne Seymour.

1661[-62]. March 22. London.—"There was on Wednesday last a sharp contest in the House of Peers concerning a proviso to be added in the Bill for Uniformity, which was that all tender consciences should, if they pleased, be free from being compelled to use either the surplice or cross in baptism. It was mainly opposed by divers, though countenanced and abetted by the chancellor and four of the bishops. Thursday in the afternoon my Lord Duke of Albemarle, was again visited with a sharp fit of an ague, after it had left him a week. This day my Lord of Marlborough began his voyage for the East Indies. Cattell, with his luggage, goes aboard this day for Devon bound. Sir Francis Beddingfield had a letter which gave an account of my son Hugh's having been at his house, in his way to Seville in Spain, but is now again on his return for Lisbon and intends to return with the Queen. Harry is very well at Guernsey; I received an assurance under his own hand. My Lady Portman is very well, so was my son John. My Lady Crooke's incessant importunities forced by her urging occasions, gives me no rest by day, nor my sadness that I cannot supply her and others, any by night, so that you may conclude this letter comes from a member of Bedlam."

Sir Edward Seymour to Lady Anne Seymour.

1662, March 29. London.—"It is impossible to imagine to what height of pride and undutifulness Ned is arrived at; he went this morning for Bradley. Yesterday I sent Ralph to him for the 20*li.* I lent him, since I could not receive one penny of the portion. His answer was, he had no money, neither should I ever have a farthing from him. My Lord Stirling is now at my elbow pressing me with those importunities that I am ashamed to my heart to hear. I must be forced to deliver up my bargain again and lose the money already paid. Ned hath paid my brother F. Trelawney 1,300*li.* in full discharge and would have the judgment made over to Mr. Clayton, so that the charge should still remain at his dispose. Many more such base actions he attempts, not fitting to be named amongst Christians or civil men. I must be forced to a suit both with him and his father-in-law. Of the success I have very good hopes from the encouragement of Mr. Maynard, I expected to have heard from Giles Wolfe, but his pen hath got the cramp. Pray let me hear from you suddenly and effectually. I will write this post to William Carter at Bradley to whom I hope you have given directions concerning the goods there. Here is nothing happened since my last, worth your knowledge. I have written constantly by every post. My Lord Duke of Albemarle is very well recovered."

Sir Edward Seymour to Lady Anne Seymour.

1662, June 21. London.—"I have been every day in expectation of some conclusion of the unfortunate differences between myself and most undutiful son, but as yet I cannot give you any comfort, neither indeed, can I hope from so much obstinacy any filial compliance, but as pigs which devour the acorns and never look to the tree from whence they fill. I last night attended Judge Wyndham with Sir Peter Ball. This day my son Ned and Mr. Clayton are to confer with Sir Peter, and on Monday Judge Wyndham [and] Sir Peter Ball are to be attended on by Sir

William Wale and his counsel, who I am confident would be reasonable but for Ned's untowardness and instigation. Be the event what it will I will hasten home, to which end, by the next post, I will direct you where my horses shall meet me. I was this day sennight, which was the last Saturday, upon the scaffold, where I saw Sir Henry Vane's head severed from his shoulders. Yesterday there was one of the Portugal ladies, which came over with the Queen, had a young baby dropped from her at Court. The Queen perfectly recovered. Cherries are cried here in the streets for a penny a pound."

Assessment for Arms.

1662, December 16. A list of those persons who had estate in the parish of Dartington and are charged with the supply of arms.

Mr. Skinner's Claim to part of the Rectory of Berry Pomeroy.

1662.—"Sir Peter Vanloor, the elder, having the reversion hereof after the death of Sir Edward Seymour, by indenture dated in the month of July, in the third year of King Charles the First, settled the same to the use of himself for his life, and after to the use of the Lady Vanloor, his wife, for life, and after to the use of Sir Peter Vanloor, his son, and the Lady Powell, his daughter, for their lives, and after (1) of one fifth part to the use of the Lady Powell and the heirs of her body; (2) of one other fifth part to Jacobyne and Anne Cæsar (now Mrs. Levingston) and the heirs of their bodies; (3) of one other fifth part, to Sir Sackville Glenham and Peter Glenham and the heirs of their bodies; (4) of one other fifth part, to the use of the Countess of Stirling, the Lady Crooke and Mrs. Alexander, and the heirs of their bodies; (5) of one other fifth part, to the use of John Vandenbende and Abraham Vandenbende and the heirs of their bodies. These were all grandchildren to old Sir Peter Vanloor.

Mr. Skynner did purchase of Mr. Levingston and his wife, two fifth parts, and of Sir Sackville Glenham and Mr. Marriott, Sir Sackville's half of one fifth part; so Mr. Skynner becomes owner of two fifth parts and half of a fifth part, which is one full moiety of the parsonage. And if it be objected that Mrs. Levingston's title is but to one fifth part, viz., to that which is given her by her grandfather, Sir Peter Vanloor's deed, and that the other fifth part which she derives by a fine from her aunt, the Lady Powell, is taken away by an Act of this present Parliament, which had made the said fines void, as unduly obtained.

It is answered that the Act, although it make void the fine, yet it gives but an entry to them that have right, which whoever has, is to recover it at law and not otherwise, until which recovery at law, the right and estate in that fifth part is in Mr. Skinner who purchased the same for a valuable consideration. But, however, when the same shall be recovered, yet one fourth part of the Lady Powell's fifth part belongs to Mr. Skynner because by the said deed of settlement in the third of Carolus Primus, the same is to be divided into four parts, which goes to Mr. Skynner by his purchase."

Assessments in the Hundred of Stanborough.

1662-63. List of persons in the Hundred of Stanborough in the county of Devon, giving the yearly value of their estates, who con-

tributed under the Act for ordering the forces of the several counties of the Kingdom.

The Lords of the Council to the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

1663, August 5. Whitehall.—"Finding that his Majesty's unparallcled clemency to persons disaffected to his Government hath not hitherto been sufficient to divert them from plotting and contriving new mischiefs against it, assembling themselves in most parts of the kingdom in frequent and dangerous meetings and conventicles, and taking into our consideration the late Act, intituled An Additional Act for the Better Ordering the Forces in the several counties of this Kingdom, we have thought fit once again to recommend to your Grace's care the speedy and effectual establishment of the militia in your licutenancy, as the most effectual means of preserving the peace of the Kingdom, in which, besides the instructions you have already reeeived in order thereunto, we find it necessary to quicken you, and by these our letters especially to put you in mind of some particulars expressed in the said Act, viz., for the encouragement of all foot commissioned officers that you cause to be exempted 500 *li.* per annum of every of their estates from being charged to find horse or arms or being contributory thereunto. That you likewise raise the week's assessment, appointed by the former Act, to defray ammunition and other neccssaries, applying part thereof to the payment of sergeants, corporals, drummers, trumpeters, and other inferior officers, such days as they shall be upon duty, there being other provision made by this Act for ammunition. And that the common soldiers may do their duty with more cheerfulness you may appoint the person chargeable to find an horse, to pay the rider 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem; and him that finds a foot arms, to pay him that serves 1*s.* per diem. And that the country may, with more ease to itself and security to the public, be put into a posture of defence, according as your Grace is authorised by the said Act, you are to summon and keep togcther, in some convenient place of your precincts, some part or body of the foot under your command, provided that no company or soldiers be so kept together above 14 days in one whole year; so dividing your numbers that a twentieth part may be constantly upon duty, except two months in the year, one about the time of harvest, the other about the depth of winter or some other time, as your Grace finds most convenient, and so by turn relieve one the other. The walled towns may be most proper for part of the said numbers to be upon duty, if there be any within your lieutenancy. But by reason of the small number of horse it will not be proper so to subdivide them, but you may reserve them for a pressing occasion, and not muster them till the end of the year, unless perchance they be employed for dispersing of conventicles or such other service, by which means you will have them in a readiness; and that the captains and lieutenants of horse and foot, cornets, ensigns, and quartermasters of horse may, with more readiness and care, attend their command the 14 days aforesaid, it is his Majesty's pleasure that they be paid for the said time according to the establishment, which is as followeth: a captain of horse per diem, 10*s.*; a lieutenant of horse, 6*s.*; a cornet, 5*s.*; a quartermaster of horse, 4*s.*; a captain of foot, 8*s.*; a lieutenant of foot, 4*s.*; an ensign, 3*s.*; and the sheriffs within your precincts shall receive orders for the payment of the said sums accordingly, out of the 70,000 *li.* formerly raised, to whom your Grace or your deputies shall appoint. If your

numbers be not sufficient to endure such a division as is abovesaid, your Lordship shall do well corresponding therein with the Lord Lieutenants of the neighbour counties to order it so as to take your turns, that one shire watching, the neighbour shire may be at ease. Likewise it is his Majesty's pleasure that you give commissions to the officers of the volunteer troops, and all other possible encouragement to them, not doubting of your Lordship's more than ordinary care and circumspection in all the matters aforesaid."—*Copy.*

Commission to Sir Edward Seymour.

1664, August 18.—Commission from the Duke of Albemarle, Lieutenant of the county of Devon, to Sir Edward Seymour, as colonel of a regiment of militia of foot raised or to be raised within the south division of the county of Devon.

Duke of Albemarle to [Sir Edward Seymour.]

1664, August 27. Cockpit.—"I give you my opinion for the year's ordering of the forces. It is that you appoint from time to time out of the forces of the country near adjacent to Exeter, two companies at a time to watch at Exeter by turns, so that no company be on duty above 14 days, reckoning therein the time of their march, the time of their stay here, and the time of their return home. That for the forces near Plymouth you appoint them (reckoning amongst them the tinners under my Lord of Bath's command to take their turns with the rest) in such numbers or proportions as you think fit, to watch at Plymouth by turns or where else you judge it most convenient. And to give order to the forces of the country near Barnstaple by turns in like manner, to watch at Barnstaple or elsewhere where you shall think best, so that according to the directions of the said additional Act, any company may not be longer upon such duty than 14 days (reckoning therein the time of their march, stay, and return) in any one year. His Majesty is pleased to pay the officers out of the seventy thousand pounds formerly raised, and the Council will speedily send order to the Deputy Lieutenant of Devon for payment of them (if the orders formerly sent in that behalf will not serve for this year ensuing) according to directions from you; such their pay not exceeding 14 days' pay to any one officer in a year. And I shall desire you to order your business so as to go about the execution of the said additional Act of Parliament and instructions from the Council as speedily as you may."—*Copy.*

Impressing of Seamen.

1664, November 13.—Order by James, Duke of York, for the impressing of seamen.

James, Duke of York, to Capt. Hugh Seymour of H.M.S. *Pearl.*

1664, November 15. Portsmouth.—"Whereas his Majesty hath been pleased to order the impressing of mariners, seamen, &c. to serve on board his Majesty's ships, these are therefore to will, authorize, and

require you to impress or cause to be impressed, such and so many able mariners or seaman as you can possibly procure as well on shore as from ships homeward bound, giving unto each man so impressed twelve pence press money. You are not to take from any merchant ship the master, boatswain, or purser, and upon your taking of men from any ship at sea, you are to take care to leave so many on board as will be necessary for carrying the ship with safety into harbour. And all mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, bailiffs, constables, headboroughs, and all other his Majesty's officers and loving subjects whom it may concern, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting unto you, and such as are appointed by you in the due execution of this warrant."—*Signed, seal of the Admiralty.*

W. Penn to Captain Hugh Seymour, Commander of H.M.S. *Pearl.*

1664, November 17. The *Royal James* in the Downs.—In pursuance of an order from his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York and Albany, Lord High Admiral of England, and bearing date the 11th instant you are hereby required to set sail with his Majesty's ship the *Pearl*, under your command, in company with the *Hampshire*, *Paradox*, and *Nonsuch*, ketch, and to ply in the Narrow (disposing of yourselves at a convenient distance) between Dover and the Ness on our side, and Calais and Dieppe on the French side, during the space of five days from the date hereof, and to put with the greatest of your care and circumspection these following orders in execution, viz. :—

1. That what ships or vessels you shall meet with belonging to the United Provinces, whether men-of-war or merchantmen outward or homeward bound, you are to seize off and send them into the next convenient port, in order to their examination and upon the resisting of any one or more, you shall so meet with, you are to endeavour the taking of her or them by force or destroy them.

2. You are after the seizing of any ships or vessels as aforesaid upon your arrival into any port, to deliver them into the charge and custody of the Vice-Admiral of the county in which such port shall be (if upon the place) or otherwise to this deputy, giving likewise notice thereof to the chief customer in the said port, to the end he may join with the Vice-Admiral or his deputy in taking care of the said vessels and their lading, as also to send advice thereof to the Committee of the Council appointed for the Navy.

3. You are immediately after the seizing of any ship or vessel to give order that the hold of the said vessel so seized and in your custody, be forthwith spiked up and all manner of other means used to prevent embezzlement of anything on board and especially of all bills of lading and other papers, to the end the ships may be in a condition to be restored in case satisfaction be given to his Majesty.

4. That upon the carrying into port of any ship or vessel by you seized, as aforesaid, you are to take especial care for the speedy returning of such men of yours as shall be employed upon that service that so the strength of his Majesty's fleet may not be diminished thereby.

5. You are in case the winds shall come fair (during your being at sea) to carry you for Portsmouth, to make use of it, and repair thither with all such ships or vessels as you shall have seized and then under your command, and to observe from time to time during this service the directions and orders of Captain George Batte, commander of his Majesty ship the *Hampshire.*

Crew of the *Pearl*.

[1664–5.] A list of the crew of the *Pearl*, frigate, commanded, by Hugh Seymour.

Sailing Orders [for Captain Hugh Seymour].

[1664–65.]—"1. As soon as we shall loose a foretopsail and fire a gun being at anchor, I shall desire you to set sail.

"2. If any chance to see a ship or ships by day, more than our own fleet, you are to put abroad your ensign and there to keep it till ours is out and then to strike it as many times as you see ships; then the *Pearl* with one of the fireships stand with them that we may know what they are.

"3. In ease of springing of a leak or any other disaster whereby any ship is disabled, to make a sign by firing of two guns one after another and hauling up his 'lowsails', and in the night by having out two lights in the shrouds of equal height.

"4. In case it overblow, that we chance to shorten sail in the night, then we shall put out one light over another on the poop, and you are each to answer with another light besides that you formerly carried, it being understood that in foul weather or dark nights, each ship is to carry a light.

"5. If we chance to anchor in the night we shall fire a piece of ordnance.

"6. In case after separation we meet one with another in the night, that we may the better know one the other, he that hails shall ask what ship is that, he that is hailed shall answer King Charles, and the other that hailed first shall answer, Prosper.

"7. If it prove thick and foggy weather and we have sea room enough, we shall haul up our sails, sound one trumpet, beat our drum, ring our bell, that we may the better keep clear one of the other.

"8. If any chance to lose company and meet again, the smaller number shall brail up their mainsails, and the greater company shall answer with lying their foresail abackstays and brailing up their mizen.

"9. In case we are forced to hand our foresail and lie atry, then we shall show three lights of equal height and the rest to answer with the like.

"10. If any see the land in the night, he that first sees it or any danger, is to fire a piece of ordnance and show as many lights as he can.

"11. Whosoever hath a desire to speak with me shall spread a flag or ensign in his main shrouds.

"12. In case we lose company and not find one the other, you are to endeavour to find out his Majesty's fleet which will be in 55½ degrees on the east end of the Dogger Bank, north from the Texel, where you may find the Earl of Sandwich, Lord General of the Fleet.

"13. In case we lose company betwixt this and Flamburgh Head you are to inquire and follow according to order.

"14. In case we lose company in foul weather or the like, you are to do your utmost endeavour to sail to the Naze of Norway and there you may hear of the fleet.

"15. When a pennant is set on the main yardarm, I desire to speak with the commander of the *Pearl*."—*Signed, John Pearse.*

Orders given by direction of the Earl of Sandwich to Captain Hugh Seymour on board the *Pearl*.

1664–65, February 1. "On board the *London* in the Downs."—"If we shall bear up putting abroad the standard on the ancient staff, every ship of this squadron is to draw up abreast with the flag on either side in such berth as opportunity shall present most convenient, but if there be time and leisure they are to sail in the foresaid posture.

"If the Admiral put up a jack flag on the flagstaff in the mizen topmast head and fire a gun, then the outwardmost ship on the starboard side is to clap upon a wind with his starboard tacks aboard, and all the squadron as they lie above or as they had ranked themselves are presently to clap upon a wind and stand after him in a line.

"And if the Admiral make a weft with his jack flag upon the flagstaff on the mizen topmasthead and fire a gun, then the outwardmost ship on the larboard side is to clap upon a wind with his larboard tacks abroad and all the squadrons as they had ranked themselves are presently to clap upon a wind and stand after him in a line.

"All the fifth and sixth rates are to lie on that broadside of the Admiral which is from the enemy, looking out well when any sign is made for them, then they are to endeavour to come up under the Admiral's stern for to receive orders.

"If we shall give the signal of hanging a pennant under the flag at the main topmasthead then all the ships of this squadron are, with what speed they can, to fall into this posture every ship in the place and order here assigned and sail and anchor so as they may with the most readiness fall into the abovesaid posture."—*The position of the ships is shown.*

Order by the Duke of York.

1664[–65], March 13.—"In pursuance [of an order] of his Majesty sitting in Council dated the 22nd of February 1664[-5], these are to will and require you forthwith to give order unto all the captains and commanders of his Majesty's ships, or merchant ships employed in his Majesty's service, now in the Downs, or which shall come thither during your being there and shall not have received such orders, that upon their meeting with any ships belonging to Hamburg, they seize on them and send them into the next convenient port, there to be detained until orders shall be given for their discharge but that they take special care that the men aboard them be civilly treated, and that neither the ship's apparels, furniture, nor any of the goods and merchandise on board (as well what shall be between decks as in hold) be embezzled, the said ships not being intended to be brought in as prizes, but only to be detained until further order. And you are also to give it in charge unto the said respective captains and commanders of his Majesty's ship and others employed in his Majesty's service, that upon their seizing of any ship as well Hamburgers as Dutch, they take special care that the master or commander of the said ship do produce and bring forth all papers, writings, documents, bills of lading, cockets, &c., concerning or relating to the said ships, and that they be sealed up in the presence and with the seal of the said master or commander, and also with the seal of the captain of the said ship that shall take them, and that they speedily transmit and send the same unto the Commissioners for Prizes in the several ports whither the said ships shall be sent, or to such persons as they shall employ in the said port. And you are also to order the several commanders that all ships belonging to Finland and Embden be treated as Hollanders."—*Copy.*

The Duke of Albemarle to Captain Hugh Seymour.

1665, April 22. The Cockpit.—"These are to require you, so soon as wind and weather shall permit, to sail into the Downs and to ply between Calais and Dover for the securing of trade and for taking any Dutch ships you can meet withal, or any ships that carry Dutch goods, and to send to me for further orders."—*Signed.*

John Pearce to Captain Seymour, commander of H.M.S. *Pearl.*

1665, August 11. H.M.S. *Convertine* in Molstrand.—"By virtue of an order directed to me from Sir William Coventry, I desire you to set sail with his Majesty's ship under your command, and to take into your convoy the two fireships, the victualler, and the hospital ship, now in our company, and with them to use your best endeavour to find out the fleet with my Lord Sandwich; and there you will receive further orders."

The Deputy Lieutenants (?) for the County of Devon to Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., Colonel, or in his absence to the next Field Officer.

1665[-66], February 1. Exeter.—Having lately received a letter from his Majesty intimating the receipt of several intelligences from abroad, which gives great cause to apprehend that there is an invasion intended upon this kingdom by foreign enemies, and expressly requiring us forthwith to take care that the militia of this country, both horse and foot, be put into good posture of defence and drawn into a body upon the coasts of the South Sea to be ready to oppose the landing of any forces, we do hereby desire you to issue forth your warrants immediately to the captains of your regiment, requiring them to raise their several companies.—*Seals.*

William Burd to Mr. John Norman of Exeter.

1666, August 2.—"Having received a letter from Colonel Seymour who, having sent his brother's body to town with an order to send him into the country, but he not being well embalmed at sea, the sear clothes are broken so that he is not in a condition to be sent into the country, the surgeons are now putting of new sear clothes on him which they say will keep him six or eight days here in town, but not fit to be moved from hence or to be sent into the country without leading. Now my desire is that you will write and send a messenger to his father and mother to know their pleasure if they will desire him down, otherwise here is several gentlemen have a desire to have him buried like a soldier, Sir James Smith offering to attend the hearse with the Duke's regiment, and to bury him at Westminster. My desire is that you will speedily send away a messenger that I may forthwith receive your answer."

News Letter.

1667, December 5.—"Friday, 28th November. The Bill for Public Accounts was this day brought in, with amendments, to the House.

The Lords upon report made to their House of the conference yesterday, passed a vote that they would adhere to their former vote of not committing without special matter, and ordered two judges to carry the message to the Commons on Monday.

"The inhabitants of Guernsey have prayed to have their charter renewed, which is under the consideration of the King's Council at law. The farmers of the customs in Ireland have demanded 22,000*li.* defalcations for the last year, in consideration of the war. The Lord Lieutenant there is desired to inform the Council upon what grounds and reasons they can pretend to that abatement. Mr. Carkasse, late a clerk in the navy office, having been questioned for some indirect practices in paying of tickets, upon further examination of the business he is declared to be found no way unfit for any public trust for the future.

"Saturday, November 30. From Paris we are told that now all talk of the peace is laid aside, and it is believed the negotiation of it, by the mediation of the Pope, will come to nothing. From Holland we find they are still amused to believe either France will agree to the composure of the quarrel, or that we are not in a condition to take any other part than that of Spain, or if we were, that the Parliament have sufficiently declared their partiality for that side in their late address to his Majesty to hinder the transportation of men and horses to France; so as they conclude in Holland, they need not be too solicitous to court us to an alliance for the preservation of Flanders, that we will do it gratis to their hands.

"Monday, December 2. This day Mr. Justice Moreton and Mr. Justice Archer, bringing a message from the Lords, that upon report of the last free conference at the debate of the whole matter, their Lordships were not satisfied to commit the Earl of Clarendon before particular reason should be assigned. The House of Commons thereupon unanimously passed their vote that it was an obstruction to the public justice of this Kingdom, in the proceedings of both Houses, and in the precedent of evil and dangerous consequence. All the Court have now made their compliments to the Duke, and do daily visit that side of the House as formerly.

"Tuesday, 3rd. The Commons have ordered an address may be made to his Majesty in the name of their House that all ports may be stopped to prevent the escape of the Earl of Clarendon, and that the same members that managed the conference with the Lords, should draw up a declaration for the vindication of the proceedings of their House, touching the Earl of Clarendon. The Lords, upon some debate upon this sudden accident, adjourned the further consideration of it till to-morrow, only some of those most contrary to the commitment upon a general impeachment being out of countenance at this reproach, protested their detestation of this flight of the Earl of Clarendon. The paper of the Earl of Clarendon was found very full of indiscreet bitterness against the Government and the administration of affairs, with some undutiful reflections even upon his Majesty's care in it. The committee have been this evening very severe in the disquisition of the matter of the Lord Chief Justice, as also of the business of the French wines, and have ordered all the merchants to be sent for.

Thursday, 5th. The Earl of Clarendon's paper was, it seems, carried to the Lord's House by the Lord Cornbury his son, and sent in by the hands of the Earl of Denbigh. No news is yet heard of him, only the Cinque ports are directed to be shut up, and diligent search made of all passengers by order of his Royal Highness as lord warden of the ports. His Royal Highness remains perfectly well, and intends,

God willing, to be abroad the next week. Among other discoveries of thefts and robberies which of late have been very frequent and bold, it is found that the keeper of Newgate, formerly keeper of Salisbury gaol, hath commonly had meetings with them at his own house where he sheltered them and received their stolen goods, which is now in the examination of the Lord Mayor and Court of the Aldermen, and sworn to by several witnesses. No account yet of the success of Mr. Godolphin's journey to Lisbon or of Don Juan's journey to Flanders.

The Count de Dona is daily expected from Holland as Ambassador from 'Swedeland.' Yesterday, at a conference of both Houses, the Duke of Buckingham delivered the paper that came from the Earl of Clarendon to certain members of the House of Commons, which being read in the Lower House, it was voted scandalous, seditious, and a reproach to the justice of the King and his Parliament, and that the Lords would concur with them that it might be burned by the hands of the common hangman. And it was also voted by the Commons that any person impeached in general should be secured for the safety of the King and kingdom, and that the Lords shall limit a convenient time to bring in their particular charge for avoiding the delay of justice."

Lord Arlington to Sir Edward Seymour.

1669, June 1. Whitehall.—"His Majesty having been made acquainted with the complaint made to you by the churchwardens of Totnes, against one Francis Whiddon, a person made incapable by the law, for his coming thither attended by such a company as they durst not resist and preaching in their pulpit, and considering of what dangerous consequence the toleration of such bold actions may be to the government, both of church and state, hath commanded me to signify his pleasure to you, that you order the said churchwardens to make this their complaint to some two justices of the peace living near the said town of Totnes, acquainting the said justices that it is his Majesty's pleasure they diligently enquire into this matter, and if the truth thereof appear, that they issue out their warrant for the seizure of the said Whiddon, and proceed further against him according to the last proviso, except one, in a statute made in the 17th year of his Majesty's reign, prohibiting nonconformists to inhabit in corporations, or according to such other acts or statutes now in force as he shall be found to have acted against in any part or member."—*Signed, seal.*

The Earl of Bath to Sir Edward Seymour, and the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants in the South Division of Devon.

1670, August 25. Whitehall.—Appointing 2nd September to meet the Deputy Lieutenants at Exeter, to communicate matters which concern his Majesty's service and the peace and welfare of the county.—*Seal.*

Edward Seymour to his father Sir Edward Seymour.

1672, May 22. London.—"Affairs here disposed themselves with that evenness that since my last there hath happened no news. The English and the Dutch fleets are within a near distance of one another, but the great concern that is in either's safety to their masters, makes them very cautious how they engage without some advantage. The Dutch court the shallows, the English sea-room, in order to which they

are going northward, the effect whereof will be this—either the intercepting of their East Indiamen, or the forcing of them to fight upon disadvantage. The town of Totnes have written to my Lord Clifford, and it will not be long ere his brother-in-law waits on you at Berry. He hath a very great sense of your favour."—*Seal broken.*

Market at Maiden Bradley.

1672–[73], January 9. A list of subscribers towards establishing a market at Maiden Bradley.

Sir Edward Seymour [to his wife, Lady Seymour].

1673[–74], January 10. London.—There was a petition delivered by my young Lord of Shrewsbury to the House of Peers against my Duke of Buckingham for killing his father and debauching his mother, time given him for his response.

Appointment by Lord Bruce of Edward Seymour as Ranger of Savernake Forest.

1676, November 14.—I constitute and appoint my cousin, the Right Hon. Edward Seymour, Speaker of the House of Commons, to be ranger of the Forest of Savernake, during the time that my wife and I have any interest therein.—*Seal.*

Appointment by Charles II. of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., as Governor of Dartmouth.

1676–77, February 1. Whitehall.—"We do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Edward Seymour, and you are hereby constituted and appointed captain and governor of our castles and blockhouses in our town and port of Dartmouth, in our county of Devon. You are therefore to take into your charge and care the said castles and blockhouses as captain and governor of them, with one serjeant, one gunner, one 'matrosse', 18 soldiers, and one boatman, as the constant garrison of that place, according to our establishment made on that behalf, together with all the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other furniture of war which you shall find in them and every of them. And we do hereby authorize and require you from time to time to place or draw in such men and soldiers of the company of the trained bands of our said town into our said castles and blockhouses as you shall see cause for the maintaining and defending of our said town, castles, and blockhouses for our service; wherein the officers and soldiers of the said company are hereby strictly required to observe your commands. And you are duly to exercise the officers and soldiers of the same in arms, and use your best care and endeavour to keep them in good order and discipline, we hereby commanding you as their captain and governor. And you are to observe such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from ourself or from our lieutenant of our said county of Devon."

Guns in Dartmouth Castle.

1676[–77], March 6.—A list of guns and weapons at Dartmouth Castle.

Appointment by Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, of Edward Greenwood, Gentleman, as Ensign.

1677, April 17. "Albemarle House."—I hereby appoint you, Edward Greenwood, gentleman, ensign of the militia, in the company of foot of which Arthur Tremayne, sergeant-major, is captain, and of which Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., is colonel.—*Signed.*

The Earl of Bath to [Lady Seymour].

1677, May 31. St. James'.—"I did not fail to obey your commands on Tuesday to his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found most willing to join with me in speaking to the King about Sir Edward Seymour's great merit and services to his present and late Majesty, and that he might receive some mark of His Majesty's favour and bounty, which he hath not yet done in any manner proportionable to his merit, and as many others have already who have not deserved so well. This is the substance of what we shall say to the King when the Duke returns from where he went yesterday, and comes back to-morrow, and we resolve to lose no opportunity, after we have consulted with Mr. Speaker therein, being very sorry that I was hindered from meeting him yesterday at the Council Board by some urgent business, and Tuesday, though I spoke to the Duke, it was the King's birthday and a day of feasting and mirth, and not proper to move our business, in case we had seen Mr. Speaker that day, which we did not, to have had his advice and direction. Madam, I am thus particular in troubling you upon this occasion to assure your Ladyship that I will never be guilty of the least neglect of your commands or service, nor anything which concerns your interest or that of your family."

S. Pepys to Sir Edward Seymour.

1677, November 17. Derby House.—His Majesty and my Lords of the Admiralty "are pleased to command me to let you know that they "take special notice of the care you have shown in the asserting the "right of protection due to ships coming for the same within His "Majesty's realm, and particularly to the Dutch man-of-war, "mentioned in your said letter, against the three Frenchmen lying in "Torbay, which it is his Majesty's pleasure you do continue your care "towards, in case the French should attempt anything upon her, which "nevertheless his Majesty and my Lords seem to have no apprehension "that they will, and the behaviour of the French mentioned in your "letter gives them ground to believe they will not."

The Lords of the Council to Sir Edward Seymour, Vice-Admiral of Devon.

1678, March 1. Derby House.—Explaining that the embargo lately laid on all ships is only to extend to vessels sailed by His Majesty's servants, which notwithstanding are to be permitted to trade from one port to another within the realm of England.—*Signed.*

An Account of the Murder of Francis, Duke of Somerset.

1678, April 20.—An account, in a handwriting of the 19th century, of the murder of Francis Seymour, Duke of Somerset, received from Hildebrand, Lord Alington.

Alice Champernowne to Lady Seymour.

1678, May 4. Oxford.—Dr. Bury said he heard in Devon that you resolved to see the Speaker when you heard of his sickness. It is said he sat one day till 8 of the clock, therefore I hope he is now perfectly well.

Guns in Dartmouth Castle.

1678.—A note of what great guns are in the castles and blockhouses of Dartmouth.

Edward Seymour to [Lady Seymour].

1678[-79], February 5. Bryanstone.—"I know not what assurance my father and yourself may have of my being chosen, but I could have wished Sir Edward could have kept Totnes in reserve for fear of the worst, for I cannot but believe Sir William Courtenay will underhand oppose me as much as lies in his power. The Duke of Albemarle, I hear, hath disposed his interest to myself and Sir Copplestone Bampfield, and I cannot but think it hard measure to put by Sir William, if it were in my power, which I apprehend is not. I do not intend to be at Exeter till Monday, to avoid all exceptions of seeing Sir William Courtenay or Sir Copplestone, till I meet them upon the place; I suppose my father will be then there. Sir Joseph Tredenham, I presume, will be at Berry the 11th inst., and I will hasten to him with as much conveniency as my affairs will admit of. I shall lie to-morrow at Whitelackington, and the next at Orchard, whither Sir William is newly gone with a very good health with him."

Edward Seymour to his father, Sir Edward Seymour.

1679, November 15. London.—"You are not to be surprised with the news of this post, of your being pricked sheriff for the County of Devon. It was done by the King with all the kindness imaginable, and an assurance that if you were unwilling to undergo the trouble his Majesty would find another for the employment, but in this time of danger it was thought the power of Devon would be safe in your hands, where I suppose it will continue as long as you please, and then, I am sure, it will be your own fault if you are a loser. I dare not, Sir, present you with my advice; you will receive it this post from better hands, but if you are not affrighted with the trouble the chargeable part will be made easy. Sir Joseph Tredenham will be at Berry a Friday next, and when you have discoursed it with him you will be pleased to send an answer of your resolutions." *Seal, broken.*

The Earl of Bath to Sir Edward Seymour.

1679, November 15. Whitehall.—"I cannot omit to tell you (though I am sure your son will not fail by this same post to give you

a full account) why His Majesty hath nominated you to be Sheriff of Devonshire, and the reasons that your friends who were present did not oppose the same. His Majesty declared in Council that he made choice of you, not only because you were the best man of your county, but also a person in whom he could by long experience place his greatest confidence, and for example that no one hereafter, under pretence of merit, should be excused from undergoing that employment of so great trust, and withal his Majesty assures you and commands me, in the absence of the Duke of Albemarle, to tell you, that for your charge and trouble which you shall sustain this year in his service he will take care to recompense the same and always retain you in his good graces, for those many eminent services which you have already performed; and so long as I have the honour to be near his Majesty, as my duty requires, you shall never want in me a most faithful remembrancer to his Majesty."—*Seal, broken.*

The Duke of Albemarle to Sir Edward Seymour, Sheriff, and the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace for the County of Devon.

1680, August 23. Albemarle House.—"His Majesty having taken notice of your continued zeal and diligence in his service, especially in these disorderly and factious times, in preserving so important a county as Devonshire in peace and quietness and due obedience to him and his government, and in suppressing all undutiful and seditious petitions as hath been practised of late in some other places, and not doubting of the continuance of your good affection to his Majesty's service and your care in so good a work, whereof I have been answerable for you unto his Majesty, I am commanded in his Majesty's name to return his gracious acceptance of your said good services, and his royal thanks to you and every of you, the lieutenants and justices of the peace of the said county, with the assurance of his Majesty's favour upon all occasions, with a true sense of your merit, and you may also rest confident that I, in my own particular, shall never be wanting to render you all good offices within my power, desiring some of you to give me a constant account of all public affairs fit for my knowledge."—*Seal of arms, broken.*

——— Seymour to his father, Sir Edward Seymour.

1680, December 18.—"My brother Seymour is under no other restraint than a bond to answer the impeachment. Sir William Portman, Sir Thomas Thynne, my uncle Seymour, Mr. Wallop, Mr. Ash, and myself are his bail in a bond of 10,000*li.* They pressed hard for his commitment, the chief design of the impeachment being to have a pretence to move him from the King's ear that they might the better carry on their designs. His prosecutors quickly found themselves disappointed of the hopes they entertained for committing him, and compounded for taking bail, which we readily admitted.

I sent his Majesty's speech in my last, which the House took into consideration this day; the debate ended in a resolution of referring it to a committee to draw up an address upon the debate which seemed to centre in this, that if his Majesty would secure us against Popery, by passing the Duke's bill putting the militia and navy into Protestant hands, this House would then effectually supply him. My Lord Strafford, at his own request, was this day admitted at the Lord's bar, where

he made a confession of some circumstances relating to the plot for introducing Popery, utterly denied he was privy to any design against the person of the King; acknowledged that being assured by a great lord the next Parliament should be favourable to the Papists, he and the rest of his party joined with that lord in soliciting the Duke to dissolve the last long Parliament. The comet you have seen in the West appeared here likewise."—*Seal.*

Edward Seymour to Sir Edward Seymour.

1681, August 6. London.—"It is sometime since I received your letter and a representation of the irregular and unwarrantable proceedings of the Corporation of Dartmouth. I have stayed some time to have the advice of Mr. Attorney, who is the proper officer to act by in all cases of this kind, but his absence in the country this vacation makes me that I cannot return any positive answer, but an assurance I will do all that lies in my power to serve them. The latter end of next week I shall be at Littlecott, where I promise myself the happiness of seeing you there in your passage to Windsor."

John Harlowin the Mayor and Others of Totnes to Sir Edward Seymour.

1682, June 29. Totnes.—"Amongst the many favours we and our corporation have received from your bounty and goodness, which oblige us to gratitude, your late gracious concession in giving us the liberty of obtaining the raising of a trained band within this town as of late years we have engaged is most thankfully embraced, and gives us fresh occasion of rendering your honour our most unfeigned acknowledgments of your kindness therein. Your letter to his Grace the Duke of Albemarle for his Lordship's patent to effect it is humbly desired.—*Seal.*

News Letter.

1682, July 29. London.—"More writs are brought against the Lord Mayor by the citizens, and he has ordered an appearance to the 17 shown him by Mr. Sheriff Pilkington. Yesterday the king's fishmonger was committed to Newgate for saying that he would swear the Presbyterians murdered Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, and laid it on the Papists. A play by Mr. Dryden, termed *the Duke of Guise*, wherein the Duke of Monmouth was vilified and great interest being made for the acting thereof, but coming to His Majesty's knowledge is forbid, for though His Majesty be displeased with the Duke yet he will not suffer others to abuse him. Yesterday the loyal men of St. Dunstan's had a noble feast, a brace of bucks being sent them by order of His Majesty. Last Thursday there was a great council at Hampton Court, His Majesty present, and the first business proceeded upon was an affair of granting a charter to incorporate the borough of Tavistock in Devonshire, settling a government of mayor, aldermen, and recorder, Sir James Butler to be the first recorder, but the same was much opposed by the Earl of Bedford's counsel, being lord proprietor thereof as holding courts, fairs, choosing two members of parliament by prescription; but notwithstanding all what could be said, the charter was ordered to pass the seals. After which the great affair relating to the

Duke of Ormond and Earl of Anglesey was largely discoursed on both sides, his Grace very much declaiming the matter of those letters which the Earl published against him to be false upon himself and scandalous to the government, and insisted on satisfaction. They were ordered to withdraw, and in an hour and a half, being called in, were acquainted with the vote of Council, viz., that those printed letters which the Earl of Anglesey published were a scandalous libel against the King's royal father and government, and scandalous false aspersions against the Duke of Ormond, and ordered that the Lord Castlehaven be summoned next Thursday before the Council to give an account of his memoirs from which the said Earl's letters were grounded, and the Earl likewise there to attend, and it is supposed he will be displaced. The Earl of Sunderland, late Secretary of State, who was supposed to be come off from the Court interest, is now, through the mediation of the Duchess of Portsmouth, received into favour again, and it is supposed will have some considerable place conferred on him."

Sir Edward Seymour's Account "of what things he had of me just before his leaving Oxford."

1682.—"A pair of pearl colour fringe gloves, 15*s.*; a romance called Pharramond, 14*s.*; a little sword which he sold to Mr. Brent, 10*s.*; a cravat which I bought in London, with network behind it, 1*li.* 15*s.*; another cravat which I had of Mr. Smith, with more lace put to it, 1*li.* 5*s.*; a pair of lace ruffles, cost of Eustace the milliner, 1*li.* 4*s.*; a new long double gilt sword which Mr. Barry had of him, 2*li.* 3*s.*; a new silver watch which I had upon liking."

Paper endorsed, "This shews that the House at Chiswick, known by the name of the Earl of Burlington's, was purchased of the Speaker," being an Account rendered to Edward Seymour.

[1682].—Receipts.—Remained due upon an account delivered to Edward Seymour, Esquire, 3 June 1682,—2,167*li.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; received of Mr. Popham, formerly lent., 100*li.*; for part of the walnut tree at Chiswick, 1*li.*; of Mr. Simpson for one year's rent for the mead, 18*li.*; for windfall apples of Halfpennye's man, 10*s.*; of Mr. Kingdon, formerly lent, 1,000*li.*; for interest of the same, 4 months, 12 days, 22*li.*; of the Lord Bruce, formerly lent, 1,500*li.*; for interest of the same, 25*li.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; of Mr. Duncombe per two notes, 8,427*li.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; of Halfpenny for one year's rent to Michaelmas, 18*li.*; of the same for the close, 13*li.*; of the same for fruit, 1*li.*; of the Lord Bruce 150 guineas, 161*li.* 5*s.*; of Sir Stephen Fox, upon the excise tally of 5,000*li.*, 4,127*li.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; of Mr. Guy upon the same by way of secret service, 605*li.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; of the Earl of Burlington for the said Edward Seymour's house and goods at Chiswick, in part, 4,600*li.*; of Sir Joseph Seymour, formerly lent, 100*li.*

Expenditure. Paid the Lord Bruce upon his bond 1,500*li.*; to "my uncle Harry" for six months' interest 80*li.*; to Brandler "your tailor," 32*li.*; to Sir John Matthews, a bill of exchange for "your son Mr. William Seymour," 50*li.*; to Sir Joseph Seymour by your note, 100*li.*; to Mrs. Ellis for linen for Mr. William Seymour, 16*li.* 17*s.*; to several other tradesmen for things for him, 19*li.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; to the said William

to carry with him, 25*li.*; to Hayward the carpenter, by several payments in part of the building at Chiswick, 290*li.*; to Wheatley the carpenter, in full of two bills for the dog kennel, 55*li.*; to Holden the brewer, in part, 10*li.*; to Mr. Woodburne for wine, 17*li.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; to "your periwigg maker 7*li.*; and to your honour, 93*li.*"; to Mr. Kingdon by your note 537*li.* 10*s.*; to the same for interest, 25*li.* 15*s.*; to Mr. Hurst for a half year's rent for Bradley, 19*li.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; to Harry Russell, for 15 chaldron of coals, metage, lighterage, and for his own charges, 17*li.* 1*s.*; to Wise the gardener, 21*li.*; "to pay for your son at Oxford, returned thither," 100*li.*; to the Earl of Conway; 500*li.*; to the Earl of Ranelagh, 21*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the plumber in part of his bill, 10*li.*; to Mr. Godolphin, 108*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to "my uncle Harry" for interest to 3rd October, 131*li.* 3*s.*; to Brandler, your tailor, 20*li.*; to Mr. Leyson, 486*li.*; to the Dean of St. Paul's, the Earl of Ranelagh's fine, 12*li.* and "your honour's fine," 8*li.*; to Edward Brookman, 15*li.*; paid the fees at the Exchequer and at the Treasury Chambers for the tally given to Mr. Stephens, and the 605*li.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—23*li.* 13*s.*; to Sir Stephen Fox upon three bonds, 15,000*li.*; to Lady Poley and her son by mortgage, 2,600*li.*; paid several disbursements, 290*li.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

News Letter.

1683, June 28. London.—The Lord Gray having been taken into custody on account of the plot, was carried before the Privy Council, where, after examination, their Lordships committed him to the Tower and sent him by a sergeant-at-arms, who, coming to the Tower gate and finding the sergeant asleep, left him and took a pair of oars and crossed the water into Southwark, on which both the sergeant and watermen were apprehended and, being examined, were committed, the one for suffering him to make his escape, and the other for conveying him over the water. This being notified to my Lord Mayor, he immediately issued forth his precepts to the several aldermen of this city which run in the following words, viz.:—

"These are in his Majesty's name to cause the several constables within your respective wards to be immediately summoned before you, and that you give them very strict charge to make diligent search for Lord Gray, a very tall and slender man, lately committed by his Majesty for high treason and since escaped; and in case he shall be found they bring him and such persons as shall harbour him, or be suspected to be privy to his escape, before me to be delivered up and dealt with according to the law; and you are to charge the same constables, in case of refusal, to search, to break open any door or doors. And hereof fail not. Dated the 27th of June 1683."

In pursuance of which, all the constables have made search in and about this city, within their several precincts, &c., but find him not; on which the sergeant-at-arms was committed to the dungeon by his Majesty's express order, there to remain till his Lordship shall be found.

His Lordship refused to swear or be examined before the Council, and the purport of his commitment was for conspiring the life of the King and Duke of York, and endeavouring to subvert the government.

Sergeant Prestgrave has a warrant to seize the Duke of Monmouth and has searched for him these two days, but found him not.

The Earl of Macclesfield and his son the Lord Gerrard, are sought for, but they left them at their houses, though the same morning that they were gone for Italy and cannot as yet be found.

Sir Thomas Armstrong is reported to be gone into Scotland and the same is said of the Duke of Monmouth and the Lord Gerrard.

This morning, Mr. John Trenchard of the Temple was taken and committed to the Tower.

Yesterday six or seven gentlemen of Scotland, among whom was the Lord Melville, who came hither to avoid being taken and prosecuted in their own country. It is said that Gardener of Earlstown has impeached them before the Council there.

Yesterday Councillor Vest, Colonel Rumsey, and Keebeing, the oil-man, were farther examined before the Council and gave their depositions in writing, and it is said Mr. Ferguson, a Scotch minister who fled into Holland with the Earl of Shaftesbury, is come for England to make a farther discovery of this grand plot.

A proclamation is now in the press to call in the Duke of Monmouth, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and others, in which is a reward of 500*li.* each for any that shall apprehend them. His Majesty hath declared that he is fully satisfied with the truth of this plot, and all the eminent fanatics in England are concerned in it.

It is said that order is sent to the Lieutenancy all over England to search for arms, and to disarm all the fanatics.

Last night the House of Lords and all the rooms adjacent were searched.

The Queen of Denmark is brought to bed of a young prince; and the Bishop of Munster is dead.

Henry Grey to the Master General of His Majesty's Ordnance.

1685, November 21. Treasury Chambers.—"Whereas by indenture heretofore made between King Henry VII. and the town of Dartmouth, the said town was obliged to finish and garnish with guns, artillery, and other ordnance, defensive and sufficient, a certain tower and bulwark, then in building, for the safeguard of the said town and parts adjoining and from thenceforth for ever, to find a chain sufficient in length and strength to stretch and be laid overthwart the mouth of the haven of Dartmouth from one tower to another, and all times thereafter to fortify, repair and keep the said towers and bulwarks garnished with guns, artillery, and other ordnance, sufficient for the defence of the said chain and port town and parts adjoining. In consideration whereof there was, by the said indenture, granted to the said town for ever, the annuity of 40 pounds per annum, payable out of the customs. And whereas his Majesty hath been pleased this day to sign a warrant for a Privy Seal to confirm the said grant of 40*li.* per annum to the said town of Dartmouth, my Lord Treasurer therefore desires your Lordship to give order to the officers of the ordnance to take care that the said town do duly perform their covenants contained in the said indenture."

Commission to Sir Edward Seymour.

1685[-86], February 20.—Commission from the Earl of Bath to Sir Edmund Seymour as colonel "of that regiment of foot commanded by you in this time of his late Majesty King Charles II."

The King to the Earl of Bath.

1688, October 9. Whitehall.—"Having received complaints of great abuses and irregularities committed in the late regulations of the

corporations, we have thought fit hereby to authorise and require you to inform yourself of all such abuses and irregularities within your Lieutenancy and to make report thereof forthwith to us, together with what you conceive fit to be done for redressing the same, whereupon we will give such further order as shall be requisite."—*Copy.*

The King to Sir Edward Seymour, Vice-Admiral of Devonshire.

1688, October 30. Whitehall.—"Whereas we have received information that a small French privateer did lately, with the assistance of two fishing boats, belonging to and manned by our own subjects, forcibly board and carry away out of our part of Plymouth a certain Dutch ship called the *Waterman* of Amsterdam, John Stamp, master, to the prejudice of our allies the States of Holland, to whose subjects the said ship belonged, and which ought to have enjoyed the protection of our said port. And we being resolved (besides the satisfaction to be expected from abroad for the proceeding of the said privateer) to call the master and all the others concerned in the said two fishing boats to a strict account for what shall be proved against them as to their having been concerned in giving any assistance to the said privateer in this matter, our will and pleasure is that in order thereto you use the best means in your power for the finding out and apprehending all the said persons causing them to be strictly examined touching this whole matter, sending an account thereof to our Secretary of the Admiralty for our information, and the giving such further orders as we shall think fit, taking care that in the meantime they be all kept in durance and in safe custody."—*Sign-manual.*

Governor of Exeter.

1688, November 22. Appointment by William, Prince of Orange, of Col. Edward Seymour as Governor of the City of Exeter.

An Inventory of the Goods of Sir Edward Seymour, deceased, at Berry Pomeroy.

1688, December 10.—The inventory gives the furniture in each room. Amongst the articles is a sword given to Sir Edward by King Charles II. with two "scafes" and one buff coat valued at 22*li.*; a gold tobacco-box and stopper valued at 27*li.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; "glasses, china, and earthenware in my lady's closet" 4*li.*; silver plate weighing 508 ounces at 4*s.* 10*d.* per ounce, 122*li.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; "two Turkey carpets and three leather carpets," 2 *li.*; one dozen Turkey chairs, 3 *li.*; one cane couch and 12 cane chairs, 4*li.* 12*s.*; two curtains for the windows, 2*s.* 6*d.*; one weather glass, 1*li.*; two black jacks and one mug topped with silver, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 12 dozen pewter plates, 3*li.* 10*s.*

News Letter.

[1688].—Here is daily, lords, gentry, and part of the King's army and officers, and whole troops come far and near to the Prince. Here is about 20 lords; and there is come into the Prince of our country gentlemen, Capt. Borrington, Major Norcott, Mr. William Cary, Col. John Pool, Sir William Drake, Sir Francis Drake, Francis Fulford of Fulford, Mr. Diney Roll, and others; and yesterday came

in to the Prince Sir William Portman, Mr. Speaker Seymour, Col. Lutterell, and Mr. Sandford of Minehead, and others. The Bishop of Exeter is made Archbishop of York, as our news letters say last night, and the Bishop of Bristol made Bishop of Exeter in his room. All persons of quality and sufficiency here, have signed with the clergy a petition to the King to call a free Parliament to settle all differences and the Protestant religion, laws, and liberties. We have all signed here with the clergy, and it goes into the country to-morrow or within two or three days' time, for all persons of any worth to sign likewise."

Election Expenses.

1688 [-89].—"A bill concerning the choice of Sir Edward Seymour, a burgess for the City of Exeter.

	£	s.	d.
"January 7th.—Left to pay in 'the Forest' - -	2	8	3
"January 10th.—Left to pay in 'the Mitre' - -	0	11	0
"January 11th.—Left to pay in 'the Mitre' - -	0	7	0
"January 12th.—Left to pay in 'the Forest' - -	1	6	0
"January 14th.—Two pieces of rib-beef weighing 96 lb. at 3*d.* per lb. - - - - -	1	4	0
"For dressing the two pieces of beef - - -	0	7	0
"Sent into the Guildhall, viz.: 3 bottles and 1 pint of canary at 18*d.* each, 5*s.* 3*d.*; 13 bottles sherry at 18*d.* each, 1*li.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; biscuits 3*d.*, lemon and sugar 3*d.*--6*d.* - - - - - -	1	6	0
"One hogshead and a half and a third of a hogshead of ale at 40*s.* per hogshead, 3*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; for bread, 4*s.*; tobacco and fire, 8*s.* 2*d.* - - -	4	5	6
"After the election, viz.: 25 bottles of sherry at 18*d.* each, 1*li.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 11 bottles and 1 pint of canary at 18*d.* each, 16*s.* 6*d.*; 11 bottles claret at 12*d.* each, 11*s.*; tobacco 12*d.*, 1*s.*; ale 4*d.*, fire 2*s.*, 2*s.* 4*d.* -	3	8	4
"For the ringers, viz.: 10 bottles sherry at 18*d.* each, 15*s.*; tobacco 2*d.*, fire 2*d.*, 4*d.* - - -	0	15	4
	15	18	5

The Army in Brabant.

1694.—A plan showing the order of battle of the army of the allies in Brabant, under the command of the King of England.

Sir C. Hedges [to the Duke of Somerset].

1703 [-04], January 3. St. James'.—"Sir G. Rooke having suspended the officers who neglected to comply with the orders he had given them for drafts of men out of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's squadron, it is approved of here and the Lords of the Committee will apply to the Prince not to restore them, their neglect herein being of very ill example."

Col. James Stanhope to the Duke of Somerset.

1703 [-04], January 16. Plymouth.—"After five days' sail with a very fair wind the fleet was overtaken with a storm at Southwest in the

middle of the Bay of Biscay. The *Cornwall*, on board of which was Duke Schomberg, sprung her mainmast and lost her foretopmast on Tuesday last, when Sir George Rooke ordered the *Fubbs*, in which I was, to look out for the Duke's ship in order to give him what assistance we could. We looked out for him according, but not only missed his ship in the night time but were separated from the fleet, and truly when we left it it was very much dispersed. Our yacht had the good luck to meet with the expedition which we stuck to for convoy, but in the storm she also sprung her mainmast, and, the bad weather continuing, came in hither this afternoon. The wind continues strong and contrary, which makes us apprehensive Sir George Rooke will be forced back, Rear-Admiral Dilke being already driven hither with half the English men-of-war one transport ship with three companies of men came in this morning and have had a very fair escape, the ship being so rotten and leaky that she could not have swum 10 leagues further. I hear of no other transports put back yet. I have writ to Mr. Blathwaite to know what I must do with the men I have, and shall stay here for orders. It is impossible the same transport can proceed with them." —*Seal of arms.*

Mr. Cardonnel, Secretary to the Duke of Marlborough, to Mr. Blathwayt.

1703[-04], January 18. The Hague.—"My Lord Duke has seen Capt. Atkinson, who assures him that all shall be ready to proceed with the first fair wind. According to the state given to his Grace there are 34 companies of foot (besides the dragoons) which the officers assure us the 400 men left in England will fully complete, including the sick men, which his Grace intends shall embark with the rest, and is of opinion they should proceed with their regiment to Portugal, believing they will soon recover with little more than ordinary care on board when they are once got from Hellevoet, their sickness being chiefly attributed to the ill air of that place, and the want of good provisions which were not to be had here, but we have brought over a victualler with a supply in very good time."—*Copy.*

Lord Godolphin [to the Duke of Somerset].

1703[-04,] January 23.—"They say they have ordered the Navy Board to send down a commissioner to Portsmouth to pay off the seamen which shall require to be turned over, and that it is not usual for them to name the person, but they always leave that to the Navy Board. I asked them if it would not be necessary to send down two commissioners who might then act as a board without losing time to send to London for orders upon every difficulty, to which they replied that one commissioner joined to the commissioner of the place had the same power to act as if the whole Navy Board were there, and that their two hands was in all cases a full and sufficient order. I find by Sir G. Rooke's letters that the men which were put on board the ships without beds, and exposed to the wet and cold by the violence of the weather, have occasioned much inconvenience and sickness in some of the ships, so that I conclude your Grace will find Sir G. Rooke more pressing than ever, that transport ships may be provided to carry the soldiers, and that they be not crowded upon the men-of-war, especially not without beds."

Lord Godolphin [to the Duke of Somerset].

[1703-04], January 24.—"Since my last of yesternight, Mr. Secretary Hedges tells me Mons. Vrybergh has had letters from some of the Dutch officers at Portsmouth, acquainting him it is reported there that when the wind turns, the King of Spain will set sail and take the general officers with him, but leave the troops to come after him, and desiring that for themselves, meaning the Dutch officers, they might be appointed to stay with the troops under their command. Mr. Secretary says he answered him there was no such thing and that they ought not to give credit to any such reports, but endeavour to keep their troops in a readiness to sail with the first wind. I think Mr. Secretary's answer was very right, and I trouble your Grace with this account only to show you this thought or intention of the King of Spain, makes already too much noise at the fleet, and that till the wind seems to be nearer a change than yet it does, the less countenance or encouragement that is given to these reports it will be the better. The wind being here all this day a good deal to the southward, makes us expect the Holland letters in a day or two."

Sir C. Hedges to the Duke of Somerset.

1703[-04,] January 26. Whitehall.—"Your Grace's of yesterday which I had the honour to receive this afternoon, has been laid before the Queen, and her Majesty is extremely well satisfied of your Grace's great care and diligence in forwarding all that relates to the Portugal expedition; and that there may be no want of provisions, I have, by Her Majesty's command, and as your Grace proposes, writ to the Prince's Council to give the necessary orders for convoying such ships as are in the Downs with provisions to Spithead with the first fair wind. Our letters from Holland, of which your Grace will have an account in the enclosed papers, assure us that the transports for Portugal will sail as soon as the wind serves. Capt. Atkinson has set all right on that side, but the other gentleman who has been the occasion of the delay as the papers set forth, ought not to escape some censure. Her Majesty took particular notice of that part of your Grace's letter which mentions the King of Spain's coming to Portsmouth with design to continue there till the wind proves fair, being apprehensive that that place which has no very good reputation as to the wholesomeness of the air, may be prejudicial to his health, and she said the Countess of Scarborough had offered her Lord's house, about ten or twelve miles distant from Portsmouth for the King of Spain's service, if he approved of it, which your Grace may be pleased to hint to His Majesty, if you think fit."

The Duke of Somerset to Mr. Blaithwayte.

1703[-04], January 27. Portsmouth.—"The King of Spain chose rather to be here than in the Isle of Wight, so I have ordered a detachment out of the fair troops of the Royal Regiment of Horse of 15 out of each troop to remain here as a guard and the remainder of the troops I have sent back into their former quarters, there being no occasion now for more."—*Signed.*

Sir C. Hedges to the Duke of Somerset.

1703[-04], January 29. Cockpit.—"Your Grace's letter of the 27th instant has been under consideration this morning, and that reply to

the King of Spain upon his being uneasy at the late orders sent to Sir G. Rooke was very right in explaining to His Majesty that the whole order was intended for his service, and chiefly to quicken the dispatch of everything neeessary for the expedition, but for the further satisfaction of the King of Spain, all orders relating to sailing are to be suspended till to-morrow night, when Count Wratislaw is expected in town, and of this Sir G. Rooke will have notice by the flying packet that carries this."

LORD GODOLPHIN [to the DUKE OF SOMERSET].

1703[–04], January 29.—"This is only to acquaint your Grace that I have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 27th. My Lord Nottingham has written to Atkinson as you desired, to discharge 570 tons of shipping provided in Holland; and as to what your Grace writes about Sir G. Rooke's uneasiness in the matter of Captain Wishart, the Queen, finding by your letter to me that she shall have a letter from the King of Spain upon the same subject by Count Wratislaw to-morrow, does suspend coming to a final resolution upon it till after the sitting of the Cabinet eouneil to-morrow night, before which time she hopes she shall have received the King of Spain's letter which I hope and believe will very much guide her Majesty's resolution in that matter.

"As to the order received from my Lord Nottingham for Sir G. Rooke's present sailing upon the first change of wind, that order was given upon an opinion taken up here that the King of Spain desired it might be so, but that appearing by your letter to be a mistake, that order will also be explained to-morrow night.

"The ships in the Downs stay more for want of a wind than for want of convoy, and till the wind turn you cannot have them."

SIR C. HEDGES to the DUKE OF SOMERSET.

1703[–04], January 31. St. James'.—"Your Grace's of 29 instant came to my hands yesterday at noon, and I immediately laid it before the Queen, and at night read that part of it to the Lords which relates to the forwardness, the ships, &c. are in to sail, but no resolution being then taken concerning the orders to be sent Sir G. Rooke for that purpose, nor anything determined as to Captain Wishart, I had nothing worth troubling your Graee last night, but the committee meeting again the morning, and Sir G. Rooke's orders being settled, I now trouble your Grace with the contents of them which are to this effect, viz., that notwithstanding the former orders, he is not to proceed with the King of Spain till there are 6,000 men or more ready to go with him, and that then he is to proeeed with such other ships and transports as are ready, and if all is not ready, Sir G. is to call a council of war to consider what ships are fit to be left for convoy, what transports are left here, and also those from Holland, when they come to join. With regard to the safety of the King of Spain and the transports that go with him as well as the security of those that are to follow him, and herein Sir G. is to eonsider of leaving such ships as are not perfectly ready and such as may be ready, so soon as the transports from Holland shall arrive, giving striet orders to all officers and others whose business it is to use their utmost diligenee in getting all ready that there be no loss of time when the transports from Holland arrive. As the eommittee are sitting, I am honoured with your Grace's of yesterday, but

that of the same date by the post is not yet arrived. I have read this by the express to the Queen, as well as to my Lords, and all are extremely pleased to hear of the present good condition the fleet is in to sail with the first fair wind. The King of Spain's letter is come by this express, but I do not find that anything is actually directed as to Captain Wishart, though I do not doubt of its being resolved on."

Lord Godolphin to the Duke of Somerset.

1703[-04], January 31.—"The order for Sir G. Rooke's sailing is now explained and I hope it will be to all your satisfactions; and though Count Wratislaw be not yet arrived here, yet upon what your Grace is pleased to write to me at the King of Spain's uneasiness about Captain Wishart, the Queen and the Prince seem both inclined to take the expedient mentioned in your Grace's letter to me for the satisfying of Sir George Rooke and Captain Wishart, and consequently for satisfying the King of Spain's desires for that matter. I hope, therefore, the orders to this purpose will soon be with you, and put an end to all uneasiness in that thing.

"While I am writing this, I received your Grace's letter of the 30th, and also one from Count Wratislaw about Captain Wishart's affair which being now at an end as I hope, I beg the favour of you to excuse me to Count Wratislaw for not answering his letter, since you will be able to satisfy the King of Spain upon the subject of it."

The Duke of Somerset to Mr. Blaithwayte.

1703[-04], January 31. Portsmouth.—"I am very glad the Prince hath approved of the disposition of the troops of the Duke of Northumberland's regiment. I now want your last account that came from Holland of what recruits will be wanting for these regiments and companies left behind. The sooner you could send me this, the better would it be for the service, now that we have transports enough for those recruits. We only want a fair wind to send the King of Spain away again."—*Signed.*

The Earl of Nottingham to the Duke of Somerset.

1703[-04], February 1. Whitehall.—"The enclosed to Col. Wratislaw has one in it from Her Majesty to the King of Spain to acquaint him with her resolution to advance Captain Wishart, as he desired, and therefore I entreat your Grace to give it him, which I am sure your Grace will forgive me, since it is a matter of so much satisfaction to the King of Spain.

"I am extremely glad that all matters are so forward, and that the orders I sent yesterday to Sir Geo. Rooke will come so seasonably now the wind is changed, that the King of Spain may proceed on his voyage, and your Grace be freed from an attendance at Portsmouth which (unless you find an occasion), I believe would be uneasy to you."

Sir C. Hedges to the Duke of Somerset.

1703[-04], February 1. St. James'.—"I take this opportunity of the express which carries Her Majesty's answer to the King of Spain, to

acknowledge your Grace's of Sunday morning, which came by the post, and the same having been laid before the Queen, she is very glad to hear that all is in so great forwardness. The wind is now come fair, and I hope the next letters will bring the news of His Catholic Majesty's being sailed. Her Majesty's letter is to acquaint that King she has complied with what he desires in relation to Captain Wishart; it is not written in the Queen's own hand, her eyes being a little sore, which your Grace will be pleased to excuse to His Majesty."

Postscript.—"This morning I received a letter from Mr. Methuen of 15–26 past, wherein he says: I can only inform you that everything is in good order, and this Court in a very ready disposition to begin to act upon the first arrival of the King of Spain, and I hope when the scene of affairs comes to be here, I shall be able to give you a constant account of everything to your satisfaction."

William Blaithwayte to the Duke of Somerset.

1703[-04], February 1. Whitehall.—"As to the last account received from Holland of what recruits will be wanting for those regiments and companies left behind, I can only return your Grace the extract of a letter from Mr. Cardonnel on that subject, and do fear that all the men fit for service left of the three regiments at Portsmouth, designed for that purpose, will not be more than enough. Your Grace at the same time will be pleased to observe how the sick men now at Hellevoetslius are intended to be disposed of by the Duke of Marlborough. I hope the present fair wind will continue so long as to carry the King of Spain to sea again with better success than the last time."

Sir C. Hedges to the Duke of Somerset.

1703[-04], February 4. Whitehall.—"I must acquaint your Grace that there has been a mistake about making an excuse to the King of Spain for the Queen's not writing all in her own hand, but there is no harm in it, or if there was, it could not be imputed to your Grace or me, for after I had received my orders to write to your Grace to make the excuse, and the fair copy was prepared for the Queen's signing, only her Majesty when she took the letter to subscribe, found her eyes so well that she wrote it all over without any inconvenience, as she was pleased to tell me to-day upon reading the first part of your letter, and only smiled at it, saying it was very well and no hurt done."

Lord Portmore [to the Duke of Somerset].

1703[-04], February 9. Portsmouth.—"I have the honour of receiving an order from your Grace directing the storekeeper of this place to deliver 450 firelocks in lieu of the like number of pikes which some of the regiments that came from Holland have, as they say, left behind, by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's allowance. Your Grace's order has been presented to the storekeeper, who will not comply with this demand without directions from the Board of Ordnance, by which, if we should chance to sail before this matter is redressed too many men will go without arms to Portugal. How unwilling soever I am to trouble your Grace or the Government with other defects, I cannot avoid repeating, I am the only general officer that goes with

the foot on this expedition, which I conceive is to consist of 7,000, there being a major-general and two brigadiers with the Dutch, which are not above 3,000. I hope, for the good of Her Majesty's service and according to the known rules of the army, we shall be supplied with the like number of general officers. That there is an absolute necessity for it, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, if come over in time, will easily be convinced of. Why this has not been more earnestly insisted upon I cannot tell, but I am well persuaded the troops will be ill-commanded without them. My Lord, after all the fatigue you have had on this occasion, nothing but my duty to the Queen and the great zeal your Grace has showed in forwarding Her Majesty's service, could have made me resolve to give you this fresh trouble."

Colonel Gibson [to the Duke of Somerset].

[1703–04], February 12. Portsmouth.—"I doubt not but your Grace has heard that the fleet is come back to Spithead, which I was afraid might be the occasion of another troublesome journey for your Grace to come hither, but I am glad to acquaint your Grace that after I had began this last paragraph, one gunner comes from the platform to acquaint me that the Admiral has made a signal for unmooring, and all the topsail sheets are loose. I hope before this goes to the posthouse to tell your Grace that the signal is given for sailing, the wind being now at north, and a pretty good gale.

"The fleet is just now under sail, but it is all they can do to get to St. Helen's this day. I have delivered your Grace's letter to Lieutenant Colonel Honywoode. I am told that the post is gone, so that this cannot go till to-morrow's post.

"February 13.—I presume now to acquaint your Grace that the whole fleet are under sail with the best wind that ever blew, and good gale. I pray God continue it. It is now about 11 o'clock and the flags are all out of sight."

Memoranda about the Portugal Expedition.

1703[–04], February 12.—"Upon the papers received from his Grace the Duke of Somerset, orders have been given for the regiments of fusiliers, Colonel Evans, Colonel Elliot, and Colonel Mordaunt, with the remaining men not judged fit for the Portugal service, to march out of the garrison of Portsmouth in order to their recruiting. It is likewise observed that the men shipped off at Portsmouth, those at Plymouth, &c. with those expected from Holland, which together make 7,604 men on ship-board, there will be wanting at least 400 men to complete the 8,015 men directed by the establishment of Portugal; for the supplying whereof, if Her Majesty shall think fit to direct a detachment of that number, viz., of 400 men, to be made and sent from Ireland, it will be necessary that orders be sent to the Duke of Ormond to provide transports to carry that number of men, with officers proportionable, and that provisions and the necessary accommodations be got ready accordingly. That a convoy be forthwith directed by the Admiralty to attend that service at Cork or Kinsale. That a detachment be made out of the regiments at Cork or Kinsale, or the neighbouring garrisons, viz., for the 400 men, one captain, three lieutenants, and non-commission officers proportionable, who may have orders to attend them to Portugal, and having delivered them there to return to Ireland.

"Memorandum.—The Duke of Ormond has by his late letters represented the great want of men in Ireland at present, by the weakness of the regiments arrived from the West Indies, and by the drawing away four regiments of foot, three troops of horse, and four troops of dragoons from Ireland for Holland."

Transports for Portugal.

1703-04.—Lists of the transports at Portsmouth bound for Portugal.

Froxfield Hospital.

1710.—Proposed rules for the good government of Froxfield Hospital or Almshouse and various accounts relating to the same hospital.

Proclamation by the Pretender James.

1714, August 29. Plombières.—Declaring his right to the kingdom of Great Britain and calling upon "his people" for their assistance for the recovery of his dominions.

Seymour Monuments in Salisbury Catherdral.

1714, &c.—Papers relating to the tombs of the Seymours in Salisbury Cathedral.

Speech by the Duke of Somerset.

1721, February 13.—Speech of the Duke of Somerset in the House of Lords against the rejection of a Bill entitled an Act for better securing the freedom of elections of members to serve for the Commons in Parliament.

John Anstis, Garter King at Arms, to Thomas Elder.

1722, November 24. Putney.—Condoling with him on the death of the Duchess of Somerset and referring to the placing of achievements on the late Duchess' houses. He suggests that there should only be a few coats quartered in that place on Somerset House on account of its height.—*Seal.*

John Jacob to the Duke of Somerset.

1722[-23], February 6.—By the death of Doctor Fisher the living of Witherfeild beeomes vacant. I beg your Grace to join with me in the presentation of one, Mr. Oakes, my son-in-law, as good and sober a liver as any can be, an excellent preacher and very constant to his duty. Whatever your Grace has or shall hear to his prejudice proceeds only from the ill will the Jacobite clergy and others have conceived against him, for his firmness to the protestant religion and succession.

R. Bishop of Lincoln to——.

1732, July 11. Buckden.—Jonathan Belcher, a son of the Governor of New England, is now a student of our law in the Temple. He has taken the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts in the University of Cambridge in New England, and is very anxious to be admitted *ad eundem gradum* in our Cambridge, or to have the degree of Master by a grace of the University. His chief reason for desiring this is because it may forward his call to the Bar two or three years for the business of which he is already qualified, he being one of the most sensible and accomplished gentleman that ever I saw in all my life. Though the Presbyterian discipline prevails in New England, Governor Belcher and this young gentleman are of the Church of England.

Joseph French to Thomas Elder.

1730, August 29. Newcastle.—"On Thursday last, my Lord Carlisle's agents thought proper to stop the highway leading from Sheilds church to Sheilds Bank Head by placing and fixing a gate and rails across the same at the upper end of the lane and next adjoining to the church, by means whereof the inhabitants and tenants to my Lord Duke living in the several townships of Preston, Earsdon, Monkseaton, Chirton, and other towns were deprived of coming into the town of Sheilds with their carts and carriages along this highway, as formerly and time beyond memory they had done, without interruption."—*Seal of arms.*

Sir Thomas Bootle [to the Duke of Somerset].

1733[-34], February 26.—"Finding myself so closely pursued by him whom some call the great man, makes it necessary for me to secure another borough, in case of a disappointment at Liverpool, that he may not have his will, which he so often has declared, that I shall not be in the next Parliament. Brereton, who acts immediately under his influence, has set up with himself one Gildart, a merchant in the town, who is deeply engaged in custom house bonds to the Crown, and who must be in the same measures as himself, and they two are making interest together upon the ministerial foot. Lord Derby has a scheme to set up one Colonel Murray, who is a Scotchman and has a post in the army. Sir Thomas Aston has declined standing, so that I am left alone to contend with these various powers. And not only so, but even the power of Parliament is to be made to interpose to my prejudice; for, as I acquainted your Grace, I had brought the validity of the last election of mayor and bailiffs into Westminster Hall, and have got informations against them which are to be tried the next Assizes, and it is certain that the election of the bailiffs is void on this objection, without more, that they had not received the sacrament within a year before they took upon them the offices. Now, to remove this objection, and to make them good bailiffs, Mr. Winnington last week moved for leave to bring in a bill to indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices by receiving the sacrament, and to allow them further time for that purpose, which was ordered; from whence I conclude that everything which can, will be done to disappoint me.

"Amidst these difficulties the only retreat I have is to your Grace, encouraged to it from the long experience of your benevolence and

good will towards me; and what I beg leave is to repeat the request I made to your Grace, when last in town, that your Grace will be pleased to bring me in at one of your boroughs. The expense of the election, with your Grace's permission, I will very gladly take upon myself, and if I succeed at Liverpool shall make my option for that place. This, I am very sensible, is asking what I am not entitled to at your Grace's hands, and nothing but a presumption on your Grace's goodness and a firm resolution in my own mind always to pay that duty and regard I owe to your Grace in whatever capacity I may be of service, could induce me to it, and I must always esteem your Grace my patron and defender against one who would render his country a sacrifice to his avarice and his ambition, and would destroy me from private resentment and because I will not become a tool. What I am struggling for is not purely for the sake of a seat in Parliament as the representative of Liverpool, but to prevent it being made a Court borough; for, if they prevail now, it must inevitably become so at all times hereafter."

Sir Thomas Bootle [to the Duke of Somerset].

1734, March 30. Liverpool.—"From the experience of your Grace's goodness to me, I conclude it will not be unacceptable to your Grace to hear that I have prevailed in all the trials against the mayor and bailiffs of Liverpool. The causes were tried by special juries, consisting of gentlemen of the first rank and best estates in the country, and who were not to be swayed or biassed by the dictates of any implements of the ministry. I forbear to speak out because of the tricks which are played in the post office in opening letters, but rather choose to reserve myself till I have the honour of paying my duty to your Grace in person. The relation I shall then give will, I believe, be as surprising to your Grace as it was to all who heard the trials, and a certain person will appear in such a light as your Grace could hardly have imagined. The only resort my adversaries now have is, that the Parliament will be so speedily dissolved that writs will issue for new elections before I can have judgments upon the verdicts. I am now at the town and find my friends the principal merchants and ancient freemen exceeding hearty, exerting a brave spirit for liberty, but the prodigious numbers of freemen lately made, above 500, having no right of freedom, consisting of custom house, excise, and salt officers, justices of peace, and such like dependents, are a very heavy weight upon us. But notwithstanding that, and notwithstanding I have the happiness of your Grace's patronage and protection in case of a disappointment here, yet for the sake of liberty and, if possible, to save a town of so much consequence as this is (the third port in England) from becoming absolutely a Court borough, I am determined to struggle on to the last, flattering myself it will not be disagreeable to your Grace."

Sir Thomas Bootle [to the Duke of Somerset].

1734, April 15. Liverpool.—Notwitstanding the pretended Mayor and Bailiffs of this place now stand convicted on record of being usurpers upon the Crown, and of exercising their offices without any legal right or authority, yet from the encouragement they have from above and the assurance given them of indemnity, they still proceed to make freemen, having no right of freedom, and even since the verdicts obtained against them, have made between fifty and sixty, which being

added to the numbers they made before of the like sort, amount to near 600. This is such an excess and abuse of power as hardly can be paralleled, and at this rate it is impossible for anyone to support an interest, let it be never so good, if he is obnoxious to a Minister where such Minister has the like opportunity and will thus interpose. What still adds to my difficulty is that the writs for new elections issuing so soon, I cannot have judgments upon the verdicts before the election; so that these pretended Mayor and Bailiffs, though they have not the least shadow of right, will be the returning officers.

Sir Thomas Bootle [to the Duke of Somerset].

1734, May 9. London.—"The singular favour and honour you have done me, and the true friendship I have met with at your Grace's hands command my acknowledgment beyond what I am able to express. To attempt an acknowledgment and not to do it equal to the honour conferred would betray a weakness. I therefore, without aiming at more, shall beg leave only to say this with the utmost sincerity, that your Grace is the best friend I have in the world, that I think it the felicity of my life that I have such a friend, and every instance that affords me an apportunity of expressing that due sense of gratitude and duty which I owe and shall always pay to your Grace, will give me a fresh and a lasting pleasure.

On Saturday last the poll ended at Liverpool, which lasted from Monday morning till that time, and notwithstanding upon the close I had a majority of fifty legal votes, yet the Mayor and Bailiffs, who are Brereton's creatures, have made a return against me. It is what I all along was apprehensive of and feared. As there never was a more undue election and return, my friends, the gentlemen of the country, who are ancient freemen, and the merchants, principal tradesmen in the town, are determined to petition with me and to pursue the matter to the utmost. There never was so brave a spirit in the town as showed itself on this occasion, and I doubt not but we shall be able to prove (besides the want of number of legal votes) bribery, promises of places, and threats, to a very gross degree; and, notwithstanding the persons returned did swear to their qualifications, yet it is notorious that they are very far from being qualified. I should not omit acquainting your Grace that my Lord Derby at last came most heartily into my interest, but it being so very late, as just before the writ for election was proclaimed, rendered it of not so great service as otherwise it might have been. The particulars of the poll, and of what sort they were that made up the numbers against me, are mentioned in the enclosed paper, and therefore I forbear troubling your Grace with them here."

Midhurst Races.

1737, June 2.—Rules for horse races to be run at Midhurst for the Duke of Somerset's Plate.

Sir Thomas Bootle [to the Duke of Somerset].

1738, June 22.—"Yesterday Mr. Morris viewed the turret at Northumberland House, and I was along with him. He rather chose to signify his opinion by letter, after a little consideration, than give it immediately. The enclosed is the result of that which I take the

liberty of transmitting to your Grace. As to his notion of taking down all the towers, I thing it wrong, as they are, in my apprehension, of great ornament to the house; but as that at the north-west corner is shrunk from the house, at least three inches at the leads, inclining towards the west, there may be reason to take it down so far, that is to the leads, to ease the weight while the underpinning is performed, and after that is done, to rebuild it and set it upright, which may be done without breaking into or shaking any of the walls of the house, which seem very firm."

Address from the City of New Sarum to Sir Jacob Bouverie and Sir Edward Seymour, members of Parliament for the same City.

1741[–42], March 11.—"The pleasure with which we have observed your conduct in Parliament, calls for our sincere and grateful acknowledgments, a conduct whereby you have shown yourselves truly our representatives. As your steady and uniform behaviour has hitherto given us the most agreeable expectations (we had almost said assurances) of your pursuing what you have so happily begun, we doubt not you will zealously endeavour to retrieve our broken and sickly constitution by promoting salutary bills for triennial parliaments and limiting the number of placemen and pensioners sitting in the House who seem to represent themselves only; and as trade is essential to the happiness and glory of this kingdom, we must recommend it to your most serious attention and care, particularly the woollen manufacture, the decay of which is so sensibly felt in these parts by the starving condition to which many thousands of his Majesty's subjects are reduced. And lastly, we desire that you will strictly enquire into the conduct of the present war and the causes of our late calamities, and use your utmost endeavours that the contrivers of those dark scenes and iniquitous practices that have contributed thereto may be brought to condign punishment. And this we desire, not out of any party zeal or personal picque, but that example (one of the chief ends of punishment) may deter persons in power for the future from pursuing the like fatal and destructive measures when they find that nothing can screen them from the just resentment of a British Parliament.

This, gentlemen, is the sense of your electors, and we believe of the whole British nation (who were never born to walk in chains) except some infamous wretches, whose corrupt and degenerate principles were prepared to prostitute the honour, liberty, trade, and prosperity of their country for their own sordid and mercenary views, to their everlasting reproach in meditating the ruin of a brave and free people."—*Seal of arms.*

Charles Brome [to the Duke of Somerset].

1747, July 20. Isle Abbots.—"I received yours of the 9th instant, and immediately acquainted my Lord Duke's tenants with the commands I received from his Grace concerning Sir Charles Wyndham and Mr. Percy O'Brien's elections, who promise to do all they can to promote the interest of the former; but Minehead being about 30 miles distant, say they do not know or ever dealt with a single person there, and that it is quite out of their power to do any service to the latter. I then went to Taunton, among my own acquaintance, to use my utmost endeavours with them. They told me I need not be at any

trouble about Sir Charles' election, for that Mr. Webb joined him, and there would be no opposition in all appearance. I wish I could give as favourable an account of the Minehead election, but that being so far distant, I must be governed by common fame. What at present I hear of it is, that Mr. Percy Wyndham, O'Brien, and Mr. Whitworth are the only persons who have yet declared, but it is thought that the late members, Mr. Carew and Mr. Periam, will offer themselves unless Mr. Carew should be nominated by the gentlemen for this county, which will be soon known, the 25th being the day fixed for their meeting. However, Mr. Wyndham and O'Brien's friends seem not to doubt of success, maugre all opposition, and this is the best account I can at present give of this affair, and earlier I could not advise. If anything occurs worth notice, I shall not fail to acquaint you of it, and if it lies in my power, I shall spare no pains to promote the interest of those two gentlemen, as I have always done that of their father. I had almost forgot to inform you that Sir Charles and Mr. Webb entered the town of Taunton on Thursday 18th, about four in the afternoon, being met on the road by the sheriff of the county, the mayor and corporation, with a vast multitude of people on horseback and on foot, hardly anybody that had credit enough to borrow a horse, but set out."

John Gardener [to the Duke of Somerset].

1747, October 3. Petworth.—According to your lordship's commands I went into the gardens at Syon to see in what condition they were, and found them very clean and neat. The yews and laurel hedges are now being clipped and by this time must be near finished. The limes are clipped up from the bottom to a certain height and are very regular, and look well, but the tops of the limes are not clipped, which Vangheyn says is not the fashion now at Richmond or any of the noblemen's seats for some miles round Syon, but to let the limes grow entirely wild or "feathered," which he says is the new term.

Dukedom of Somerset.

1749, &c. Papers relating to Sir Edward Seymour's claim to the Barony of Seymour and the Dukedom of Somerset, and petition from him to the Crown for the restoration of Somerset House London, with plan of Somerset House.

Memoranda concerning Berry Pomeroy, Totnes, and Bridgetown.

[Middle of 17th century].—"In Edward the sixth's time, the manor of Berry Pomeroy was sold by the King unto Sir Edward Seymour's ancestors and their heirs, for ever, with all its rights, privileges, advowsons, in as full a manner as himself enjoyed it and as it formerly belonged to the Priory of Taunton, and afterwards confirmed it by Act of Parliament. There hath been, by the memory of man, a decayed chapel in Bridgetown, where the men are now living that went to school to Mr. Esdras Cole, and hath been continued by several others till this time, without trouble or molestation. The school-house at Totnes was built since this, by the charity of well disposed people, for the public good. Bridgtown is, for such a place, very populous of itself, and the inhabitants of Berry Pomeroy be several villages, as

Cole Harber, Bourton, Weston, Longcomb, Truestreet, Netherton, Sheterick, and Weekborough, near it, and more convenient to send their children to school, where it will be enough for one man to teach of all sorts, and the inhabitants not so rich as to be able to give so large a proportion for their schooling as is expected in Totnes, so that they must, to their prejudice, lose their education. Bridgtown is a market town, and it is not usual for two market towns to be subject to one schoolmaster.

A Memorial of some of the Petitioners of the Charterhouse, on behalf of themselves and others that belong to Sutton's Hospital, to the Governor.

18th century.—"That whereas there is a very grand corruption, misapplication, and embezzlement imposed on the greatest Protestant charity that ever was given in the Christian world by one person in the kingdom of Great Britain, which sinks into private pockets, contrary to the intention and settlement of the donor, and absolutely in defiance of the Letters Patent he obtained for confirmation of the same, but also in full violation and breach of an Act of Parliament passed by the Legislature for corroborating the said Letters Patent, and so settled by law. The income of the estate is about 5,395*li.* 3*s.* 7*d.* per annum. It seems, by their own account, the whole expenses of the House for repairs, increase of goods, diets, liveries, wages, and all other allowances comes to but 3,706*li.* 9*s.* 10*d.* the year; therefore there is an embezzlement of 1,685*li.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum, which, reckon but the time this master has enjoyed the same, viz., 20 years, will amount to 33,713*li.* 15*s.*, too great a sum for the master, &c. to run away with. Formerly the said foundation and endowment did there maintain 80 poor men and 40 scholars, with a master, preacher, teachers, and attendance, and other officers, in a very ample manner with good and sufficient allowance in all things. Now they are most miserably harrassed, oppressed, and dealt with, not having hardly half their allowance of victuals, bread, and beer, and part of that is violently taken away, and they stinted in everything, not having their just and full allowance in so ample manner as heretofore, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Letters Patent, and in open defiance and breach of the said Act of Parliament. They have essayed several ways to be relieved by their petitions, complaints, remonstrances, and miserable cases, which have not been suffered to be laid before the right noble the governor of the said hospital, by reason they are commanded and taken away from the register by the master of the hospital, and so are stifled in their very birth. The pensioners are still kept in a most miserable case, and no relief at present can they come at, unless the measures now taken to lay their just grievances singly before the governors at their houses, so that the pensioners may be so fortunate and happy as to be heard. Therefore it is humbly begged that your Lordships (who are the fountain of all justice) will be graciously pleased to espouse their miserable and deplorable case, or they shall be utterly ruined and destroyed to all intents, constructions, and purposes. Many complaints have been attempted to be made to your Lordships, and when taken by the officers and servants of the house and delivered to the master, the pensioners so complaining and the writers thereof have been basely treated, barbarously used, and imperiously imprisoned; nay, the servants of the house have perjured themselves to bring about their wicked ends and intended villainies, and the sufferers, being

reduced by their inhuman usage, have been left in prison in a starving condition, lying on the boards in winter time purely to destroy them, and almost eaten up with lice and vermin, and taken with the prison distemper. Others have been assaulted, insulted, and molested, and others have been battered, bruised, and beaten in order to destroy them, because they could not in conscience consent or comply to perjure, forswear, or suffer themselves to be robbed of their goods and to be starved to death. These enormous crimes, and many others too tedious to mention, are ready to be proved, conditionally the complainants may have your Lordships' sanction and protection to preserve their lives, which are daily hazarded, and not suffered to be ruined in their good names and fortunes, as some already have been.

These many corruptions and abuses of this House cry aloud for reparation and amendment, which are very severely felt by many of the pensioners, and therefore in all humility it is humbly prayed that your Lordships (who are the true Protestant fountain of all justice) will become the happy instruments of so great, so good, and so seasonable a deliverance of the oppressed, poor, and miserable sufferers of the Charterhouse, which will for ever eternise your great name to all futurity."—*Copy.*

Deeds relating to Lands in the County of Buckingham.

24 Edward I., Thursday, the Vigil of St. Hilary the Bishop.—Grant by John the Smith of Chalfunt St. Peter to Hugh, son of Alan de Cruce, and Matilda, daughter of the said John, of a messuage and curtilage in Chalfunt St. Peter. Witnesses William le Gopy, Laurence de Boterfeld, William de Foleham, Walter le Plomer, Hugh Munforte, John atte Okgrove, William Michel, William le Peddre, John the tailor, and others.

24 Edward I., Sunday before the Feast of St. Gregory.—Grant by John de la Rudinge, of Chalfhunte St. Giles, to Richard le King, of a grove called le Nyeregrave, in length from the wood called le Rowewode to the land of Geoffrey atte Stompe, and abutting on one head upon the land of the said Richard and on the other upon the land of the aforesaid John, called la Rudinge. Witnesses:—Sir Richard de la Vache, knight, Thomas de Aynens, William Doget, William Breton, Henry Norman, John Spaynel, William de Donigton, William Sotemere, Henry the Smith, Robert le Spenser, John Russel, and others.

29 Edward I., Friday after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.—Grant by Thomas Jourdemeyn to William de Chabbeham and Petronilla, his wife, and William, their son, of a virgate of land lying upon Withebed between the land of Robert Witlok and the land of Master Laurence de Lilleburne. Witnesses:—Richard de Cornhull, Thomas le Charer, William Golher, Robert Aylrich, and others.

32 Edward I., Sunday before the Feast of St. Matthew.—Grant by Robert le Spenser, of Chalfhunte St. Giles, to John, son of John Russel, of land in Otfeld, also of a way leading from the king's highway to Woxebrige [Uxbridge] towards Aymodesham to the land of the said John. Witnesses:—Adam de la Grave, William de Donigtone, Robert de la Rudinge, Roger de Donigton, Henry the Smith, John le Draper, William Doget, Ralph de Marisco, clerk, and others.—*Seal of Robert le Spencer.*

12 Edward II., March 4.—Grant by Alice, widow of Gilbert the miller, of Chalfunte St. Giles, to Walter Rossel, of a field called Luttle-

croft, in the parish of Chalfunte St. Giles, between the land of Walter Dod and the way leading from Hoddesmere to the church of Chalfunte, St. Giles. Witnesses:—Matthew de la Vache, William de Duninton, Roger de Duninton, John ate Grove, John de Sotemere, Henry the Smith, Robert ate Rudinge, and others.

18 Edward II., Saturday the Feast of the Purification.—Grant by Nicholas Firkelot to Hugh Russel, of Chalphunte St. Giles, of a messuage with a picce of meadow in Chalphunte St. Giles, lying in length between the tenement of Roger Lenard and the tenement formerly of Walter Harald, extending from the said messuage to the moor of Henry the Smith. Witnesses:—Sir Matthew de la Vache, knight, Roger Donitone, William Donitone, John atte Grove, Richard Aclestrode, Roger Lenard, John Donitone, and others.

3 Edward III., Sunday after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist.—Grant by Walter Priour to Sir Thomas, chaplain of Weng', of one messuage and lands which the said Walter had of the gift of Geoffrey and Henry Peg of Agmodesham, and a messuage the reversion whereof the said Walter has after the decease of Geoffrey, his father, and Alice, his mother. Witnesses:—John de Donigton, John atte Grove, Roger Lenard, William Perfet, Richard le Taylour, and others.

6 Edward III., Thursday before the Feast of the Purification.—Grant by Thomas, son of Thomas de Wenge, chaplain, to Matthew, son of Henry the Smith, and Alice, his wife, of lands, &c., in Chalfunte St. Peter and Chalfunte St. Giles, which belonged to John Russel. Witnesses:—Sir Matthew de la Vache, knight, Richard de Bolestrode, John atte Grove, William de Donynton, Roger Lenard, and others.—*Seal.*

6 Edward III., Thursday next after the Feast of All Saints.—Grant by William, son of John de la Stockes, of Agmodesham to William de Stonhall, of Bekensfeld, and Cicely, his wife, of lands in Bekensfeld. Witnesses:—Thomas de Agmodesham, John de . . . telo, John de Beyworth, Walter Trot, Roger de Beyworth, and others.—*Seal defaced.*

8 Edward III., Sunday after the Feast of St. George the Martyr.—Quitclaim by John, son and heir of John Russel, of Chalfunte St. Peter, to Matthew, son of Henry the Smith, and Alice, his wife, of lands, &c. in Chalfunte St. Peter, and Chalfunte St. Giles. Witnesses:—Sir Matthew de la Vache, knight, Nicholas le Plomer, the elder, John ate Grove, John de Donigton, William de Donigton, Richard de Bolestrod, John le Turnur, and others.—*Seal.*

11 Edward III., the Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate.—Grant by Isabella Edred of the parish of Chalfhunte St. Giles, widow, to Richard, her son, of land in the same parish, between the lands of Beatrice Edred and Thomas Seman, and a croft between the lands of Beatrice Edred and Henry atte Rudingge. Witnesses:—Master Henry de Chalfhunte, John de Donigtone, William de Donigtone, Roger Lenard, John Tornour, John att Grove, and others.

12 Edward III., Saturday in Easter Weck.—Grant by Richard, son and heir of Walter Russel, to William, son of Joan Lenard, of a messuage and piece of meadow, formerly of Roger Firkelot, a croft formerly of Adam Gibbe, and another croft formerly of John Edred, lying next the tenement of Henry atte Rudynge, in Chalfhunte St.

Giles. Witnesses:—Master Henry de Chalfunte, John atte Grove, John de Donynton, William de Donynton, Roger Lenard, and others.

12 Edward III., Sunday after the Feast of St. Philip and St. James.—Grant by William, son of Joan Lenard, of Chalfhunte St. Giles, to Richard, son of Walter Russel, and Joan his wife, daughter of Richard de Boterfeld, of a messuage and meadow formerly of Roger Firkelot, a croft formerly of Adam Gibbe, another croft formerly of John Edred in Chalfhunt St. Giles. Witnesses:—Master Henry de Chalfhunt, John att Grove, John de Donyngton, William de Donyngton, Roger Lenard, and others.—*Seal defaced.*

24 Edward III., Sunday before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.—Grant by Richard Rossel of Chalfunte St. Giles, to Thomas Donton, of all the lands he has by inheritance, after the decease of Walter Rossel, his father, and Isabella Edred, his mother, in the parishes of St. Giles and Agmodesham, and a messuage in St. Giles'. Witnesses:—Thomas de Agmodesham, William Dontone, John Tornor, Roger Lenard, Rodulf Ruydynge, and others.

26 Edward III., Tuesday the Feast of St. Vincent the Martyr.—Grant by Sir Henry de Chalfunte, knight, to Henry Lenard and Joan his wife, of two pieces of meadow in the meadow of the demesne of Wolverton, in the vill of Chalfunte St. Giles, which the grantor acquired of Isabella Eddred, wife of Walter Russel. Witnesses:—William Donyngton, Nicholas de Donyngton, John Graunt, John Tornour, Roger Lenard, Walter atte Grove, Robert atte Rudyngge, and others.

36 Edward III., Sunday after the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle.—Grant by Henry . . . ard of Chalfonte St. Giles, to Richard Russel, of the lands which the said Henry had by the gift of Agnes, daughter of Symon Edred, of Chalfonte St. Giles, with a croft in the parish of Agmodesham called Doggeteshul, extending from Hoddesmershul to the way leading from Chalfhunte towards Agmodesham. Witnesses:—William Donynton, Walter atte Grove, Nycol Donynton, Roger Russel, Thomas Edred, and others.—*Seal defaced.*

42 Edward III., Sunday before the Feast of St. John the Baptist.—Quitclaim by Thomas Edred and Alice his wife, of Chalphonte St. Giles to Richard Rossel and Joan his wife, of lands in the field called le Welfeld, which descended to the said Thomas on the death of William his brother, and also of a tenement and close which Simon Edred held, except free ingress and egress to the same close from the field called le Longfield. Witnesses:—Walter ate Grove, John Donyngtone, Thomas Baron, Richard Smit, Walter Cok, and others.—*Portion of Seal.*

47 Edward III., Sunday after the Feast of Petronilla the Virgin.—Grant by Thomas Chalfunte to Richard, rector of Chalfunte St. Giles, John, chaplain of the same place, and Richard Smyt, of lands in the parish of Amotesham called le Vhelpes and Semanes, which were formerly of John de Amotesham. Witnesses:—Nicholas de Dunton, John de Dunton, Thomas Baron, John Glorye of Chalfunte, Walter Koky, and John Portreve of Amotesham.—*Seal of arms.*

19 Richard II., Tuesday in Easter week.—Grant by John Walder, of Rysborowe Comitis, to John Frere of Little Hampton, of a parcel of garden land at Muzslee in the parish of Ryzsborowe, abutting in length at the north head towards the croft of the same John Walder, at the

south head towards the common, and in width on the east side on Horsecroft Lane, and on the west on the orchard of the said John Walder. Witnesses:—Ralph Wydindon, Geoffrey Hugenden, Thomas atc Hoo, William Orpede, William Hunte, John Clerk, William Byzschop, and others.—*Seal.*

5 Henry IV., April 20.—Grant by Henry King to John Skrevan and Henry Kemp, of lands in the parish of Chalfhunt St. Giles. Witnesses: John Jourdelay, John Dyer, Matthew Raulyn, Thomas Hoghton, John Stonhall, and others.—*Seal broken.*

8 Henry IV., January 21.—Grant by Alice Assheby, wife of Robert Assheby, to Henry Assheby, her son, of a messuage in Chalfhunt St. Giles, situated between the messuage of Richard Smyth and the churchyard on the one side and the curtilage of Roger Koc and the water called Misseburne on the other, and extending from the meadow and vivary of Sir Philip de la Vache, Knight, which Thomas Houghton holds, to the highway from Bekenesfeld to St. Alban's. Witnesses:—John Dier, Thomas Houghton, Richard Smyth, John Glover, Matthew Rawlyn, and others.—*Seal.*

13 Henry IV., Monday after the Feast of St. Agatha.—Quitclaim by Thomas Ascheby of Chalfhunte St. Peter to Henry Ascheby of Chalfhunt St. Giles, of a messuage formerly of Hugh Russel in Chalfhunte St. Giles, situate between the messuage of Isabella de Canbowe and the churchyard on the one side and the curtilage of John Stone and the water called Mysseburne on the other, and extends from the meadow and vivary of Sir John de Wolneuton to the highway. Witnesses:—Roger atte Grove, John Dyere, John Donyngton the elder, Thomas Hongtay, Matthew Rawlyn, and others.

4 Henry VI., November 10.—Grant by Henry Asshby of Chalfunte St. Giles, to Thomas Shelyng and Joan, his wife, of a messuage in Chalfunte St. Giles, between the messuage of Richard Prynce and the churchyard on the one side, and the curtilage formerly of Roger Cok and the water called Misseburne on the other, and extending from the meadow and vivary formerly of Sir Philip de la Vache, Knight, which Thomas Houghton held, to the highway from Bekensfeld to St. Alban's. Witnesses:—John atte Grove, Thomas Dunton the elder, Roger Houghton, Thomas Smyth, John Neweman, and others.—*Seal.*

16 Henry VI., April 30.—Quitclaim by Laurence Baron, John Ridyng, and William Russell, smith, to Thomas Russell of Chalfont St. Giles, of all goods, lands, &c., in Schallfont and Agmondesham, which the said John and the others had of the gift of the said Thomas. Witnesses:—Richard Restwolde, Esquire, William Stonall, John Salter, Robert Newman, Hugh Tumson, and others.—*Seals.*

21 Henry VI., the Feast of St. Anne, mother of Mary the Virgin.—Grant by Thomas Schyllyng, of Chalfhuncte St. Giles, and Joan, his wife, to John Cok, of a parcel of land lying between the tenement of the said Thomas on the south, and the tenement of the aforenamed John on the north. Witnesses:—John Grove, the elder, Thomas Denton, the elder, Robert Cove, John Stonhulle, John Newman, and others.—*Seal.*

37 Henry VI., June 1.—Grant by Thomas Russell, of Chalfhunt St. Giles, to John de Isnamstede Cheyne, and William Russell, brother of the said Thomas, of Chalfhunt St. Peter, of lands in Chalfhunt and

Agmondesham. Witnesses :—Thomas Dunton, John atte Rydyng, the elder, Richard Kyng, John atte Ridyng, John Stonall.—*Seal.*

37 Henry VI., July 6.—Grant by Thomas Russell, of Chalfhunt St. Giles, to Robert Clerke, of Agmondesham, Thomas Dunton, of Chalfhunt, John atte Ridyng, the elder, and William Russell, brother of the grantor, of all the goods and chattels of the said grantor. Witnesses :—Richard Restwolde, Esquire, John Woloxston, Thomas Grove, and others.—*Seal.*

1471, April 6.—Grant by Robert Clerke, of Agmondesham, and Thomas Balle to Andrew atte Ridyng, son of William atte Ridyng, of Agmondesham of lands called Semans in Agmondesham. Witnesses :—Roger Grandorge, Esquire, Philip Agmondesham, gentleman, John Colyn, Thomas Russell, William Hille, and others.—*Seals.*

1471, June 19.—Grant by Andrew atte Rydyng, of the parish of Agmondesham, to Hugh Warner, of Chalfont St. Giles, and Walter Tredewey, of the same, of lands, &c. in Agmondesham called Semans, Redis, and Grauntes Crofte, which lately belonged to William atte Rydyng, father of Andrew. Witnesses :—Philip Agmondesham, William Sawendris, Robert Screvener, Robert Clerke, Thomas Russell, Thomas Balle, Thomas Dunton, John Colyn, Thomas Osemond, and others.—*Seal with letter H.*

14 Edward IV., September 20.—Release by Thomas Dunton, otherwise Donyngton, and John atte Rydyng, of Chalfhunte St. Giles, to Richard Heyzwode and Christina, his wife, daughter and heir of John Cok, of a messuage in Chalfhunte, formerly belonging to John Cok. Witnesses :—Thomas Grove, Thomas Dunton, Thomas Russell, John Averey, Thomas Osemond, William Stonall, Thomas Terry, and others. —*Two seals.*

14 Edward IV., September 26.—Grant by Richard Heyzwode, of Chalfhunt St. Giles, and Christina, his wife, daughter and heir of John Cok, to Thomas Heyzwode, their son and heir, and Joan, his wife, of a tenement between the tenement late of Thomas Schillyng on the south and west, and the great highway or street leading from Isnamstede Cheyne towards Bekensfeld on the north, and the water called Messeborne on the east. Remainder to the right heirs of John Cok. Witnesses :—Thomas Donyngton, John atte Rydyng, Thomas Dunton, Thomas Grove, Thomas Russell, John Avcrey, Thomas Osemond, Thomas Terry, William Stonalle, and others.—*Seal with letter H.*

14 Edward IV., September 29.—Grant by Thomas Heyzwode and Joan, his wife, of Chalfunt St. Giles, to Richard Heyzwode and Christina, his wife, parents of the said Thomas, of a messuage in Chalfunt aforesaid, formerly of John Cok, grandfather of the said Thomas. Witnesses :—Thomas Donyngton, John atte Rydyng, Thomas Dunton, Thomas Russell, William Stonalle, and others.—*In duplicate.*

15 Edward IV., September 19.—Grant by Walter Tredewey, of Chalfont St. Giles, to Andrew at Rydyng, of the same parish, of lands in Agmondesham, called Semans, Redis, and Grauntes Crofte, which belonged to William at Rydyng, father of the said Andrew. Witnesses :—Thomas Grove, Thomas Russell, Thomas Dunton, John at Rydyng, and others.—*Seal.*

15 Edward IV., Sept. 19.—Quitclaim by Hugh Warner, of New Wyndesore, and Walter Tredewey, of Chalfont St. Giles, to Andrew at Rydyng, of Chalfont, of lands in Agmondesham, which they had by the

gift of the same Andrew. Witnesses :—As above.—*Seals, one with letter W, and one blank.*

23 Edward IV., The Feast of the Annunciation.—Grant by Emma Goodale, of Chalfhunt St. Giles, widow of John Goodale, late of Woxbrigge, daughter and heir of Roger Cok, of Chalfhunt, deceased, to John Averey, Thomas Russell, and Richard Heyzwode, and Christina, his wife, daughter and heir of John Cok, late of Chalfunt, kinswoman of the same Emma, of a messuage and appurtenances in Chalfhunt. Witnesses :—Robert Bon', Thomas Donyngton, John atte Rydyng, Laurence Baron, ——Stonall.—*Seal.*

13 Henry VII., August 2.—Grant by Joan Hache, of Hechendon, widow, to William Russell, of Chalfunt St. Giles, of lands in the parish of Huchendon. Witnesses :—John Terri, William Bouso, John Lile, John Brykhill, and others.

16 Henry VII., May 12.—Grant by Thomas Russell, of Chalfont St. Giles, to William Russell, his son, of all the lands, &c. which he held freely in the parishes of Challfont aforesaid and Agmersham, and elsewhere in the county of Bucks. Witnesses :—Richard Restwolde, esquire, William Stonall, John Salter, Robert Newman, Hugh Tumson, and others.—*Seal.*

20 Henry VII., November 26.—Grant by John Salter and John Boterfeld, of Chalfount St. Giles, to Thomas Russell and Isabella, his wife, of lands, &c. in the parishes of Chalfount St. Giles, and Agmondesham, which the said John and John had of the gift of Thomas and Isabella, to the use of William, son of the same Thomas and Isabella, and Joan his wife.

20 Henry VII., November 18.—Grant by Thomas Russell, and Isabella his wife, to William Russell, their son, and Joan his wife, of lands in the parishes of Chalfount St. Giles and Agmondesham, except the rent of a tenement in Chalfount St. Giles, situate next the water in the east side of the church, which George Myles, weaver, inhabited, and a close called Boderellis Close, assigned for an anniversary. Witnesses :—John Donyngton, Gregory Dunton and Giles Mower of Chalfount St. Giles, John Bartlott, and John Scryvener of Agmondesham.—*Seals.*

24 Henry VII., October 16. Grant by William Russell, of the parish of Chalfunt St. Giles, yeoman, to John Russell, son of the said William and Margery, wife of the said John, one of the daughters of John Alderuge, and Joan his wife, of the parish of Bekenysfild, yeoman, of an annuity from lands called Edredes Croftes, in the parish of Chalfunt St. Peter. Witnesses :—John Saltir, John Redyng, John Dawbeney, Thomas Cater, Robert Waller of Bekenysfeld, yeoman, and others.

1 Henry VIII., February 25.—Grant by Richard Restwold, of the parish of Chalfunt St. Giles, esquire, to William Russell, of Chalfunt aforesaid, and Joan his wife, of two tenements called Kyngys and Doddys in Chalfunt (described). Witnesses :—Edward Bulstrode, and John Cheyne, esquires, John Baldwyn, gentleman, John Salter, and Thomas Jhonson, of Chalfunt, yeoman, and others.—*Seal.*

3 Henry VIII., May 29.—Grant by Joan, widow of William Russell, of the parish of Chalfunt St. Giles, yeoman, to Cecily Russell, her daughter, of a tenement called Doddys in Chalfunt. Witnesses :—

Henry Okys, clerk, Gregory Dunton, Ralph Butterfeld, Nicholas Brown, Thomas Salter, the younger, and others.

6 Henry VIII., May 31.—Grant by Joan, widow of William Russell, of the parish of Chalfunt St. Giles, yeoman to Cecily Russell, her daughter, of a tenement called Doddys in Chalfunt, abutting on the south on the lane leading from Chalfunt Mylle to Bekenysfeld, on the west upon a lane from Chalfunt to Colshyll, on the north upon the land of the said William Russell deceased, and on the east upon one croft called Boyscroft; which tenement the same William and Joan had of the gift of Richard Restwolde of Chalfunt, esquire.—*Seal.*

N.D.—Grant by Henry Greneweye, of Chalfhunt St. Peter, to John Russel, of the same, of all his land between the land of Ralph bi Weste, and the marl-pit called Limettescel in the field called Renewildesfeld, and other pieces of land abutting upon the land of the same Ralph, and the land of Hugh bi Northe. Witnesses:—Walter de Lasseburn, John Spaynell, Hugh bi Northe, Walter le Plomer, John le Plomer, David de la Ruding, Nicholas de la Gare, and many others.—*Seal.*

N.D.—Grant by William Sergeant of Boumstede to Gilbert le Spicer of three acres of land in Radewintre (described) mention of a field called Aldegate. Witnesses:—Henry Grigge, Roger, son of Walter Richard de la Warde, Ralph Bercarius, Richard ate More, William de Broslingham, William Holdebour, and others.—*Seal of William de Bomstede.*

N.D.—Grant by Robert, the Smith, of Chalfonte to Christiana Russil of Chalfunte, of all the lands the grantor had by the gift of William le Parker of Wyke Hamonis, in Chalfonte St. Giles. Witnesses:—John Spaynel, Davy de la Rudinge, Ralph de Donyton, John le Plomer, Richard Norman, William de la Rudinge, William le Bruton, Robert le Dispenser, William Astmer, Walter Harold, and others.

N.D.—Grant by John, son of Alan de Wolverton to Walter Winemour, of half a virgate of land in Chalfount St. Giles. Witnesses:—Sir John de Wedon, Sir John de Cheney, Sir John de la Penne, Sir William de Welhampton, knights, Richard de la Vache, Robert de Polet, William de Fuleham, Richard Blaket, John Spaynell, William de la Redyng, Henry de Succemere, David de la Redyng, William Engleby, clerk, and others.

Deeds relating to Lands in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall.

5 Richard I., April 28.—Royal confirmation to Henry de Pomeraio, son of Henry, of all his lands in England and Normandy. Witnesses:—H., Archbishop of Canterbury, H., Bishop of Durham, G., Bishop of Rochester, Earl Roger Bigod, Earl William de Vernon, William Mariscus, Geoffrey Fitz Peter, Hugh Bard, and William de Sanctæ Mariæ ecclesia.

15 John, the Feast of St. Michael.—Lease from Henry de Pomeray, son of Henry de Pomeray, and Alice de Ver to to Reginald Beaupeil of all the said Henry's land "de Brudon," for the term of nine years. Sureties:—The said Henry de Pomeray and Geoffrey his brother, John the clerk, Reginald Beaupeil, and Richard his son. Witnesses on behalf of the aforesaid Henry:—William de Prahall', Elias Coffiro, Oliver Malherb, Robert de Carnuno, Ralph de Fomicyn, Geoffrey Coffin, William de Pomeray, and others.—*Seal.*

1221, April.—Bond by Sir Henry de la Pomereie, knight, to brother Warren de Monte Acuto, master of the Holy House of the Hospital of Jerusalem, for 200 marks which he received in parts of Damascus (*Daunathe*) with the army of the Cross, undertaking to repay the same to the Prior of the order in England, at London, within 40 days. Sureties: Brother Walter de Mareis, master of the house of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, and the brothers of the same house for 85 marks; Sir William de Harecourt for 10 marks; Sir Geoffrey de Lusa for 20 marks; Sir Thomas Cumin for 10 marks; Sir William Treis Minettes for 10 marks; Sir Hugh Peverel for 20 marks; Sir Bandewin de Ver for 10 marks; Sir Ralph de Hauton for 10 marks; Sir Walter Treis Minettes for 10 marks; Sir Gilbert de Costentin for five marks; Sir Thomas Herohae' for five marks; Walter Chopin for five marks.

1267, the Feast of St. Vincent.—Warranty by Gilbert, Prior of Merton to Henry de la Pomereya, against the Abbot and Convent of Valle in Normandy, for all the lands which the same Abbot formerly had in the manor of Bere, which the same Henry holds by grant from the same Prior.—*Fine impression of the seal of the Prior of Merton.*

1267.—Grant by Henry de la Pomeray, for the health of his soul, to the Prior and Convent of the Blessed Mary of Merton, of the manor of Canon Teyng and the advowsons of the churches of Clystwyk St. Laurence, Ayscumbe, and Aure, and other possessions which the same Prior and Convent had of the gift of Ralph, formerly Abbot of the Church of the Blessed Mary de Valle, in Normandy, by ordinance of Walter, Bishop of Exeter. Witnesses:—Walter, Bishop of Exeter, Sir Oliver de Kyneham, Sir Richard de Puloymore, Sir Walter de Vernoun, Sir Henry de Campo Arnulfi, Sir Warine de la Stane, Sir Henry de Dunfravyle, knights, Alexander de Hekeston, Master John Wyger, Roger le Erceveske, Walter le Bon, Master Richard Pas, Roger de Aeta, and others.

51 Henry III., May 13. Pardon from Edward, eldest son of the king, to Sir Henry de la Pomeray, who was against the king in the late disturbances in the kingdom.

1268, the Feast of St. Michael.—Agreement between Henry de la Pomeray son of Henry de la Pomeray and Margery de Vernun, on the one part, and the burgesses of Brigg, on the other, in these words. Know all present and to come that I, Henry de la Pomeray son of Henry de la Pomeray and Margery de Vernun have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to my burgesses of Brigg', whom I have enfeoffed with new land and new burgage (*de nova terra et novo burgagio*) to have and to hold the aforesaid land and the aforesaid burgage to the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns or to whomsoever they should wish to give, sell, or assign them (saving to a religious house or a Jew) of me and my heirs or assigns, as freely as other my burgesses of Brigg' hold their burgages, rendering yearly for every acre of land to me and my heirs or assigns 12*d.*, to wit, at Easter. And if it happen that the aforesaid burgesses or their heirs or assigns should give, assign, or leave any of the aforesaid lands, that the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns should be bound to me and my heirs or assigns in 30*d.* of a relief for every part whatsoever assigned. Moreover I will that the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns shall follow my court of Brigg', as other my burgesses of Brigg' follow it, together with the services, uses, and other customs which my burgesses of Brigg' were accustomed to do to me and

my predeeessors, aecording to the tenor of the eharter of my father, the son of Joan de Valletorta, made to the same burgesses of Brigg. I will also that the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns may freely buy and sell in the new and aneient vill and in all my lands without any hindrance as other my burgesses of Brigg' do and were aceustomed to do. And if the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns shall not do the aforesaid serviees, as their eharter witnesses, that it shall be well lawful to me and my heirs or assigns, to compel the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns throughout all the manor of Bery, until they shall have reasonably satisfied me and my heirs or assigns, aeeording to the custom of the borough of Brigg'. And if it happen that the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns should wish to sell, leave, or assign or in any manner convey the aforesaid lands and the aforesaid burgages to any religious house or any religious men, it shall be lawful for me, my heirs, and assigns, to enter the aforesaid lands and the aforesaid burgages and expel the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs or assigns whomsoever, so that neither the aforesaid burgesses nor any for them from thenceforth eould exaet or claim any right in the aforesaid lands neither by ecclesiastieal or eivil right. And if it happen that my heirs should be in wardship and the aforesaid burgesses or any for them, before their lawful age, should convey to religious men, it shall be lawful to the same heirs, when they shall have come to full age, to take the aforesaid lands into their hands and expel the religious men, if the aforesaid burgesses or any for them have enfeoffed any thereof. And if the same religious men should have any seisin of the aforesaid lands before the full age of them (the heirs) it shall be aeeounted for nothing and that no writ of purehase of any one (*breve alicujus acquisitionis*) by the same religious men can be valid on account of the aforesaid expulsion nor harm the aforesaid heirs. I grant also to my men of my land of Bery, whom I have enfeoffed with new land and new burgage in my aforesaid lands of Brigge, that they may have and hold their aforesaid lands and their aforesaid burgages to them and their heirs or assigns of me and my heirs or assigns, according to the form aforesaid, so nevertheless that those lands and those burgages nor the aforesaid men nor any of their sequels who shall hold the said lands and the said burgages, can claim or have anything of liberty except in those lands and those burgages only. And if any of their sequels hold the said lands and said burgages without any other like tenement, they shall aequire to themselves no liberty by those lands and those burgages, but that I and my heirs or assigns may eompel them, where we will, to be held to other servile land by the blood of their predecessors and their own, aecording to the eustom of the manor of Bery. And if it happen that the burgesses of Brigg' eleet as reeve the aforesaid men or any of their sequels, I am unwilling that the same men nor any of their sequels be made or ean be reeve, unless by the consent of me or my heirs or assigns. I will also that the aforesaid men and their heirs or assigns may freely buy and sell in the new vill and the old without any hindranee, as other my burgesses of Brigg' do and were aceustomed to do. Signatories on behalf of the said burgesses :—Sir Roger de Praule, knight, Benedict le Bon, and Richard, viear of Bery. Witnesses :—Sir Walter de Vernun, Sir William de Fissacre, Riehard de Pokehill then Bailiff of Bery, and others.

Temp. Hen. III.—Quitelaim by Walter le Flemeng, lord of Dyur to Sir Elias Cotele, lord of Corseombe, of the lands and pastures of Churehhulle and de la Rigge pertaining to the manor of the said Elias of Corseumbe, whieh the said Walter reeovered by reeognizance of

assize before Sir Robert de Brywes and Henry de Williaumtone justiees. Witnesses:—Sir Walter de Donhevede, Sir Roger Fitz Payn knights, Richard Cotele, rector of the chureh of Corscumbe, William le Border, Roger le Blunt, Robert de Filebroc, John Edmund, and others.

1 Edward I, Saturday after the SS. Peter and Paul.—Acquittance from John de Bello Prato, stewart and sheriff of Cornwall, to Sir Henry de Pomer' of the debt owed to Richard, King of Germany, and Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

8 Edward I., the morrow of St. Dionisius.—Quitclaim by Richard de Poghehille to Sir Henry de la Pomeraie of lands, &c. in the manor of Bery. Witnesses:—Sir Peter de Fissacre, Sir Nicholas de Wyrham, knights, William de Penilles, Ralph Bloyon, Walter Berenger, and others.

12 Edward I, February 14.—Pardon to Sir Henry de la Pomeray and Joan, his wife, for detaining Isabella, daughter, and one of the heirs of John de Moeles, deceased, and marrying her, against the King's will, to William de Botreaux, the younger.—*Portion of Great Seal.*

29 Edward I., the Feast of St. Edmund the King and Martyr.—Grant by John le Crocker of Ferrihill to Roger de Hemyston and Joan, his wife of a messuage in Briggeton Pomeray, lying between the tenement of Roger in Cuna and the tenement of Jordon Keyser.—*Seal.*

29 Edward I., the Feast of St. Michael.—Lease for 11 years from Henry de la Pomeraie, lord of Beri to John Dickineg of land in . . . era Warde of Bruidon lying on the north of the way which goes from Stokeinham to Hintisbrigg, one head whereof extends to the lord's meadow. Witnesses:—Robert de Scobehult, Nicholas de Perol, John Scogh', William Hoper, and others.

35 Edward I., Friday after the Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate.—Grant by John Golle, son of Robert le Crocker, of Briggeton, to John Date, son of John Date of Tottness and Amice, sister of John Golle, of that part of a tenement in Brigge Pomerey, which Emma la Scyppestere formerly held. Witnesses:—John de Fonte, Geoffrey de la Worthy, Walter Do, Roger de Hemyston, Thomas Spicer, and others.—*Seal of John Golle.*

[13th century?]—Quitclaim by Ralph, abbot of the church of St. Mary de Valle, in Normandy, and the convent of the same place, at the instance of the prior and convent of Merton, to Sir Henry de Pomereye, of all right to land in the vill of Bery, which the same Henry has by ordinance of W. Bishop of Exeter and grant of the Prior and Convent of Merton.—*Seals broken.*

[Edward I.?]—Grant by Henry, son of Henry de la Pomereye, and Isabella de Bathonia, to Richard Gale, of land in Bery Pomereye, lying between the way from Briggeton to Peynton, on the south and the way from Westeton to Bery on the north, and the ditch of the close of the prior and convent of Merton on the east.—*Pomeroy seal of arms.*

[Edward I. ?.]—Grant by Henry de la Pomeraye, son of Henry de la Pomeraye and Margery de Vernun, to Geoffrey de la Worthy of land in Byry lying in the south of the vill of Brigge, between the lands of Peter Flori and Adam, son of Walter the Carpenter, and other land lying between the lands of John de Fonte and William the Chaplain.

7 Edward II., Friday before the Feast of St. Barnabas.—Grant by Matilda, widow of Peter Flory, to Hugh Laveranz and Joan, his wife, of her part of a messuage and curtilage in Briggeton Pomerey. Witnesses:—Geoffrey de la Worth, John Hore, Robert Laveranz, Philip le Croeker, Peter de Levenatorr, and others.—*Seal.*

9 Edward II., Friday after the Feast of All Saints.—Grant by Henry, son of Henry de la Pomeray, and Amice de Caunville to Mathew Kene, carpenter, of land in the manor of Bery, which Guy Batyn formerly held. Witnesses:—John de Fonte, Geoffrey de la Worth, Peter de Levenatorr, John de la Fosse, John Mohoun, and others.—*Seals.*

10 Edward II., Saturday after the Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate.—Grant by Thomas Sor, son of Adam Sor, to Richard Hillaye and Alina, his wife, of a tenement in Briggeton Pomerey, lying between the tenement formerly of Jordan le Keysir and the tenement of John le Mazoun. Witnesses:—Laurence de Bodevile, Walter Doo, John Hore, Richard de Bovy, Richard Bolde, then reeve of Briggeton, and others.

13 Edward II., Monday after the Feast of St. Nicholas the Confessor.—Lease from Walter Somer, of Bradeford to Robert Sperke, of a meadow in Bradeford, saving a way to the well in the said meadow. Witnesses:—John de Uppacote, Peter Sperk, John de la Rigge, John de la Hille, Thomas de Schebbroek, and others.—*Fragment of seal.*

17 Edward II, The Feast of St. Lawrence.—Grant by John le Proute, of Exeter, to Henry de la Pomerey, of a tenement in Exeter, which brother John, Master of the Hospital of St. John of Exeter, gave to the said John le Proute, and which lies in the High Street of the City of Exeter next the East Gate, between the tenement of William de Karswille and the shop which belonged to John le Dowere, and a certain piece of land pertaining to the wall of the city. Witnesses: Robert de Wotton, then mayor of the city, John Leneeok, Walter de Hugheton, John le Perour, John Clotere, and others.—*Seal broken.*

8 Edward III., Sunday before the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra.—Lease from Sir Henry de Pomeray to William le Baker, of Brixham, and Gonnulda his wife, of a house in Brixham and land there in Bremele Furlong. Witnesses:—Nicholas de Restereombe, John de Weneston, William Pers, Peter Maister, Ralph Punehard', and others.—*Seal of William Purs.*

8 Edward III., the Octave of the Feast of the Apostles, SS. Peter and Paul.—Grant by Thomas Spieer of Totton, clerk, to Emma Pentele, of messuages and lands in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—William Praga, John Mohun, Richard de Bovy, William Wyte, John Hilhay, and others.

12 Edward III.—Court Roll for Bodhuda and Trevolowan.

14 Edward III., the Feast of Easter.—Grant by Henry de la Pomeray, son of Henry de la Pomeray, to Alice, the wife of William le Mazon, and Richard, her younger son, of a piece of land at Boureton, which John the Cook held, opposite the mansion house of Thomas de Boureton. Witnesses:—John Mohoun, John Hillaye, Walter atte Fosse; John Onger, the elder, and others.—*Seal.*

20 Edward III., the morrow of St. Thomas the Martyr.—Lease by Henry de la Pomeray to Nicholas de Ferariis and Laurentia, his wife, of land in Chaseldone and in Sunnerlene in the manor of Brixham. Witnesses :—William de Ferrar', Nicholas de Restercomb, John de Wynstone, Peter Mayster, Ralph de Punchardon, and others.—*Seal.*

29 Edward III., the Feast of Pentecost.—Quitclaim by Robert Lester to Stephen Davy of lands and tenements "de la Walle in Stockelegh Pomeray." Witnesses :—Sir John FyzPayn, Sir John Loterel, Sir Henry de la Pomeray, the younger, knights, John de Cristowe, William de Lyner, and others.—*Seal of arms.*

31 Edward III., March 20.—Grant by Stephen Davy to Nicholas de la Pomeray and Master John de la Pomeray, of a messuage and land at Walle next Stokelegh Pomeray.—*Seal of arms.*

36 Edward III., May 18.—Grant by John de Grandissono, Bishop of Exeter, to his nephew Sir Edmund de Arundel, knight, and Sibilla, his wife, of lands in Sandrigge in the manor of Peynton. Witnesses :—Sir John de Monte Acuto and Sir Henry de la Pomeray the younger, knights, and Osbert Hamely, John de Clyfford, William Braibrok, and others.—*Fine impression of the Bishop's seal.*

38 Edward III., Saturday . . . the Feast of St. Michael.—Lease from Sir Henry de la Pomeray, son of Henry de la Pomeray, and Amice Kaumvyle to Simon Mareshel, Matilda, his wife, and William, their son, of a messuage, formerly of William Dokes, and a garden, formerly of William Fossyng, with certain land lying between the land of William Fossynus in the west, and the land of Richard Whyte on the east and two pieces of land at La Wysshene. Witnesses :—Nicholas Ferers, William Piers, John Whyther, William Pygge, John Wyte, John Ford, and others.

39 Edward III., Monday after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist.—Quitclaim by John Wadham to Thomas de la Pomeray of all lands, &c. in Welcombe, Lake, and Hyrwardesheghes. Witnesses :—Thomas de Courtenay, John Cary, William Cary, Richard Coleton, and others.—*Seal of John Wadham.*

39 Edward III., the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula.—Grant by Robert Hacche and Adam Penbrok, chaplain, to Thomas de la Pomeray of lands, &c. in Welcomb, Lake, and Herwardisheghes which they had by the gift of Matilda Loreedeakne.

40 Edward III., the Feast of Easter.—Lease by John, abbot, and the convent of Schyrborne, of the manor of Carswylle Abbas to Thomas de la Pomeray.—*Portion of seal.*

41 Edward III, Thursday after Epiphany.—Grant by Henry de la Pomeray, son of Henry de la Pomeray, and Joan de Meoles to Thomas de la Pomeray of a rent in Lake and Walles in the Manor of Stokkelegh Pomeray. Witnesses :—William de la Pomeray, William Berkedon, Adam Cole, Martin de Fishacre, Michael Coffyn and others.—*Seal.*

41 Edward III., Friday before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.—Quitclaim by Henry Radesworthy and Christina, his wife to Thomas de la Pomeray of a rent from lands in Herewardesheghes in the parish of Churyton Fitzpayn.—Witnesses :—Sir John Loterel, Sir John Fitzpayn, Sir John de Kelly, knights, Alexander Cruwys, John

Speek of Braunforde, Henry atte Wille, John Phelip of Yenudecote, John Godeton, and others.

43 Edward III., Friday after Easter.—Grant by Thomas, son and heir of John Beauchamp of Rym, to Thomas de la Pomeray of a rent from the manor of Bokerel during the life of Margaret wife of the said Thomas Beauchamp. Witnesses:—Sir Henry de la Pomeray, Sir Walter de Wodelond, Sir William de Bykebury, knights, William de la Pomeray, Nicholas de la Pomeray, and others. *Seals of arms of Thomas Beauchamp and of the City of Exeter.*

44 Edward III., Thursday before the Feast of St. Bartholomew.—Grant by Agnes, widow of John Faleys, to Richard Bogheyer, of half a virgate of land in Brygton Pomerey. Witnesses:—Thomas Tracey, Bartholomew Pecok, Gelan' Machan, Thomas Beamond, John Tayllour, and others.—*Seal.*

44 Edward III., Sunday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew.—Grant by Agnes, widow of John Faleys, of Brygton Pomeray, to Richard Boghyer, of parcels of land in Brigton Pomeray (described) mention of land adjoining the river of Derte at la Yeoldewer, called la Saltegras, also of la Langhedych and land upon Wyte Torr.—*Seal.*

45 Edward III., May 4.—Quitclaim by Sir Esmond de Arundell to Nicholas de la Pomeray and Thomas de la Pomeray, of any action which he may have against them concerning lands in Sandrugge, in the parish of Gabrielestoke.—*Seal of arms.*

47 Edward III., Sunday after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross.—Grant by Alice Bogheweye to Stephen de Hydeswill of a messuage and land in the manor of Horswill. Witnesses:—Thomas Nottecomb, John Bourlegh, Peter Mey, John Lyne, Robert Sopere, and others.—*Seal.*

48 Edward III., the Feast of St. Michael.—Lease for life by Sir John Pomeray, knight, lord of Birypomeraye, to Richard Holrygh, vicar of the church of Bryxham, of the tenure in Bryxham which John Brodwylle formerly held.—*Seal broken.*

50 Edward III., Tuesday after the Quindenes of Easter. Agreement between John de la Pomeray and John Carey and Thomas, his brother, concerning the manors of Chepyngtoryton and Northhen, and lands in Chepyngtoryton Wode.—*Seal of arms.*

51 Edward III., March 4.—Acknowledgment by Richard, Prince of Wales, of the homage due from Sir John de Pomeray.—*Seal of arms of the Prince.*

51 Edward III., Sunday before Pentecost.—Grant by William de la Pomeray, son of Henry de la Pomeray and Joan de Mulys, to Richard Brankyscombe, and William Cole of all his lands in the county of Devon. Witnesses:—Walter Brankyscombe, Robert Chalons, Thomas Fyscheacre, John Sampson, Stephen Durneford, and others.—*Seal broken.*

51 Edward III., Sunday before Pentecost.—Power of Attorney by William de la Pomeray, son of Henry de la Pomeray and Joan de Mulys to John Bovy of Plymmouthe and John Tayllour to deliver seisin to Richard Brankyscombe and William Cole of all the said William de la Pomeray's lands, &c. in the county of Devon.—*Seal of arms.*

1 Richard II., Saturday after the Conception of our Lady.—Bond by Robert Tresilian, John Tregorrek, John Boseneynon, and John Roskyer to Sir John de la Pomeray for 300 marks upon the security of various moneys and lands in the county of Cornwall.—*Seal of arms.*

1 Richard II., Monday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist.—Power of Attorney by Sir John de la Pomeray, knight, to William Bythewater to give livery of seisin to William de la Pomeray, Nicholas de la Pomeray, James de Chuddelegh, Nicholas de Kyrkham, Adam Cole, John Blake of Loddeforde, Richard Foldhay, and Hugh Harewill, of all manors, advowsons of churches, lands, and tenements in Hywysch, Stonford, Ye . . . bury, Bourlonde, Croude, Waysshborne, and Alhalghenelegh, and of all other lands and tenements in the county of Devon, of the gift of William Hywysch.

3 Richard II., April 10.—Bond by Hugh Hareville to Sir John de la Pomeray, chivaler.—*Seal.*

5 Richard II., Monday after the Feast of St. George.—Lease for life by Sir John de Seyntaubyn, Lord of Combe Ralegh, to John Carlyl of the lands whieh William Tayllour held, and Richard atte Mulle held in Millheghes and the lands which Philippa Crook held in Crook in the manor of Combe Ralegh. Witnesses:—John Mattesford, Thomas Dennyng, Henry Wotton, John Chepman of Honyton, Richard Haukyn, and others.

7 Richard II., Thursday after the Feast of St. Martin.—Grant by Nicholas de Weston to John Wille (*sic*), his son, of a messuage and land in the borough of Brygton Pomeray.—*Seal of arms.*

9 Richard II., Monday after the Feast of St. Luke.—Lease by Sir John de la Pomeray lord of Est Waschbourne to Elias atte Wylle of land called "la Deyhous" in Estwaschbourne lying on the east of the way leading from the cross of Yeodesten to the water of the vill there, and from the south of the said water to the land there leased to the tenants. Witnesses:—Richard de Grypeston, Robert de Waschbourne, Robert Stoketon, Guy Langham, Nicholas Colaton and others.—*Seal.*

10 Richard II., Monday after the Feast of St. Andrew.—Lease from Sir John de la Pomeray, knight, to John Abraham, Alice, his wife, and John, their son, of all the tenure which John Bannocke held in Bryxham. Witnesses:—John de Ferrers, Richard Holryg, vicar of Bryxham, John Whytlier, William Greneway, and others.—*Seal.*

11 Richard II., Sunday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew.—Power of attorney by William de Horbury, parson of the church of Ipplepen, Richard Holrigge, vicar of the church of Brixham, John Papelwyk, parson of the church of Lockeshore, Reginald, vicar of the church of Byrypomeray, John Hill, John Wadham, Thomas de la Pomeray, and Richard Aysshe, to William Grilleston, William de Bredon and Robert de Hempston to deliver seizin to John de la Pomeray, son and heir of Henry de la Pomeray and Joan his wife of the manor of Byry Pomeray. —*Eight seals.*

12—13 Richard II.—Various leases by Sir John de la Pomeray to John Donington, Christiana, his wife, and John their son, to John Swayn and Margery his wife, and to John Toker, Sibilla, his wife, and Alice their daughter, of premises in Brixham and Legh Omnium Sanctorum.—*Seals.*

13 Richard II., April 10.—Grant by John Pomeray to Richard Holrugg of the rent and services of all his tenants in Brixham.—*Seal.*

13–14 Richard II.—Accounts of the receiver of Sir John de la Pomeray of all receipts and expenses. The receipts are given without details, the expenses are for shoes, harness, old debts, victuals, &c. The expenses exceed the receipts by 21*li.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*

15 Richard II., June 9.—Deed reciting that whereas John de la Pomeray is bound to John Cade and Thomas Barton, clerk, in 40 marks, the said John Cade and Thomas Barton grant that if Alice, the wife of John Cade, should die during the minority of Robert, brother and heir of John Kyrkham, and the said John de la Pomeray should permit the said John Cade to hold a third part of the manor of Aysshecombe until the said Robert should be of age then the said bond should be void. *Seal.*

16 Richard II., September 13.—Release by Richard Holrygge, vicar of the church of Brixham, Henry Noreys, Richard Aysshe, and Richard Bancombe to Sir John de la Pomeray of a grant of the manor of Stokkelegh Pomeray, the moiety of the manor of Harberton, and all the said Sir John's lands in Cornwall and Devon.—*Seals.* A similar deed dated 13 Richard II. between the same parties.—*Seals.*

1394 to 1411.—Various leases from Sir John de la Pomeray and Joan his wife to Thomas Payn and Joan, his wife; to Thomas Glaas; to Edith, widow of John Reeve; to Bartholomew Harry and Margery, his wife; to Nicholas Horsyngton and William Boghier; to William Tassel, Avice, his wife, and William, their son; to John Byrycombe; to William Benet, Joan, his wife, and John, their son; and to John Parker and Richarda, his wife, of premises in Brixham and Berry Pomeray.—*Seals.*

20 Richard II., Monday after Christmas.—Grant by Henry Austyn and Clarice, his wife, to John Boly, of a messuage in Great Totteneyse within the gates there lying between the messuages of the ditch of the castle on the north and the High Street on the south. Witnesses:—Walter Bromyng, Mayor of Totteneyse, John Cosyn, Peter Heanok, Henry Serle, John Mayon, then reeve of the borough of Totteneyse, and others.—*Seal.*

22 Richard II., The Vigil of Easter.—Licence by William Cove of Bryggeton Pomeray to John Mony to repair his buildings in and upon the wall on the west part of the tenement of the said William in Bryggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—Thomas Tracy, John Cove, John Worthy, Richard Gyldene, John Wylly, then reeve of the borough of Bryggeton Pomeray, and others.—*Seal.*

5 Henry IV., Tuesday after the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.—Grant by Robert Saundre, vicar of the church of Stoke Gabriell, and Thomas Cornewale, chaplain, to Edward Pomeray and Margaret, his wife, of all messuages, lands, &c., in Saundrygge, Wylle, Teyngherny, Wellecombe, Wallys, and Lake which they had of the gift of the same Edward and Margaret. Witnesses:—Edward Doson, John Wolhay, Thomas Dernhous, Richard Aysshe, John Bokkeyate, and others.—*Seals.*

5 Henry IV., Friday before the Feast of the Annunciation.—Grant by Edward Pomeray to Joan, wife of Sir John de la Pomeray, knight, of the manor of Byrypomeray, with lands in Worthy, Weston, Boreton,

Bruggeton Pomeray, for term of her life. Warranty against the abbot of Bukfastleigh and Elias Penyls. Witnesses:—Sir Richard Champernon, Sir John Arundel, Walter Raynold, William Ferrers, Edmund Bosoun, Robert Scobehille, Philip Boterford, and others.—*Seal.*

10. Henry IV., Sunday after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle.—Grant by Richard Ayssh to John Drake and Annora his wife of all his lands, &c. in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—John Taylour, then reeve of the borough of Byry Pomeray, Robert Midderhill, Bartholomew Harry, Thomas Austyn, William Bogher, and others.—*Seal of arms.*

1 Henry V., October 8.—Grant by Edward Leigh, parson of the Church of Haccomb, David Hoghe, vicar of the Church of Bukfastleigh, and Robert Saundre, vicar of the Church of Gabriell Stoke, to Sir John de le Pomeray and Joan, his wife, of the manor of Byrypomeray with remainder to Edward Pomeray. Witnesses:—Sir Hugh Courtenay, the elder, Sir Thomas Carru, Sir Richard Champernon, knight, John Hanley, John Fraunceys, esquires, and others.—*Seals.*

4 Henry V., Monday before the Feast of St. Leonard.—Grant by Henry Bastard, chaplain, and Thomas Tracy to William Boghier of a tenement in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—Bartholomew Harry, Thomas Austyn, John Helyer, John Wylly, William Prous, then reeve of the borough of Briggeton Pomeray, and others.—*Seals.*

8 Henry V., September 30.—Inspeximus by Edward de la Pomeray of a charter by Sir John de la Pomeray, leasing to Bartholomew Harry land in Bruggeton Pomeray, which belonged to Ellen, daughter and heir of Walter atte Fosse. Witnesses:—Robert Frensche, Richard Aysshe, William Rider, John Soddon, Stephen Bottisforde, then reeve of Bruggeton Pomeray, and others.—*Seal.*

8 Henry VI., Sunday after the Purification.—Grant by William Bower, of Briggeton Pomeray, to Walter Tracy and John Hayward, of a tenement and garden in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—John Drake, John Helyer, Thomas Austyn, Bartholomew Harry, Richard Northwyk, then reeve of the borough of Briggeton Pomeray, and others.—*Seal.*

9 Henry VI., Monday before the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin.—Grant by Nicholas Horsyngton, of Bryggeton Pomeray, to Richard Wyther and Isabella, his wife, daughter of the same Nicholas, of a tenement in Bryggeton Pomeray, lying between the High Street on the north, and the water descending from Hurdyngeswylle to the water of Derte on the south. Witnesses:—William Ryder, John Drake, Bartholomew Harry, Thomas Austyn, William Cove, reeve of Bryggeton Pomeray, and others.—*Seal.*

1430 to 1440.—Various leases from Edward de la Pomeray to Andrew, son of Nicholas Colle; to Richard Wytby, Joan, his wife, and Isabella, sister of Joan; to John Turpyn, elder son of John Turpyn, Joan, his wife, and John, their son; to John Mon', otherwise Prigge, Joan, his wife, widow of William Elyot, and William Elyot, her son; and to Nicholas Horsington, and Joan, his wife, of premises in Brixham, Bridgetown Pomeray, and Harberton.—*Seals.*

16 Henry VI., the Feast of St. Martin the bishop.—Grant by Thomas Austyn and Bartholomew Harry to Henry Attwill, and Joan, his wife, of premises in Bryggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—William Hele, Richard Strae, William Reche, John Suddon, William Miller, then reeve of the borough of Bryggeton Pomeray, and others.—*Seal broken.*

20 Henry VI., Friday after the Feast of St. Anne, the mother of Mary.—Grant by Richard Northwyk, of Trewestide, to John Northwyk, the elder, and John Milier, of a tenement in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—John Helyer, Bartholomew Harry, William Hele, Richard Stra, Walter Boyer, then reeve of the borough of Briggeton Pomeray.—*Seal.*

23 Henry VI., Monday before the Feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.—Quitclaim by Edward de la Pomeray, Lord of Berypomeray, to John Helyer, of Bryggeton Pomeray, of land in Bryggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—John Southcote, Richard Whitehere, John Drake, Walter Boyer, Richard Perry, then reeve of the borough of Bryggetoun, and others.—*Seal.*

30 Henry VI., Monday before the Feast of St. Michael.—Grant by Margaret de la Pomeray to Sir William Bourchier, Lord Fitz Waryn, Henry de la Pomeray, esquire, Thomas Mannyng, clerk, Nicholas de la Pomeray, esquire, John Southcote, and John Wode, of the manor of Berkeden and lands, &c. in Berkeden Sperkwyll, Berkeden Hoke, Aylescote, and Southdon. Witnesses:—Henry Brokke, John Brusseforde, Richard Tukker, Geoffrey Veale, Henry Southcote, Henry Noreys, Thomas Tassell, and other.

32–33 Henry VI.—Reeve's account of the manor of Bery Pomeray.

Henry VI. and Edward IV.—Various leases by Henry de la Pomeray to Henry Crosby and Avice, his wife, to William Perot, Elinora, his wife, and William, their son; and to John Whitehed and Alice, his wife, of premises in Brixham and Bridgetown Pomeroy. Mention of Robert Trewman, reeve of the borough of Berry Pomeray, in 5 Edward IV.—*Seals.*

1-2 Edward IV.—Reeve's account of the manor of Bryggeton.

3 and 4 Edward IV. Rolls of the Court Leet for Bury Pomeroy.

3–4 Edward IV.—Roll of the Court of Sir William la Zouche of the knights' fees of his castle of Totteneys.

10 Edward IV., October 1.—Lease from John Drake, Geoffrey Veale and William Cove to Thomas Tracy of Bryggeton Pomeray, son of Walter Tracy, of land in Briggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—Henry Southcote, Edward Helyer, Robert Trewman, John Cove, tailor, John Tracy, and others.—*Seal.*

16 Edward IV.—The Feast of Thomas the Apostle.—Grant by William Huddesfeld, Thomas Bouryng, and John Snape to John Taylour and Donalda, his wife, and Rose, their daughter, of a cottage in Bryxham. Witnesses:—Nicholas Stephyn, John Clement, John Mason, Richard Baker, John Elyot and others. *Seals.*

17 Edward IV., September 20.—Lease by Henry Pomeray to John Drake and Joan his wife of a tenement and curtilage in Bryggeton Pomeray. Witnesses:—John Cove, tailor, William Cove, Robert

Trueman, ThomasTracy, John Reche, then reeve of Bryggetoun Pomeray and others.—*Seal.*

2–8 Henry VII.—Various leases by Richard Pomeray to John Langemede, and Isabella, his wife, and Alice, their daughter, to John Drake of Bridgetown Pomeray, to Walter Southecote, Joan, his wife, and Elizabeth their daughter, and to William Rolffes, Joan his wife, and Michael, son of the said William, of premises in Brixham, Berry Pomeroy and Bridgetown Pomeroy.—*Seals.*

10 Henry VII., February 23.—Award of Robert Bowryng, John Row, and Nicholas Seymere, in a dispute between Sir Edward Pomerey, knight, and John Austyn as to the possession of certain lands, &c., in the manor of Berypomerey, Brigetownepomerey, Smalebroke, and Flute.

20 Henry VII., September 4.—Award of Robert Wilughby, Lord Broke, Sir Humphrey Fulford, knight, and Thomas Coterell, esquire, arbitrators between Sir Edward Pomerey, knight, on the one part, and Geoffrey Hawkewell, the mayor of Totnes, and his brethren, and the inhabitants of Totnes on the other. The arbitrators award that "the "said Sir Edward Pomerey shall clerely exclude, forgeve, and put from "him all malice or debates, at any tyme had or mooved betwene him "and the maiour, his brethern, and inhabitantes of the said towne of "Totneys, and from hensforth to be loving unto theym; and in like "wise the maiour, his brethern, and the inhabitants forsaid shall "exclude, forgeve ,and put from theym all rancour, malice, or debates at "any time heretofor had or sustcyned betwecn theym and the said "Sir Edward, and frombensforth to be living unto him in good and "due manour, according to their duetie. And either parties clerely to "forgeve other of the premisses, and for the encrease of more profit, "love, and continuance of the same to be had between the said parties, "we, the said arbitours, award that the said Sir Edward shall geve "unto the maiour and his brethern a buck of this season, to be eton at "Totneys upon Wenysday next after the fest of the Nativitie of our "Blessed Lady next ensuyng the date herof or afore. Provided that "the same Sir Edward be at the etyng of the same bucke, in goodly "manner. Furthermore we award that the said maiour and his "brethern shal paye for the wyne which shall be dronk at the etyng of "the same bucke. Also where suertie of peax is taken agenst John "Halkar, the eldre, and John Halker and John Halkar his "sonnes, Nicholas Hempston and John Veysy, at the suyt of the said "maiour, his brethern, and inhabitants aforesaid, it is awarded that the "said maiour and his brethren shall release the said John Halker, John "and John, his sonnes, Nicholas Hempsten and John Veysy, as well "of the recognizance taken before the Justices of Assize as before the "Justices of Peax, and all other matters, except it be action of debt or "trespas. It is also awarded that the said Sir Edward shall not "support nor maynteygne the said John Halker nor his said sonnes, "nor none other evyl disposed person which in anywise shuld be "prejudicial to the maiour and inhabitants of Totneys forsaid. And if "it happen the said John Halker or his said sonnes or eny of them "misorder theymselfs contrarie to the King's lawes, which also shuld "be prejudicial to the inhabitants of Totneys forsaid, such mis-"demeanour by theym or any of them so duely proved, that then that "person so misorderyng himself shall by the commandement of the "maiour and his brethern avoyde the same towne within thirteen wekes "next after any such misdemeanour be had or done. And where the

"said Nicholas Hempston shuld maryc and take to wiff Johan, the "daughter of Walter Cosby, decessed, to which Johan the said Walter "bequested 20*li.* of his goods and cattals to her mariage, whcrof the "same Nicholas hath receyved 4*li.* by his owne confession, we award "that the executors of the said Walter shall deliver in money or money "worth to the some of 16*li.*, residue of the said 20*li.*, indifferently to be "praysed by two men which Richard Hals shall appoynt for the "praysing of the same. And the same goods so beyng praysed to be "delyvered unto the said maiour and to William Jonys, savely to be "kept unto such tyme as the said Nicholas hath maried the same "Johane. And within two daies next after the mariage of the said "Nicholas and Johan, the same goods to be delyvered unto the said "Nicholas. Provided that the same Nicholas shall marye the said "Johan within twenty daies next after the date herof."—*Seals.*

8–9 Henry VIII. Bailiff's account of the manor of Bery Pomeray.

11 Henry VIII., October 20.—Award by Sir John Ernele and Sir Lewys Pollard in a dispute between Sir Edward Pomerey, knight, and Richard Pomerey, esquire, as to the possession of the manor of Sandrygge and other lands in the county of Devon. Amongst other things it is awarded that the said Sir Edward should pay on certain feast days divers sums of money to the said Richard "uppon the fount in the cathedrall churche of Seynte Peter at Exeter."—*Seals.*

12–13 Henry VIII.—Bailiff's account of the manor of Harberton.

19 Henry VIII., May 20.—Grant by Sir Edward Pomeray, knight, Humphrey Colles, esquire, John Ford, gentleman, to John Pasmere, gentleman, of the wardship and marriage of Silvester Sedburgh, son and heir of William Sedburgh, and of his lands in Cheryton Fitz Payne.

20–21 Henry VIII.—Bailiff's accounts of the manors of Bryxham and Harberton.

30 Henry VIII., August 12.—Lease by Gabriel, abbot of the house and church of the Blessed Mary, of Buckfastleigh, to Alice, wife of Walter att Burgh, late the wife of William Legge, and Katherine Legge, daughter of the said William and Alice, of two furlongs of barton land, called Sutton Ground, within the manor of Sele and Downe, in the county of Devon.—*Seal of the Abbey of Buckfastleigh.*

32–33 Henry VIII.—Bailiff's account of the manor of Bury Pomerey.

Henry VIII.—Various leases and grants by the Pomeroy family to Walter Roger, clerk, and Margery, his mother; to Martin Tonye; to Richard Manning, Elinora, his wife, and Joan, their daughter; to Thomas Miller, Elinora, his wife, and Otho and Nicholas, their sons; to Miles Ruby and Joan, his wife; to Thomas Pole and Joan, his wife; to John Scharpham, the elder; to John Miller, the elder, and Thomas, his son; John Irysshe; and to Joan, wife of Richard Prowce, widow of Thomas Pole, John Prowse, Nicholaa, his wife, and John and Nicholas, their sons, of premises in Brixham, and Berry Pomeroy, and Bridgetown Pomeroy.—*Seals.*

N. D.—Grant by Florence, daughter of Walkeline de Hune to Henry, son of Geoffrey de la Pomereie, of all the lands, &c. in Ybbesleia and Gorle. Witnesses:—Sir Walter Daundely, knight, Roger de Tyche-

burn, Hereward de Mareis, Nicholas Wacelin, William de Hautot, Philip de Waude, William de Dunsteille, Walter, his son, Gilbert de Asle, John le Jesne, William de Ores, Alexander the clerk, and others. —*Seal of Florence de Hune.*

Deeds relating to Lands in the County of Wilts.

11 Henry III, May 15. Protection to the nuns, and leprous women of Bradeleg, and to the prior and brothers there, and also grant to them of common of pasture in Merston.—Witnesses:—J. Bishop of Bath, R. Bishop of Salisbury, and W. Bishop of Carlisle, H. de Burgo, Earl of Kent, the justiciar, Ralph Fitz Nicholas, Godfrey de Craucumb, steward, Hugh Dispensar, Henry de Capella, and others.—*Seal broken.*

43 Henry III.—The Feast of St. Michael.—Lease for ten years in consideration of three and a half marks by Adam Alayn to Ralph de Aungiens of land called Aldefeld in the parish of Bradeleghe. Witnesses: —Geeffrey Penestant, Eustace de Hulle, Walter Luddoc, Godfrey Russel, Hugh Penestant, and Edward le Franceys.

[Henry III. ?].—Grant by Godfrey Russel to Ralph de Aungiens of an acre of land called Stertaker, and half an acre in Worthy. Rent one pair of white gloves. Witnesses: William de Aungiens, Geoffrey Peenastaunt, Adam Alayn, Walter Lovel, Walter Ludduch, Edward le Frauncays, Walter Alayn, and others.

[Henry III. ?].—Grant by Hugh le Bigood of Merston (?) to Ralph Aungiens of pasture for all animals in his foreign wood in Selewod' and also two cartloads of wood from the same. Witnesses:—Sir William de Radene, knight, William Portebref, Peter de Norton, Eustace de Hulle, Hugh le Keu, Geoffrey Peenstant, Adam Alayn, Walter Ludduch, Walter Lovel, clerk of Wynterburn Comitis, and others.—*Seal, defaced.*

[Henry III. ?]—Grant by Robert Baet to Ralph de Aungiens of the land which the grantor had by gift of Richard de Cnowel, lying between Faithesgrave and the way which leads towards Mere in Suht Bradeleig'. Witnesses:—Eustace de Hulle, Hugh le Ku, Adam Alayn, Geoffrey Penstan, Walter Ludduch, Walter Lovel, Godfrey Russel, and others.

[Henry III. ?].—Exchange whereby Hugh, Prior of Bradel', gives to Ralph de Anger one messuage in the vill of Bradel' with a croft adjoining and half an acre which was of William de Anger on the east of the culture of the same Ralph in Bikewish, except the arable land in the field of Bradel' and the said Ralph gives to the same prior a messuage in Bradel' which Walter Mourice formerly held, with a croft adjoining and half an acre in the East Field, lying next the bounds of Beverell', and one acre in the East Field, the middle part whereof lies between the land which was of Roger de Anger and the land which was of Walkelin, and another middle part next la Cade. Witnesses:—William de Anger, Geoffrey Penesten, Adam Alain, Walter Luddoch, Godfrey Russel, and others.

[Henry III. ?]—Grant by Juliana le Fassche, widow of Richard de Knowel, clerk, to Sir Ralph de Aungyens of two acres of land within the parish of Bradeleye, lying in the West Field next the land which the said Richard conveyed to the said Ralph. Confirmation also of lands granted by the same Richard and Robert Bat to the same Ralph.

Witnesses :—Eustace de Hulle, Hugh le Ku, Peter de Norton, Geoffrey Palstan, Adam Aleyn, Walter Ludduc, Edward le Fraunceys, Godfrey Russel, and others.

[Henry III. ?]—Grant by William de Aungiens to Ralph de Aungiens of land upon Hamme in Bradelegh, which Robert, brother of the said William, formerly held; one acre and three perches in Bikewisse, to the south of the acre of William Saleman; one acre at the south of the meadow of Littlemed; in the East Field, one acre at the Marlpit, which lies upon the bounds of Northon'; half an acre at the east of that acre in the same culture; another half acre in the same culture; half an acre in Sandrigge, next half an acre of the aforesaid Ralph; one acre at the south of Langelinche, which is called Sielfacre; the land which Geoffrey Faben held, which bounds upon Ilesmede with the same meadow of Ylesmed; an acre in the west field, which touches upon the bounds of Northon' and lies between the land of Walter Godefray and John de Gosemere; in the east field two acres which bound upon Medlandewcie and lie to the west of the acre, called Priest's acre; and one acre at the west head of Stanfurlange; half an acre in Bikewisse, at the east of the culture of the said Ralph; half an acre in Rodlonde, which lies next the land of Henry Faber; that little piece of land which lies between the land of Walter Maurice and the ditch of Geynescliva; an acre and three perches in Sowe at the east of the meadow of the aforesaid Ralph, and extends towards the south upon the culture of the prior of Bradeleghe; four acres of land which lie in la Garston, in the south part of the grantor's sheepfold, between that sheepfold and the sheepfold of the abbot of Nutligh; two acres which belonged to Richard le Jeune in the east field, whereof one lies next le Wonakere of Wimund de Deverel and the other acre lies in the culture of Bikewisse; that land which is called Schortelond, upon which the culture which is called Wode extends towards the east; the marlpit of Bikewisse; the land which extends upon the aforesaid marlpit on the west part to the land of Godfrey de la Place; the headland (*forherda*) in Bikewisse; all the land with the house, which Walter, the clerk, held of me in the vill of Bradelegh; common of pasture in Foxhulle, la Hamme, and Ylmede; and the land which Hugh de Aungiens, father of the grantor gave to Richard de Aungiens, father of the aforesaid Ralph in the vill of Bradelegh. Witnesses :—John de Vernon, Henry and Alexander de Monte Forti, Adam, son of Walter, Geoffrey Penestand, Walter Ludduc, Godfrey Russel, Edward le Franceis, and others.

5 Edward I. The Feast of St. Augustine the Confessor.—Agreement between John, prior, and the convent of Maydenebradelegh, and John de Aungiens, that the said John de Aungiens and his heirs may be quit of toll in the prior's market of Bradelegh, and that the goat house which the same John built may stand. For which the said John quitclaims a path in the wood of Estwode, a path over la Breche on the north of the grange of the said Prior, and a place "de la Pleystret" of Bradelegh, where the market is situated. Witnesses :—Sir Eustace de Hulle, knight, Peter de Nortone, Alan de Langford, Brice de Knorl, Adam Penstan, and others.—*Seal.*

13 Edward I., August 24.—Inspeximus by Edward I. of charters by Henry II., John, and Henry III., to the sisters of the Leper Hospital of St. Mary of Maydenebradelegh and the prior and brothers there. —*Seal broken.*

22 [Edward I.], the Feast of the Annunciation.--Agreement between Stephen Droves and Sir John Daungir, whereby the said Sir John sells for 120 marks the marriage of Ralph, his eldest son and heir, in marriage with Felicia, daughter of the said Stephen. And if it happens that the said Felicica should die within three years after Easter next following, that then the said Sir John shall restore to the said Stephen, his wife, or his heirs, 60 marks; and if the said Felicia should die within the first year after payment of 40 marks to the said Sir John, then the said Sir John shall repay 20 marks and the bond for 120 marks shall be void; and if within the second year after the payment of 40 marks the said Felicia shall die, the said Sir John shall repay 40 marks, and the bond for 120 marks shall be void. In consideration whereof the said Sir John grants the custody and care of the said Ralph, his son, and of his lands of Little Langeford for the sustenance of the same Ralph and Felicia for the term of the life of the said Sir John. Witnesses:—Sir John de Yseham, Sir Robert de Vernun, and Sir Philip Strugge, knights, William Cosin of Hegterdebyr, Reginald Hese, John de Hulle, and Robert Chaplain of Boytun.

31 Edward I., Tuesday after the close of Easter.--Quitclaim by Alyna Fraunkeyn to Nicholas, the Baker, and Edith, his wife, of a tenement in Maydene Bradelegh between the tenement of Thomas Davy and the highway, which tenement the said Nicholas and Edith recovered by recognizance of Assize against the said Alyna and Thomas Russel. Witnesses:—Sir Robert de Vernon (?), and Sir John de Aungens, knights, Walter de Horssinton, John de Immer (?), Eustace de Burton, Edward Ludduck, Nicholas Cockes, William Kynf, John Tony, and others.

[Edward I. ?]—Grant for terms of lives by John de Aungyens, of Maydenbradeleg, to Laurence, the miller, and Matilda, his wife, of a house which Henry Hereward formerly held in Maydenbradele', with the croft adjoining. Witnesses:—Brice de Bradeleg, Adam Penston, Walter Alayn, Edward Ludduk, Roger de la Mere, and others.—*Seal of Laurence le Mulward.*

[Edward I.?]—Grant by John Daungeyns, of Maydenebradele, to Margaret Marmyon, of Nony, and John, son of Hugh le Cu, of Jernefeld, her husband, of a messuage in Maydenebradele' which Adam le Pouke formerly held. Witnesses:—John Penston, Walter Aleyn, Edward Ludduc, Richard Brice, Walter, son of Walter Aleyn, John the Clerk, and others.—*In duplicate, one copy with seal broken.*

1313, the 6th of the Kalends of September.—Confirmation by Simon, Bishop of Salisbury, of an inspeximus dated 18th of the Kalends of December, 1293, of a warrant dated the 7th of the Ides of November, 1293, from the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, collectors of the tithes and obventions granted by the Pope to King Edward as a subsidy for the Holy Land, to the abbot of Schirebourn, not to levy the same tithes upon the poor leperous sisters and the brothers of the Hospital of Maydenebradelegh. Confirmation also of letters from Gifredus de Vezano, nuncio from the Apostolic See, dated 2 December, 1293, stating that understanding the impoverished state of the hospital of Maydenbradelegh and at the prayer of Master Walter de Wotton, canon of Lincoln, he will not molest the said hospital for the procurations granted to him by the Apostolic See. Further confirmation of a like remittance of procurations by William de Testa, archdeacon of

Arennes, nuncio and chaplain of the Pope, dated Monday after the Feast of Holy Trinity, 1307.

1 Edward III., Wednesday after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula.—Inspeximus by Jordan Daungiens of a grant from Sir Walter de Sutton, knight, to Thomas, called le Potagir of Maydenbradelegh, and Edith his wife, of a tenement which Walter le Thikke formerly held in Maydencbradelegh lying in Cokkesstret between the tenement of the Prior of Bradelegh and that of Reginald de Kyngeston. Witnesses:—Reginald de Kyngeston, John Penston, Walter Luddok, John atte Mulle, John Coby, and others.

1 Edward III., the Feast of St. Michael.—Agreement between Sir Walter de Sutton, knight, and Jordan de Aungens, whereby the said Walter grants to Jordan a messuage and curtilage at la Combeshevede, which William le Leche formerly held, the said Jordan doing the accustomed service and finding on the Feast of the Purification one candle of the weight of two pounds of wax to be lighted in the chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of the parish church of Maydene-bradelegh for the souls of the said Walter and Joan, his wife, John de Aungens and Sibilla, his wife, and their ancestors and successors. In default of such payment destraint to be made by the prior of Maidene-bradelegh and the archdeacon of Salisbury, Witnesses:—John de Penston, Walter Luddok, John atte Mulle, John Cobi, William Penston, William atte Pleistede, John Smart, and others.

8 Edward III., February 1.—Grant by Sir Walter de Sutton, knight, to Christina Roberts, of Maydenebradelegh, Joan, Isabella, and Alice, daughters of the same Christina, for term of their lives, of a messuage in Maydenebradelegh, which John Dordaung' formerly held. Witnesses:—John Penston, the father, John Penston, the son, Walter Luddok, John atte Mulle, Richard Rossel, and others.

11 [Edward] III., February 3.—Confirmation by John Daungers of a lease from Sir Walter de Sutton, knight, to Reginald, the smith, of Maydenebradelegh, and Edith, his wife, of a messuage in Maydene-bradelegh. Witnesses:—John Penston, Walter Luddok, John Coby, Henry le Tannere, William Pleistret, and others.—*Seal.*

11 Edward III., May 12.—Grant by John de Aungens to Sir Roger de Baneitt, knight, of lands and tenements in Maidenebradelegh, which Sir John de Aungeins, knight, grandfather of the grantee held. Witnesses:—Peter Eschudemor, John de Bonham, Sir John de Mere, knight, John Penston, Walter Ludduk, and others.—*In duplicate.*

17 Edward III., Thursday after the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin.—Grant by John Peytevyn and Sibilla, his wife, to Jordan Daungiens and Alice, his wife, and John, their son, of a grove with the ways, hedges, and ditches in Maidenebradelegh, which formerly belonged to Richard Brice. Witnesses:—Edward de Fromc, then steward of the prior of Bradelegh, Roger Botiller, of the county of Somerset, John Coby, Thomas le Potager, Richard Russel, of the county of Wilts, and others.

21 Edward III., Sunday the Feast of the Annunciation.—Grant by John Daunger, and Alice, his wife, to John Oklee and John, his son, of a croft of meadow in Maydenebradlegh, between the highway and the way leading to the wood called Stowmannesmede. Witnesses:—John Penston, John Cobi, John Smert, the younger, Henry le Tanner, Thomas Potager, and others.

21 Edward III., the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.—Lease by John, son and heir of Jordan Daungers, to Edith, widow of Reginald le Smyth of Maydenebradelegh, of a messuage in Maydenebradelegh, which Adam le Pouke held. Witnesses :—John Coby, Reginald le Palmer, Thomas le Potager, William le Boyere, Robert le Botiler, and others.

25 Edward III., Thursday after Palm Sunday.—Quitclaim by Reginald de Kyngeston to Thomas Potager, of Maydenebradeleye, of lands and tenements formerly of Walter atte Meere, father of the said Thomas, in the vill of Maydenebradeleye. Witnesses :—John Daungeux, John Smart, Nicholas Serle, John Cot, Henry Dymmok, then bailiff of Bradeleye.

8 Richard II., Tuesday after the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James.—Lease for lives from William, son of John Daungens, to John Ford, and Edith, his wife, of two closes in Mayden Bradely, called Spieereselos and Spilmanesmede. Witnesses :—John Danyel, John Latther, Robert Loddok, and others.—*Seals broken.*

14 Richard II., November 4.—License to Philip, son and heir of John de la Mere, John Wykyng, and Walter Hert, chaplain, to alienate lands in Maydenebradelegh, Bayleclyve, Hulledeverell, and Little Hornyngesham to the prior and convent of Maydene Bradeley.—*Great seal broken.*

19 Richard II., August 1.—Confirmation by Robert Jakes, prior of Maydenebradelegh, and the convent of the same place, of the surrender during the life of John Dykes, parson of the church of Fyssherton juxta Wyly, by Philip de la Mare (son and heir of Sir John de la Mare, knight, who rebuilt Nony Castle and purchased the manor of Fyssherton, and of Margaret his wife, who after the death of the same John, her husband, became a nun of Dartford), of a portion of a rent granted by the same prior to the same Philip, and also of the conveyance by the said Philip of the same rent to William Bemyster, chaplain of the Chantry at the altar of St. Katherine in the Church of Nony.—*Seal.*

Richard II.—Lease by William Daungens to William Haywode and Alice, his wife, of Maydenebradelegh, of two acres and a half of arable land in the fields of Bradlegh called Westham, in a place called Bonedichc, which Alice Roberdes lately held. Witnesses :—Robert Luddok, Thomas Norton, John Maltman, and others.

Richard II.—Lease for life from William Dangens to Thomas Skarlet, of Maydenebradelegh, of a close, which Alice Roberdes held in Bradele, adjoining a close of William Coby called Endesclyve, on the south, with the undergrowth of a wood adjoining the close. Witnesses :—Stephen Bodenham, Richard Cressebien, Robert Luddok, William Coby, John Maltman, and others.—*Seal of arms.*

3 Henry IV., Monday before the Feast of the Conception.—Lease for lives from William, son of John Daungens, to Walter Danyel and Margaret, his wife, of a close in Maydenbradeleygh called Gadebenehe. Witnesses :—Nicholas Maunsell, Thomas Schyperde, and John Frode, and others.—*Seals.*

[Henry IV. ?]—Lease for life from William, son of John Daungens, and Edward Pallyng and Matilda, his wife, and John, son of the said Edward, of a certain close called Spillemannesmede in Maydenebrade-

legh, having the highway called Litel Strete on the east, and a close called Hammes on the west. Witnesses :—Nicholas Maunssell, John Maltman, John Colet, and others.—*Seal.*

2 Henry V., the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel.—Lease for life from William Deangens, the elder, to William Thikkes, baker, and Christina, his wife, of Maydenebradelegh, of a close of meadow called Cheorllegrove, in the fields of Westham, adjoining the close of Robert Luddok, called Brodclos. Witnesses :—John Luddok, John Maltman, Nicholas Mauncell, Nicholas atte Mere, Edward Pallyng, and others. —*Seals.*

10 Henry V., the Vigil of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary the Virgin.—Grant by Sir William Palton, knight, Sir Robert de Angens, knight, John Palton, esquire, and Walter Sylbayn, esquire, to Alice, daughter of William de Angens, esquire, for term of her life, of an annual rent issuing from the lands which Henry atte Mere and Joan, his wife, and Walter Danyel hold in Maydenbradeley, in the county of Wilts, and Baycroft, in the county of Somerset. Witnesses :—Roger Puryton, John Osbarn, John Claymond, John Clyvedon, John Hugyn, and others.—*Seal.*

Same date.—Grant by the same to Sibyl, daughter of William de Angens, esquire, of a meadow called Redemede, in Maydenbradeley, and an annual rent issuing from the lands held by Henry atte Mere and Joan, his wife, Thomas Brewer and Isabella, his wife, William Gylam and Matilda, his wife, John Bagge and Dionisia, his wife, Edward Pallyng and Matilda, his wife, John Shephurd and Agnes, his wife, William Baker and Christina, his wife, Nicholas atte Mere and Alice, his wife, Matilda Sompter, Peter her son, Thomas Scarlet, Robert Tyde, and John Codenore and Matilda, his wife, in Maydenbradeley and Yernefeld. Witnesses as above.—*Seal broken. Another copy of same, with seals.*

31 Henry VI., March 8.—Letter from Richard Damegens to his tenants of the shires of Wilts and Somerset, acquainting them that he has enfeoffed John Mompessaunt "squyer," William Gascoigne, and Harry Heyne "preste," of all his lands and tenements.—*Seal of arms broken.*

2 Henry VIII., November 19.—Inspeximus charter by the King to the prior and convent of Maydenbradlegh.

23 Henry VIII., February 22.—Surrender by John Ryder, *alias* Filtham, Margaret Ryder, and Alice Rider, daughters of the said John, to the Prior of Maiden Bradlegh, of a tenement and water corn-mill situate to the north of the priory, with the watercourse running to the said mill, and suit of the tenants of Mayden Bradlegh, and of a close of pasture called Canmede and two closes called Les Frythes, lying next the watercourse of the mill aforesaid, and a close of pasture called le Gretefrithe lying next le Millane.—*Seals.*

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.

THOMAS SEYMOUR to RICHARD WHEELER at Lincoln's Inn.

1589, December 13. Catesby.—I desire you to speak with your cousin, the mercer, to send me five ells of black taffety an ell broad. I am given to understand velvet is very cheap now in London, and that the best black velvet be but 18*s.* a yard; and if your kinsman can keep a piece for me at that price till I send up next, or else after Christmas when I receive my lord and father's blessing both of mind and purse, I shall think myself greatly beholden.

DEPOSITIONS touching an ASSAULT upon FRANCIS WILKINSON taken at Tottenham.

1592[-93], February 19.—Francis Wilkinson deposed that as he returned to the house of the Earl of Hertford, his master, at Tottenham, after supping at the keeper's lodge, in company with Robert Smith, at 9 o'clock at night, when at a place above three "lugges" from the east-south-east corner of his Lordship's high walk in his garden, he heard a rustling of a staff among the boughs, and was struck with a staff on his arm, which caused him to let fall his piece, whereupon the said Wilkinson struck out with his fist and caught the cap of his assailant in his hand, which, he thinks, was a Monmouth cap lined with taffety and the brim with velvet. He was afterwards struck on the back of the head, when his first assailant cried out, "God, His wounds, kill him! kill him!" And he was again struck on the head, but eventually escaped among the woody grounds and got to the keeper's lodge. And he says the man with whom he grappled had a pair of leather hose with a lace of some metal. And the gun which he lost was a piece of a mean assize between a fowling piece and a birding piece.

Other depositions as to the same matter:—John Keile, the younger, servant to Sir John Hungerford, says that on the same evening he was at home when Nicholas Crouche was writing there two letters and some accounts for Thomas Warren during the burning of half a candle of 22 to the pound. Philip Riche, keeper of the Earl of Hertford's spaniels, states that on the same evening Thomas Warren and John Fissher came to Sir John's house at Stocke immediately after the serving men had dined, and stayed at a pale without the gate mending the hawk's hoods, and later in the same evening when going towards the keeper's lodge, before he was scarce out of the court, Thomas Warren, John Fisher, and Matthew White came in at the Hollybush Gate. And while the deponent and Matthew White were standing at the porch of the lodge the said Warren delivered to one Riche, the key of his chamber, and bade him make a fire there; and the said Riche, coming with fire against

the end of the wardrobe, Matthew White, then being at the postern gate towards Wolfhall, called to the said Riche to carry the fire into the chamber of his master and set up a light, and then go to the lodge to tell the said Fissher and Warren that he thought there were some persons in the wardrobe, and he would stay at the wardrobe door with his piece till Warren and Fisher came. But upon Sir John Hungerford's men coming up all things were found safe, and they all returned to the keeper's lodge.

Edmund Pike to the Earl of Hertford.

1592[-93], February 23. Merton.—Enclosing depositions touching an assault upon Francis Wilkinson.

I hope it might please God to cease the sickness in Marlborough before this time, yet I hear that every month one or two hundred die of the plague.

If your Honour desire to dispose of the custody of any of your hawks, I put your Honour in remembrance of a poor gentleman, one William Thornehill, who hath married the widow Smith, who is delighted in the keeping of a hawk.

Sir John Puckering to the Earl of Hertford.

1593, November 3. Kew.—At your Lordship's desire I granted Her Majesty's presentation of the prebend of Urchfont, *alias* Eresfont, in the county of Wilts, to one Griffith Vaughan, and of the prebend of Alcanning to one Gough, your Lordship's chaplains, by which presentations the said Vanghan and Gough were instituted and inducted and demand the rents reserved by several leases yet in being. But now being informed that the said prebends were passed by Letters Patent in 1 Edward VI. to the dean and canons of Windsor for the maintenance of the Poor Knights and other good uses, I have written to your chaplains signifying that I think it fit that they forbear any proceeding to the disturbance of the estate of the dean and canons till the matter be further looked into.

Rev. Hugh Goughe to Mr. Richard Wheeler, at Lincoln's Inn.

1595, April 10. Alcanning—On Friday, 4 April, Mrs. Anstye, the daughter and heir of Andrew Bainton, Sir Edward Bainton's eldest brother, was at my house requesting me to be at Calne on the Monday following to sit in a commission between her cousin, Mr. Harry Bainton, and herself, for the administration of her father's goods.

Alexander Tutt to Richard Wheeler.

1597[-98], February 9. Bedwin.—I have spent the greater part of this week in viewing his Lordship's works, especially the ordering of the great bound newly made in the forest, the soil of which being his Lordship's, and no one having now common within the same for any manner of cattle, his Honour may well enclose it to himself, leaving, if the worst happen, sufficient gaps for their cattle to come in at their time commonable, which is from Holy Rood day in May to St. Martin's day. I have sold 15 acres of underwood at Urchfont which is at the least

40 years old and have detained the tithe from Noyes, the parson, who finds himself grieved, but I remember that I heard the Lord Chief Justice say that there was no tithe to be paid for trees above 21 years old, and I and my father never paid any.

There is one Witherton, a peevish Puritan, a tenant of Mr. Rede's, dwelling in Chisbery, who has taken a lease of divers of his Honour's tenants' tithes, with whom he deals very forwardly and perversely, and great suits in law are like to grow.

Alexander Tutt to Richard Wheeler.

1598, April 29. Idmiston.—I do not doubt but that his Lordship has heard that Michael Sydenham has presented one Wills, a chaplain of the Earl of Bedford, to the parsonage of Hatch Beauchamp. Sydenham told me his Lordship gave the advowson to one Shawe, a minister, who sold it to him, and I assure myself he has sold it again, and that very dearly. He requested me to move his Lordship to be good lord to him; I answered that his Lordship would honourably permit any man for his good to depart his Lordship's service, but to go away as he and Skilling did to his Lordship's greatest professed enemy was a great blemish to them both.

Edmund Pyke to Richard Wheeler.

1598[-9], February 12. Merton.—Mr. Pelling being constituted by his Lordship to exercise the archidiaconal and peculiar jurisdiction appertaining to his Honour in the parishes of Bedwin Magna and Bedwin Parva, which did belong to the dean of Sarum, when the said dean was seized of the prebend and parsonage of Bedwin Magna and Bedwin Parva, and which, although they have long been two vicarages and two parishes, yet are but one parsonage, and ever since the Duke of Somerset had the said prebend and parsonage of Bedwin the said archidiaconal and peculiar jurisdiction of that place has been exercised as under right and title of the said Duke and his heirs, and for a long time, till 23 Elizabeth, by one Mr. James who was sub-dean of Salisbury, and was the dean of Salisbury's official and was also authorized by my Lord as Mr. Pelling now is, and it may be, he made little show whether he exercised that office as in his Lordship's right, or in the right of the dean of Salisbury. Which Mr. James was a man of small good fame, although very rich, yet he grew into a melancholy humour and hanged himself, and so ended his life with most miserable infamy. And Mr. Pelling in a court held at Bedwyn Magna, about half a year past having caused the vicar, churchwardens, and sidesmen of the parish of Little Bedwyn to be summoned to appear before him, they notwithstanding did not appear, whereupon Mr. Pelling pronounced sentence of excommunication against them. They went to the dean of Salisbury and entered their appeal there. Mr. Pelling requests me to inquire his Lordship's command, whether or not he shall appear to the citation before the dean of Salisbury, which I did, and his Lordship doth order me to manifest to you that he marvels that the dean of Salisbury, professing so much friendship and love unto his Honour will offer to him such offence before making him acquainted therewith, and yet doth more marvel at the coxcomb Blake, the vicar, as his Lordship terms him, and the rest, terming them his unnatural tenants, though they be not his tenants except for their tithes, that they will rather be tried by the dean than by Mr. Pelling, but

whether Mr. Pelling appear to the dean's citation his Lordship thinks it had best be resolved by you.

Edmund Pike to Richard Wheeler.

1599, June 25. Merton.—I did on Saturday last wait on his Lordship at Amesbury, he asked what is done for the obtaining of a market at Amesbury, and for removing of the fair out of the Abbey, of which matter you have been often reminded, as he said. He said that he had firmly bound his officers by reward to deal well with him, and they must all set their hearts at rest, none of them shall get any more of him.

Thomas Langford to Richard Wheeler.

1599, October 24. Tottenham.—His Lordship has commanded me to signify to you his pleasure, that you, by word of mouth, deliver to the Countess of Warwick his very kind and hearty commendations and thanks for her Honour's mindfulness and well wishing to his Lordship for the undertaking of such an office by her Honour's procurement, which if it should please Her Majesty to lay any such charge upon him he would then undertake the same with all duty, albeit he had no house or place of abode in that country.

Anthony Fullwood to Mr. Cotgrave.

1630.—Touching Rollinson and his brother, suretics to a bond.

The King to Thomas, Earl of Strafford, Lieutenant-General and Governor-General of Ireland.

1639–40, March 2. Westminster.—Writ to deliver to Dame Elizabeth Bingley, widow of Sir John Bingley, late one of the Privy Council for Ireland, 3,000 acres of land out of the plantation to be made in the province of Munster, in consideration of the services by the said Sir John Bingley in discovering the King's right to the lands of Londonderry, wherein he did not only employ his own labour, but also disbursed divers sums of money.—*Sign-manual, seal.*

The Earl of Hertford to his son, Lord Beauchamp, at Paris.

1646, July 9. Essex House.—"Harry, I hear you are now at Paris, I likewise understand you have a great desire to go for Italy, but for many reasons not fit to be expressed, I desire you to leave the thoughts of that journey, and to repair hither to London (where I now am), with all the possible speed and secrecy you can. Show Mr. Richard this letter, and I doubt not but he will readily help you, and direct you in your journey hither. So with my blessing I rest your most affectionate father."

Jean Laperiere to Lord Bruce.

1647, June 2. Paris.—I have at length found you a barb which I send by Mons. Rochefort. I am sure you will find him good enough

for riding *et pour Highparke* and the country, for you know barbs do not like the street.—*French.*

JEAN LAPERIERE to LORD BRUCE.

1649, April $\frac{21}{11}$. Bordeaux.—Mons. d'Argençon has arrived, and it is hoped he will put an end to our disorders, since he is here on behalf of the King. His entry into the town has hastened a bloody combat.—*Further accounts of the condition of Bordeaux in later letters.*

The EARL OF HERTFORD to his son, LORD BEAUCHAMP.

1650, March 25. Netley.—I am very glad of the inclination you and your wife have of coming to this place, I am confident you will find it neither unpleasant nor unsafe, if any place in England be safe, for all are now alike, but this hath something the advantage being out of all roads. Have a care of your wife's best accommodation for this journey. I have sent my coach that you may make use of it, if you think fit.—*Seal of arms.*

The COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DEVONSHIRE to her nephew, LORD BRUCE.

1650, July 7.—Acquainting him with the birth of a daughter to her daughter.—*Signed.*

The EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to his cousin, LORD BRUCE.

1650, December 5.—Congratulating him on the birth of a daughter. "If I dare venture anywhere beyond my bounds nothing would sooner "tempt me to it than the waiting upon you at Ampthill, which not "being in my power I hope I shall have the honour to see my uncle and "you here this Christmas. I pray present my service to him and my "Lady Oxford."—*Seal.*

The COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DEVONSHIRE to her nephew, LORD BRUCE.

1650 [–51], February 19.—This day Mr. Chester did me the favour to dine with me. Whencver you can put on the wrangling robe you shall be sure of a slender fee, in the meantime Jack Maynard's friend is likely to be my friend and chief counsellor. I thank you for your care and compassion towards my son. Tell my . . . . I wish her at the great mask that is like to be at my Lord Suffolk's marriage.

The COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DEVONSHIRE to her nephew [LORD BRUCE].

1651, July 23.—I cannot but sympathise with you; our continuance at such a distance makes me very disconsolate, yet if I should visit you now at Ampthill it would but occasion me deeper regret in regard my affairs are such at present as would not admit my stay there, but enforce me to leave your company sooner than I desire.

Sir George Booth to Lord Bruce.

1651, August 26. Broadgate.—I have only time to let your Lordship know the reason I attend you not now is because I cannot avoid the dissuasions of those who, so much wiser and better taught in civilities than myself, tell me I shall be no seasonable guest, to say no more.—*Seal of arms, broken.*

The Countess Dowager of Devonshire to her nephew [Lord Bruce].

1651, October 27.—I trust you will retrieve your resolution of visiting my son that so I may have the happiness of you both together. He purposes to see me so soon as he gains freedom, which will be within a few days, Saturday being the last of restraint. My Lord of Warwick has not yet recovered his full strength after his sickness, but hunts every day and will be ready to entertain you on Banstead Downs. I could heartily wish you might bring little Neddy in a cloak bag, I will assure you it should be the welcomest night linen that ever came to this house.

News from France.

1652, May 10. London.—George Digby has obeyed the commands of the King notwithstanding he had before excused himself from going against the princes, being a stranger to them. He has been created by the King, General of the Horse. He has seen the Marquis of Ormond and a great quantity of English lords, and it is considered he will have a powerful army.—*French.*

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to [Lord Bruce].

1652, November 9. Roehampton.—"My best love to my sweet niece. Tell her she may imagine whether I be well entertained when only Mrs. Sebbalds sits yawning by the fireside. She has talked away her breath and played away all the money in her purse. Her cousin Lilly in disgrace. This dozy companion I could easily convey to you with a letter of recommendation."

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to [Lord Bruce].

1652, November 19. Roehampton.—My Lord of Bedford was here with me the other day, and gave me an account of my brother's and my sister's good looks. My Lady Carleton yesterday has got a decree absolutely and totally against her daughter. There have been great debates this last week for the new election of the Council of State.—*Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Devonshire to [Lord Bruce].

1652[-53], February 23. Latimer.—I am extremely sorry of so sad an occasion to send to you, not hearing till last night, the great loss you have had to your family.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1653, April 13. Roehampton.—"Where you are one of the choir there can be no harmony in the music. I hope sweet Ned and Dy sing like nightingales, and my sweet 'neipie' at the worst will control your hideous notes like a 'stritcheholl' in winter. . . . We heard here you were to be at Newmarket, where my Lord of Warwick designed to have met you if he had had but one foot to set before [the other]."—*Seal of arms, broken.*

The Earl of Hertford to Lord Beauchamp.

1653, July 31. Tottenham.—I am very glad that you are so well come off with your waters of Epsom, though for a while after I hear they did disturb you.

The Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1653, October 4.—Certainly London at the present is very empty in all respects. It is said Jean Van up Dam (?) is set out to sea with four score ships. There is an accommodation between the King of France and the Protestants. The discourse of peace betwixt Spain and France is again reviewed; the act of grace to his countryman extends not far, it is said it will be to the ruin of most of that nation. There is no more hopes of any of these enlargements. Colonel Cooke is still in Northamptonshire. I believe he will be with you before his return. My Lady Carlisle comes to be a neighbour within two or three days. Much of our discourse here is of ladies come from France. My Lady Isabella and her husband are agreed to part. My Lady Ormond embarked a week ago, as her children told me yesterday. My Lady Derby and many more that come hither have enjoined me to present their service to my sister.—*Seal.*

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1653, October 12.—My Lady Carlyle, who was here yesterday, was the first to remove from Leicester House when my Lord came hither to Mr. Carlyle, the infinite divisions and distractions of that family are not imaginable, not to be written as many as they report to be in the house. The Major-General and his lady are gone into Yorkshire for the winter. Harrison, it is said, is under a cloud, nobody that I see can judge aright of anything. Tell doctor, my Lady Ormond is landed safe in Ireland. Colonel Cooke, I believe, will be with you this week on his return.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1653, November 15. Roehampton.—When last I wrote to you, you were in a possibility to have been either a sheriff or justice of the peace in your country, my Lord Salisbury was in the bill for Hertfordshire, you heard my Lord Thanet is chosen for Kent, and though he willingly would have avoided it. My Lord Northumberland chosen to be collector in his parish as I hear the next year. If good luck serve, you may be supplied with some more inferior office, therefore learn your books well that you may be a good boy, otherwise I shall

not engage for your honesty. Tell the good doctor I have pressed Colonel Cooke and Sir Edward Sydenham this evening to satisfy him; for ought I find they only trade at committees and have nothing to do at the exchange.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1653, November 22. Roehampton.—All I can tell you is that suppers and balls are much in request, there are those of your society whose mirth far exceeds their cares, you must begin to reclaim your high flying hawk and your swift tiring fox, that you may be received to the nobler society. Tell my niece I have provided my alcove raised upon steps of state for her honourable entertainment, and when she is in dancing plight *à la mode* her supper and ball shall be provided for her. The garb in the town is ladies all in scarlet, shining and glittering as bright as an "anty maske." You would wonder to see such stars in these our cloudy days. Our Lords are all bent towards Newmarket. My Lord Warwick went hence on Monday, and my Lord Salisbury from Quicksett to be at the horse race.

Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.

1653, December 2.—I understand it is expected I should be accountable for a brace of nobility, Lord Chandos and Lord Lovelace. I confess accidentally I have seen both, but where to find either I no more know than where to find your Lordship's gravity . . . I hope our friends in Oxfordshire will find less difficulty in fox-hunting than I should in finding his disguised Lordship, Lovelace.

Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.

1653, December 7.—I have already appointed Dr. Fleetwood next Sabbath to administer the sacrament at my Lady Cholmondeley's, and after that I hope to be the fitter for good company. The little news that is stirring here is they are now on tythes, which I believe will go well, for that Major-General Harrison himself said just now in the house, he will rather submit his judgment in the case than prove pertinacious where he finds better judgments patronise it.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1654, April 4. Roehampton.—I cannot see any likelihood of great advantage to my Lord by his going to Ireland I am sure he is very much dissuaded by those that know the affairs there . . . . Poor Lord St. John is laid up in the Marshalsea for 2,000*li.* he lost to Sir Humphrey Foster. Panton and Rallins fought upon Sunday last. A quarrel arose in my Lady Sandy's chamber.

The Earl of Devonshire to [Lord Bruce].

1654[–55], January 27.—I thank God my mother is as well as could be expected after so considerable a loss. I do not find her inclination so great towards London as when you left her.

News Letter in French.

1656, July 16. London.—On Friday evening the Lord Protector was supping with the President Laurence, and it is said, as he was at the table there arrived a messenger sent by his envoy at the Court of France, he read in particular a little note and without any demonstration he finished his supper and retired without any one learning the occasion of the message. But on Saturday morning when it was discovered that he was not in as good humour as usual and that he was not going to Hampton Court, the speculators considered that the victory of the Spaniard over the French was true and that this gave him trouble to see his friends and neighbours afflicted and Don John of Austria so happy at his arrival. If this is true or not, one knows not save by a mere report.

Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.

1656, August 12.—I am so fettered here by my attendance on the Swedish Ambassador's departure which we easily expect and who I am at his farewell to treat and entertain at Cobham, which will be so sudden that I cannot be out of call.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1656, November 11. Roehampton.—I am preparing to receive an ambassador, being thought the most accomplished for such good purposes, speaking no language not my own, to be well understood, yet such honour I must receive to increase the fame of Roehampton.—*Seal of arms.*

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1656, December 31. Devonshire House.—Charles Howard has his Patent drawn to be a baron. They speak of more nobility, a good presage I hope of what has been long expected. My Lady Capel's second son has lately died of the small-pox who they say was a very fine gentleman.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1657, August 10. Roehampton.—I am very glad to hear you all enjoy a perfect health in this time of universal sickness. As soon as I heard of my brother's family being infected with a disease so dangerous, I sent immediately for him to come hither, with a desire that he would have brought all the children along with him. He has had a very sad time in his own house, and now the loss of Mr. Rhodes and his wife both must be to him a very great trouble.—*Seal of arms.*

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1657, September 21. Roehampton.—I find Bedfordshire still very much infected with this new disease.

The Earl of Devonshire to [Lord Bruce].

1657, September 29. Chatsworth.—I hear from London my Lord Duke is married to Lord Fairfax's daughter which I can hardly believe.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1657, November 25.—I am very glad you are all well recovered at Ampthill; you will be the more fit for the society of the town that you come not up infected persons . . . It will be requisite for frugality, and no clothes are quite out of fashion. We have nobler things to think of, and of that you will have the experience when you come amongst us. I would have more to say but that Mr. Weeks and I this day have great converse.—*Seal of arms.*

Lord Cavendish to Lord Bruce.

1657, November 26. Paris.—I had the ill-fortune not to find your letter till a fortnight after I had left Bordeaux, and so missed the opportunity of delivering it to Monsieur Laperiere.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1657[–58], January 7. Devonshire House.—We are disappointed of the Pastoral to the discountenancing of great bravery more (as they say), than has been seen this many years amongst us. The soldier loves no comedies and cares less for fair ladies. The whole discourse of the town ever since I came to it has been of the accesses of the magnificent bounty of the bridegroom, it has almost drowned the report of Sir Jervas Clifton's youthful entail upon his fifth son by this wife.

J. Laperiere to Lord Bruce.

1659, June $\frac{5}{15}$. Paris.—I saw yesterday morning Mons. Guise with Captain Frampton, who bid me assure you of their humble services, and yesterday evening Mons. and Madame Herbert, my Lord Cranborne told me he had received your letters. I was also at the house of Master Russell.

The Earl of Devonshire to Colonel Cooke.

1659, November 19. Hardwick.—I can entertain you with nothing that is serious, I can only tell you that I am grown a perfect lover of sports, and should have been happy in nothing so much as to have had your company this winter. I hope my cousin Bruce is grown grave and serious, for I am turned more jockey than ever he was.

Isaac Burges to Lady Herbert at Badminton.

[1660], March 30. "I have (as in duty bound to my Lord Duke, and in obedience to your Ladyship's commands) been daily the Town's monitor, but I find all will be in vain, such letters are wrote or pretended, viz., from the Lord Treasurer and others, and agents, employed, who to obstruct, take liberty to say anything. Madam, I did

acquaint the mayor and burgesses that according to your ladyship's commands, I engaged you should have timely notice when they would proceed to elect, that so the very time my Lord Duke's interest might be affected (which ought to be granted to all). Madam, they so far forget themselves and are guilty of that rudeness, receiving the precept but yesterday to appoint Monday 9 o'clock in the morning to elect the two burgesses. Mr. Waldron has been here ever since, but can do nothing. The Lord John Seymour will not be elected, the Town has privately carried on a design for one Mr. Grove, and it is believed he and Mr. Daniel will be chosen. Madam, more cannot be done unless at the time of election, your Ladyship please to have Colonel Cooke proposed upon my Lord Duke's account, that so all those that forget their duty may be known and have no excuse. Madam, I am just now informed that the election will be at Bedwin upon Monday, and that Mr. Gapp cannot be there.—*Seal of arms. Endorsed:* Letter concerning Marlborough and Bedwin election.

Isaac Burges to Lady Herbert at Badminton.

1660, April 3. Marlborough.—"Upon Monday morning as soon as ever I had the honour to receive your Ladyship's commands, I sent for such as I thought would, according to their duty, have served my Lord Duke, and sent to all the burgesses, and when they were all met in order to elect I went to them, caused your Ladyship's letters to be read, and did then propose, as recommended by your Honour and my Lord Duke, Colonel Cooke, but I blush to express how guilty they have made themselves. All were unanimous in opposing. That morning Mr. Waldren and his party prevailed upon three of Mr. Groves' voices, and so carried the election for the Lord John by one voice. Madam, I have inclosed a list of the election and marked how they gave their votes. Madam, most of them, if not all, ought to be tenants to my Lord Duke.—*Seal of arms. Enclosing:* A list of burgesses of [Marlborough] showing how they voted at the Parliamentary election, the candidates being Lord John Seymour, Mr. Grove and Mr. Daniel.

P. (?) Grey to Lord Bruce.

1660, October 19. London.—It was a misfortune to me that my occasions were so indispensable that I could not wholly attend my Lord Devonshire's commands this winter in the country, the noble favours his Lordship has heaped upon me obliging me to a greater acknowledgment. Whilst I was in the country it was my business to attend my Lord Devonshire's commands; and on our side of the county we have made the horse ready for a muster, which for the present was as much as possibly could be done, there being but two deputy-lieutenants that acted, and Mr. Frecheville (whom my Lord designs to command the trained bands) being not in the county.

The Earl of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1660, October 20. Hardwick.—"I have used the greatest diligence I possibly could, but not to great purpose. The country was unfurnished of arms, and I cannot much advance the raising of voluntary horse, and that which chiefly retards the business is the want of deputy-lieutenants. Mr. Gray whom I had cause chiefly to rely upon, his occasions calling

him out of the country. I beseech you let me know what you have done in Bedfordshire, knowing you to have so clear affection that I shall endeavour to make you my pattern."

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1661, October 10. My Lady Anne Howard has been dead these 10 days, and Mr. Howard is going to travel. My Lady Northampton is yet alive, but extremely ill. Mrs. Ashburnham and Jack Denham were yesterday robbed at Hyde Park Corner.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1661, October 15.—London is a very pleasant place full of all variety, and here I am like to be fixed, not knowing yet whether I may venture to Roehampton. . . . The Duchess of Albemarle, attended with Mrs. Sebbalds, was here with me yesterday, and desires to be remembered to you all.

Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.

1661, October 16. Hinton St. George.—I am now at my Lord Paulet's who abounds not only in generosity in plentiful housekeeping, but also in very beautiful hounds and horses.

Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.

1662, July 18. Chester.—"We have now overcome the greatest part of our land journey without either considerable disaster or remarkable passage, only Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire vied who should show us greatest reverence, and do themselves greatest credit in their appearance. All their horse, militia, and volunteers, nay, and the peaceable gentry with their formal livery cloaks, helped to make up the show; but though all three did their best, yet Staffordshire did the best, and that without partiality (to the honour of their Lord-Licutenant my Lord Brooke), though I might be excused if I owed that county a good turn in which (I thank God) I left my ague, they appeared with three handsome troops of both sorts, and many untrooping; the bishop also met us almost two miles from Lichfield with a large division of united parsons, above 50. And now having done with the counties, I come to the corporations who showed their kindness in word and deed, chiefly Coventry, Lichfield, and this town. Besides meeting us, they presented us first with a speech (and that the worse the greater the compliment), and after with store of wine, cakes, sugar, and sweetmeats."—*Seal.*

Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.

1662, September 3. Dublin.—Really, my Lord Duke's behaviour is most incomparable. He is vigilant, industrious, moderate, and has given universal contentment. Never sits up late, rises always early, constant at council twice a week. No debauchery obtains the least countenance. If God please to bless him here with life, I believe Ireland will be a very eligible place.

Colonel Edward Cooke to [Lord Bruce].

1662, September 13. Dublin.—Yesterday two servants of Lord Carlingford set out, one gave the lie and the other gave the blow, and so, duels being out of fashion with masters, the two servants went into a field, where one left the other for dead. This is the only discord that has happened amongst us, only the disputes in or between the two Houses. In the Lords (first) the Lords, spiritual and temporal, seldom are of one mind. Not long since the two Houses disputed the manner of levying the 3,000*li.* for the Duke. The Commons were for a land tax, the Lords for subsidy way. This difference was so pertinaciously maintained, and the Act saith that it shall be levied as the two Houses should agree, that once it was apprehended the disagreement was, in policy, to prevent the tax; but the more ingenious House of Commons threatened to disgrace their Lordships, and desired their answers to enable them to raise it themselves. The bishops pressed it might be by a land tax, thereby presuming to excuse themselves, as only leviable in the Convocation by way of subsidy; but when by these means the Lords Temporal were hampered into a consent to a land tax, they determined revenge and began a hot debate, whether, it being so copious as to take in all sorts of places, as cities, towns, villages, and parishes, did not affect the clergy as well as laity. The bishops desired two days' time to recollect or collect such reasons as should convincingly excuse them, had it granted; but finding the Act was likely to fail them, they were overreached by themselves, retreated to another piece of mistaken cunning, and went and made a present to the Duke of above what would have amounted to their share had the proceeding been by way of subsidy. This they did not so much to avoid the charges as the precedent; but it served not their times, for their House would allow that only as a piece of generosity, and, after a long debate, it was carried, there being 33 to 28: that the bishops and clergy were to bear their proportions; and this Bill being sent down the same day to the Commons, who not being bespoke in the case, and being just ready to rise, implicitly confirmed it. But the bishops have all entered their protestations against it.

Here is also another great hesitation amongst us, that I have some hopes may return me into England again. The times of limitation for many things in our Act being already expired, we cannot proceed upon it till they are lengthened, to which purpose a Bill is now come over But the partial Commons having framed an Explanatory Bill (which indeed is only to make up their own interests beyond rhyme and reason), and suspecting when this is passed, that may not, and therefore yet delay this. But it will either this day or on Monday be brought to a question, for that we have desired. If they pass it, then we embark immediately; if not, then we have ended before we have begun. I confess I wonder at their stupidity that stick at it, they being those people that stand in most need of the Act, and that at the King's first coming in had least reason to hope for one foot, and now they will not willingly part with one, though it belong to the most innocent person. I see if a careful rider had not the reins in his hand, and great skill to wield them, these hot-headed steeds would quickly run themselves off their wind. But my Lord Duke sucks honey out of all the weeds as well as flowers, and manages all to advantage, and I presume, though they fancy the pill very bitter, yet he will make them take it and swallow it without choking. To say truth, I can see no reason why those should that do scruple it, unless they are interested for these, that are most

obnoxious, were it not for this Act, most oppose the passing of it. My Lord Falkland is not only a member of the Privy Council to bait my Lord Anglesey and my Lord Magennis (?), but the hornet too in the House of Commons (being lately chosen), to sting all these people there, and really is grown grave as well as severe, and takes very well to draw in the gears of business; and no marvel when he hath so good an example as my Lord Duke, a greater drudge than whom I believe breathes not. He always rises about 5 in the morning and keeps his closet till 8, despatching his devotions and private business; and then hath his public ministers till 11; and then to prayers; and after till dinner gives free access to all people; and so for an hour after dinner; then into his closet; and if any of the three council days by three to council where he sits late; if not, then it may be if the weather serves, takes the air or keeps his closet till prayer; but is constant there; keeps great dinners but little suppers; and after that sometimes twice a week or so plays at ombre till 10; then to bed, and on Sundays now hath constantly two sermons in the Cathedral, and always at them; no swearing to be heard at Court, nor drinking seen, all things very regular and very sober. I never was in love with a Court before. My Lord Francis arrived here last Sunday and is well but thin; Lord Ossory as worthy an honest general as lives, and my Lord John comes on apace, very diligent at the head of his company, and Lady Mary improves strangely in stature and beauty. Really my Lord Cavendish enjoys his share also in sobriety, and I do absolutely believe there is true love on both sides. We shall ere long go into the country on purpose to marry privately, which upon very good grounds I have hastened on as quickly as I can. All my brethren commissioners are your servants, but H. Coventry most particularly. It is no news to tell you they love you, for they are mankind all that are so, must do so. Will Legge is gone into the country, and was pretty well first. To a miracle there is no manner of sickness amongst us, I believe, and least is 50,000 souls in and about this city, and yet there died but 14 last week, and one week 20, since we came. God in heaven continue it, and grant it so in England where I hear the severe ague begins again.

The Earl of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1662, September 27. Latimer.—I heard from Roehampton last night of my mothers' being well, and no news but of the Duke of York surprising her on Thursday after hunting.

Colonel Edward Cooke to [Lord Bruce].

1662, October 15. Dublin.—"Our Irish Parliament being adjourned, and our Court of Claims yet confined only to the receipt of claims, there is no active body politic at work, only the Council sits close *de die in diem* to make up what the Parliament cut out, a vestment of so odd a cut, that it will endanger the misshaping and disguising of the body of our whole Act. It is nicknamed an Explanatory Bill, but the drift of it is, not to explain doubtful places, but to alter plain ones; there are two terms of art (as I may so call them) here in Ireland: the Irish and the English interest. Now if on both sides the champions were confined to this Kingdom, the combat might be pretty indifferent, but the latter hath so intermixed itself with England that, were it not for the prudence of our Lord-Lieutenant to curb and correct the Bills that

would be sent over, and the justice of us commissioners equally to put those laws that concern both into execution, the wolves would not more ravenously devour their cattle than the English would their lands. But his gracious Grace puts such just spokes in the Parliament wheels, that all proposals, after correction by him and the Council, become just and indifferent. They would have had all entails to have been forfeited by the proprietor, though by an ancient settlement he had only been tenant for life, under a pretended suspicion of forgery on the Irish part; which had been to have served that part of this Kingdom, as their former Lord-Lieutenant was to have made a law to have punished their old faults not then in force. But that will be moderated to juster bounds and to make amends for this new severity, they shall be indulged in some other particulars. The Act may seem too cruel even to the very Irish, by making the living at their own homes, if inoffensively not to be accounted a living in the enemy's quarters. Many other particulars this new Bill contains which costs the Duke and Council incessant labour, not only because he would gratify all reasonable desires of this Liberal Parliament, but because if he despatches it not to send it over and have it returned by the 6th of the next month, it may chance come too late, for then we sit upon adjudications, and any determinations are an absolute law when passed, so that in all such cases the remedy will come after the patient is dead. And again my Lord is resolved to go into the country on Monday, to put my Lord Cavendish out of his pain by putting his daughter into hers, and I go with him as the only representative of all his relations, and therefore may in some sense be *pro tempore*, amongst others a kind of Bruce the second, as you were this summer a Cooke the second in hunting, but not in keeping the hounds, so thereby hangs a sad tale of complaint from Sir Will that he received back but two couple and a half of all the hounds, and them but the skeletons of hounds (but the parenthesis is too long and too sad). My Lord Falkland leaves us on Saturday and returns for England, having settled his officers and troopers here in good order, so that the Parliament will want a member, and the Council of State both, for he hath a room in both, and behaved himself very discreetly in both. I presume it is his Dunkirk concern calls him back, for his usage here, I am sure, could give him no dislike either of the Government or Kingdom; he professes great regard of you, and I showed him your expressions of kindness to him. I long to have you two meet together to hear what character he gives of persons and things here, and in what favour I am with him. Poor Will Legge hath been ill more or less ever since his coming hither, and now lieth tormented by the running gout, but we keep it from the ears of his wife, at least she receives it moderated."

Colonel E[dward] C[ooke] to the Countess Dowager of Devonshire.

1662, October 26. Dunmore.—A short letter on a wedding day, from a person of consequence for carrying on the duties of the day may well be owned for a great obligation. And yet a letter was so much your Ladyship's due, that all other behaviours could not excuse my silence. This therefore presents you with a brief account that this morning his Grace bestowed his daughter on your grandchild, and I resigned my charge of him to them both. This place was elected for this ceremony in compliance to the pleasure of privacy, but that design I confess hath not taken effect, for our retiring from the crowd of Dublin

hath but removed that crowd hither, and added the whole country's multitudes on to it. It is true in the marriage itself we anticipated the intended spectators by despatching it before their appearance, but soon after the inundation broke in upon us; and as much as hath yet passed in all my experience of all English weddings, I never saw parts so universally well acted. My Lord Cavendish indeed hath not his new wardrobe yet come (though we hear it is landed), but his extraordinary personage and behaviour did so set of his but ordinary apparel, that he made a complete bridegroom for the occasion. My Lord Duke hath from first to last evidenced a great deal of satisfaction in this day's work, and let down himself from his Lord-Lieutenancy, to be only the bride's father and to direct obligations and welcomes to all the guests. And the best of Duchesses (I dare not say ladies whilst you live) hath been strangely divided between care and content, the former everyone might share in, and the latter made an . . . . . more to everybody since it was so visibly discerned in her Grace. And then for the incomparable creature, my Lady Mary, she is a mere little bundle of great goodness, sweetness, and modesty, and really that your Ladyship may partake with me in my abundant satisfaction in my Lord Cavendish this day's behaviour was not only his master-piece, but might be a pattern to all great bridegrooms in the world. And for my own behaviour I can only say I endeavoured to suit it in a conformity to my duty to your Ladyship and all here, and answerable to my professions of myself."

Postscript.—I am to be the mouth to pronounce all people's remembrances to your Ladyship, all legs being in too much motion to allow their hands leisure to hold a pen. His Grace himself is a dancer too and wishes you here to make you one, or rather renew your being so.

[Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.]

1662, November 12. Dublin.—"Many thanks to your Lordship for yours of the 26th of the last, but more to Mr. Rightson for his, as containing a more punctual account than any I could ever desire from your Lordship's pen. In my judgment he well deserves to be Secretary to the State affairs of the Lord-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire. And now give me leave to present you with a more exact and successful account of my travels than I have had of yours. Tuesday, October 21, the Duke and Duchess both left this city, but took several roads, partly because one could not bear both trains and partly because my Lord would pass through many parts of his estate. The Duchess led on her brigade by the way of the valley, the Duke conducted his through the mountains of Wicklow. That day we went but 20 Irish miles (I must have precaution that they are in ordinary roads in plain English, each mile, a mile and three quarters, and cross the country two miles and a half) to one Sir Rich. Kennedy's. This county, called Wicklow, in the most barren parts, is very good for the breeding of cattle, but having been least inhabited and being full of high cragged mountains, deer, heaths, and furze, the great woods is very full of all sorts of game, as grouse in abundance pheasants and partridges, vast heads of deer both red and fallow and too many foxes and wolves; in the bottoms are the remaining ruins of lovely seats and a fertile soil but yet very thinly inhabited. The next day we continued in the same country, some 24 miles further, to a town called Arklow, the first title and seat of the Ormond family, a town and country of the Duke's of some 20,000 acres. We hawked all the way, we hawked and killed sundry pheasants, not flying partridges. That night we lay two miles from Arklow on Major

West's, called the Rock, where though but a bad house we found very good entertainment, this Major once commanding my Lord Fairfax troops and now my Lord of Anglesey.

"The next day being Thursday, and the annual thanksgiving day for deliverance from the first Irish massacre, my Lord would not travel that day, but came in the morning to Arklow to church, but such a one as I never saw, mud walls, thatched roof, hogsty shape, the seats like partitions for pigs, the pulpit as 'if severed for the great boar;' here we heard good prayers and a bad sermon, and so returned home to dinner, and a good one it was, after which we rode abroad to see the country, lay out a park, and hawk, all which we did, and saw a world of deer, killed two brace of pheasants, and saw and killed a peculiar curiosity to this country, called cocks of the wood, a lovely bird as big as a turkey; the cocks are baked, but the hens are roasted, and if anything towards young, are incomparable meats, that is, I think them the best bird I ever ate. Back we came, necessitated to it, by night, and then the Duke, Lord Anglesey, and I went to piece ombre, but I had my Lord Carlingford and Lord Ossory, though neither there, for my co-partners. Friday we advanced through part of the county of Wexford, which is a remove better than Wicklow, because not altogether so mountainous, though it be rough and hilly. This day we passed through goodly woods of the Earl of Strafford's, called the Woods of Slaney, where the last Earl hath left the foundation of a famous fabric, and all the timber work ready set together, but rotted in these times; a place, I confess, I should never have chosen for so fine a house, having no prospect, not being able to see woods, for everything being choked up with the worst parts of the wood. And so forward to Tullow, where we dined, a pretty seated town on a fine rise, and in a most pleasant country, called the county of Carlow, which, though but little, is the finest for profit and pleasure that I have seen; the soil rich and dry, in which are all sorts of sports hunting and hawking. Most of this county belongs to my Lord Duke, and is settled upon my Lord Arran. After dinner we proceeded to one Major Harman's that commands the Duke's guards, a lovely seat in the county of Kildare, where we met with all things so neat and spruce that we might safely conjecture that his wife was bred up at the feet of Gamaliel, for she was once woman to my Lady Duchess; a handsomer entertainment one could not see in very good houses in England. The next day we soon entered the pleasant county of Kilkenny, and through part of it came to Dunmore, the house where the Duchess with the lovers was, within two miles of Kilkenny town, once famous for the great Irish Council that managed all the rebellion in the two first years, called therefore the Council of Kilkenny. It is a fine seated town, some 18 miles from the famous town and seaport of Waterford, which it commerces by virtue of the navigable river, called the Nore, that runs at the bottom of the town (for it stands on the side of a fine dry hill), and runs into that great river or arm of the sea at Waterford, where the *Sovereign* hath water enough (and 100 more as big ships), to lay her side to the very quay. This white town looks most beautiful, being all built with goodly marble, an inexhaustible quarry of the Duke's being at the town end, of the best black and white marble that ever I saw. At the top of the town, the Duke hath a pretty house and brave stables; but he intends to pull that down, and set up Ampthill Lodge in its place. At Dunmore we devoutly spent the Sabbath without so much as riding abroad. On Monday was the wedding day, which was kept with all the jollity such an occasion was capable of, and all ceremonies due to it. I was removed from the lower to the upper

end of the table as representing the bridegroom's relations; whilst he handsomely and confidently waited. Really he acquitted himself admirably well in all circumstances, and she with the greatest goodness and modesty, that everybody was almost the bridegroom's rival, not forbearing to be in love with his bride. The whole day was danced away and the night too, till the bride was in and her groom ready to go into bed, which done in all due decorum, and the door shut, (the company much exceeding the bedroom) dice boxes and cards walked below, whilst my Lord and all us of the soberer sort walked up to bed. The next morning as soon as light would let us, the Duke commanded my attendance to his park, a mile off Kilkenny, where we extended it from three to six miles about, hawked back to dinner and after hawked away the whole afternoon, had very good sport in a very fine country. Wednesday was spent (*ut supra*) for the Duke always goes to bed at ten and rises before day, and is the most indefatigable at all drudging exercisers that I think I ever saw or ever was seen of his age. On Thursday the Duke and Duchess left the bride and bridegroom at my Lady Ossory at Dunmore, and with myself and some others removed some 18 miles to a town and house of theirs called Carrick, on a navigable river called Suir with a beautiful park at the end of it where we spent our time on Friday . . . . . additions to it, which we have now made one of the beautifullest parks that ever was seen and above . . . . miles about, here I viewed the county of Waterford, the least delightful I have seen; but to make amends, I had also the prospect of most of the county of Tipperary, as lovely a country as ever I saw in Ireland, or almost England. On Saturday we returned to Dunmore where we stayed all Sunday within doors, but all Monday without doors at the old sport from early till late. Tuesday the mankind removed through Queen's county, a very good country to the famous course at Kildare, the Irish Newmarket, for hunting and horse racing, where we spent all Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at these sports, out early and in late, had the Duke's hounds on my Lord's heath, and one Sir Will: . . . . . and admirable good sport, it is a heath very dry and not very hilly, some five miles over and round (I mean five Irish miles) it. All the country about is very dry and pleasant. We had many horse races, one four miles for 200*li.* which my Lord Castlehaven lost to one Mr. Butler. Here the Duke keeps some half a score hunting horses and his hounds, and purposes often to sally down to it, it being but 20 miles hence, from whence we returned on Saturday. I forgot to tell your Lordship that before my Lord Duke got to Dunmore my Lord Newborough overtook us, and parted not all the journey, but partook of all our pleasures. Now I have given your Lordship an account of the goodness of the country and the activity of its governor who was always first out and last in, and rode as hard as the hardest, I must complain of the bad inhabitants of this good country. A generation of people scarce one remove from savages, if not in the same form of brutality, their houses are like hog-styes, and so they are where the absolute . . . . . and they themselves swine like in all things but shape, their habits are swine-like, all live and lie together without any distinction of ages or sex, their houses are not to be gone but grope into, they making their doors as low and little as they can, and their ceilings thatch as low as a man's head."

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1663, June 17.—"I was informed by friends yesterday there would something be brought unto the House wherein my Lord Lauderdale

would be concerned. I desire you would do my Lord what service you are able. I fear he may find few friends in his absence. The particular, it is said, is a complaint of Sir Richard Everard's, of Derbyshire."

Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.

1663, July 16. Dublin.—This day three malefactors suffered, Jephson, Warren, and Thompson. The two former did not die so Christian-like as the latter, who professed he died in the true Protestant religion. My Lord Duke has had the combination of the spleen and gout to afflict him with, but now has overcome both. I long to hear how my Lord Cavendish acquits himself to all the London expectations of his critical friends.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to Lord Bruce.

1663, August 10. Roehampton.—The Queen finds the waters not agreeable to her, and comes back with the King to-morrow to Whitehall The Duke of Monmouth is sick there; it is feared it may prove the small-pox. You have heard my Lady Littleton died there, and at night one of the Queen's servants. My Lord and Lady Andover are in great affliction for the loss of their son. Tom Howard, of Carlisle, is said to have killed a colonel who travelled with him as his companion. The Duke of Buckingham's servants have fought a set battle in his courtyard; divers of them hurt, and the porter, it is thought, will not recover. My Lord Bristol has been sent for by a warrant; he conceals himself. It is not known whether he be yet in England; it is given out he is gone beyond sea. There is an order to all the Cinq Ports to prevent his going. My Lady has been with the King, who used her very civilly.

The Countess Dowager of Devonshire to [Lord Bruce].

1663, August 21. Roehampton.—"The King and Queen came from the Wells on Tuesday last. The Queen looks very well, and more merry than ever I have seen her. The resolution is this day taken that the King goes his progress to the Bath with the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York. They design a very merry journey, and yet no great Court, for no carts are warned to come in, neither do I hear of any officers that are appointed to go. It is thought the tables at Court will be all taken away, which occasions much discourse. It puts the inferior servants to great disorder, and not very much relished by any. In regard, it is believed, it will not much enrich His Majesty. My Lord Chancellor goes to Cornbury, and stays there till Michaelmas. He did me the honour to come take his leave of me. I never saw him merrier nor look better, and I believe never had more reason. My Lord of Bristol is at Brussels; at least, he dates his letters from thence. Sir Rich. Temple is missing, and not to be found. Your friend, my Lord Chamberlain, is not well, troubled much with the jaundice. People trouble themselves much with the raising of the subsidy, the more that they believe there will little come into the King's purse; a great deal of it paid out already,—Ireland seventy thousand pound and several other uses. It is hoped many things will be ratified when you are all called together again, but that is not to

be expected suddenly. I hear the poor cavaliers complain of their committee, from whom they receive very little relief. All people now are upon leaving of the town. I wish a good friend of yours in it were with you a hunting. We have a report here Mr. Montague shall marry my Lady Anne Digby. I conceive it proceeds from the entire friendship betwixt my Lady Anne Digby and my Lady Harvey. Mr. Griffin is a very earnest suitor to Mrs. Steward. I do not hear she is inclined to marry. My Lord Duke of Buckingham, who is her very great friend, dissuades her from any fortune that is not very great."

[Countess Dowager of Devonshire] to Lord Bruce.

1663, September 1. Roehampton.—"Here is not any news at all, only this, that there is a declaration come out for the seizing of my Lord of Bristol. I find it gives his friends greater apprehensions. The King and Queen are very well and much pleased with their journey. The King has taken very few servants along with him; not any officer nor any table but his own, the Queen's and my Lady Suffolk's. His Majesty has been very much feasted by Colonel Popham and my Lord Seymour. It is feared the season is so ill the Queen will be hardly able to use the Bath. My Lord Treasurer has surrendered his pension and all the benefits of his place; he has been exemplary to all others, all pensions being to cease. I believe it will be an example of great frugality to the whole nation. I am only pleased that hounds and hawks must be reduced. I know you will favour your belly too much to exercise frugality upon that. You will have many a hundred poor cavaliers to be provided for. I pray God increase our charity. London is at this time so much more empty than ever you saw, as that Archbishop of Canterbury could find but very little company this day for his instalment."

Colonel Edward Cooke to Lord Bruce.

1663, September 17. Kilkenny.—We yet hear no news of my Lord and Lady Chesterfield, nor do we expect any good during these impetuous storms. On this day se'nnight His Grace left Dublin, and amongst many others I attending him. We dined at a place called Killcullen Bridge, and lodged that night at Kellstoun, in a thatched cottage all hung with holly and birch. Monday being Holy Rood Day we coursed, hunted, and rode a brace of bucks in the Duke's park to death in the morning, and in the afternoon went out hawking as long as the weather would let us, and after that came home to ombre. On Tuesday we went hawking all the morning and dined at a place some four miles off, called Bennett's Bridge, at an inn, but the Duke's table was removed thither. Yesterday it was so stormy that we could do nothing but play "Bilyards" and ombre, only the Duke and his council did some business. My Lord Orrery, Lord Dungannon, and Lord Kingston being here besides the Catholic lords, as Clancarty, Carlingford, and Kerry(?), not men of business. I am very glad of that honour the King has done my mistress.

Lord Delamere to Lord Bruce.

1663, December 21.—"Let me entreat the favour that this bearer may tell your Lordship a very considerable business concerns me, which is

enough to so noble and faithful friend as yourself. It is late and I have not slept well for some nights past. Some days since, being invited to a lady's house not far from hence, one Mr. Tindal, who says he has suffered much for the King and his father, desired me to remind your Lordship of your promise, he tells me you made, remembering him as a suffering cavalier. They all fly to you as their great patron."—*Seal of arms.*

Petition of Lord John Seymour to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor.

1663, December.—That the petitioner exhibited his bill to have the reversion of the manor of Madgehill settled on him, and 600*li.* a year for his maintenance and 1,000*li.* to pay his debts, according to the will and settlements made by William, late Duke of Somerset, petitioner's father. The defendant, William, now Duke of Somerset, being first served with the Chancellor's letters and after with a subpœna to appear and answer; and the other defendants, Henry, Lord Herbert of Raglan, and Mary his wife (in whose custody the said, now Duke, her son, being an infant, now is) set in contempt. Petitioner has used all civil applications, but by this delay he is deprived of his only subsistence and debarred his liberty for want of money to pay his creditors. He thinks it his duty to make the Chancellor acquainted herewith before he proceed in ordinary course against a person of so great honour and eminence.—*Copy.*

Sir Henry Chester to Robert, Earl of Elgin.

1663[–64], March 13.—Requesting Lord Elgin to write a line to the sheriff of Bedfordshire that the election might be at Ampthill and not at Bedford, the latter having been drawn on by the Earl of Bridgewater and assented to by Lord Cleveland.

Lord Delamere to the Earl of Elgin, at Elgin House, St. John's.

1664, April 12.—"I am half asleep, having this day been to visit some of my neighbours, and therefore can scarce tell my story. Since my last letter to your Lordship, one of your brethren, a very honest gentleman, has been here, and brought this enclosed paper, being one of many the like delivered by my Lady Rivers to divers of the House of Commons last week. Very earnest the gentlemen of this county are that your Lordship by your power (which they are sure is sufficient) would obtain but a sufficient delay of the Bill, till some of them may attend the Parliament and show such reasons against it."—*Seal of arms.*

Lord Delamere to the Earl of Elgin.

1664, [April].—There is a Bill in the House of Commons for making the rivers of Mersey and Weaver navigable, and certain gentlemen of the county apprehend not only great prejudice to their lands but think they can make it appear it will be of no public advantage to the country. They only desire liberty to manifest these things which cannot be done except you please by your interest which they are sure is great with the Commons as well as Lords to obtain competent time for making such application to the House of Commons.—*Seal.*

Colonel Edward Cooke to the Earl of Elgin at his house in St. John's, near Clerkenwell.

1664, May 18. Dublin.—The Duke having received His Majesty's leave to come to England has put a delay on me, as I resolved to attend his Grace. The Duke will go to Birkby (?), and after a day's stay there will go to Northampton, and the next day dine at a place called Ampthill, when he will bowl all the afternoon and lie there at night, where we expect to have beef, mutton, venison, and rabbits, but nothing else. Of this great design no notice is to be given to anybody, but my Lord Cavendish because the Duke would not have a merry meeting interrupted with a crowd and ceremony.—*Seal.*

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to the Earl of Elgin.

1664, July 26. Roehampton.—I have some thoughts of going to Bath, but leave myself in that to be disposed of as my physician shall advise. The King is well recovered, and will ere long begin his progress towards Southampton. My son begins his journey to the north either this day or to-morrow, and hopes to see you at Chatsworth that you may go together to my Lord Delamere's, and that the failure of two or three days would break no squares, nor cause any disappointments between you.

C. Countess Dowager of Devonshire to the Earl of Elgin.

1664, July 29.—The marriage is thought to be now concluded for my Lord Arran ; and this morning my Lord Antrim, after divers days of long debate, is sentenced to be a guilty person. Of the particulars I cannot inform you, there has been great controversy in the business. Perhaps you will hear of my Lord Sunderland's being slain by Jack Russell, but they never met although it was confidently reported here.

Colonel Edward Cooke to the Earl of Elgin.

1664, August 9. Roehampton. Though the Portuguese have obtained a great victory against the Spaniard, yet it was purchased by the sweat and blood of most of the English. We also have received news of a very great defeat the Christians have given the Turks in which 90,000 infidels were left dead on the turf. It is thought affairs drive fast for a war between us and the Dutch.—*Seal.*

The Earl of Devonshire to the Earl of Elgin.

1664, September 13. Chatsworth.—I returned from Belvoir on Friday where I stayed two days. I cannot give you a full account of the journey but only that it is the noblest seat that ever I saw, and if my Lady have health to accomplish her designs it will be the noblest place.—*Seal.*

Lord Berkeley to the Countess Dowager of Devonshire.

1664, September 15. Durdans.—I was unable to wait on your Ladyship at Ampthill because I was engaged to prepare for His Majesty's

reception, who killed a stag the next day at Nonsuch and did me the honour to dine at my house, when we were very merry and in excellent spirits.

Jean Laperiere to the Earl of Elgin.

1664, November 3. Bourdeaux.—I have always remarked in my Lord Delamere the great sentiments of honour, virtue, and piety, may God preserve him from dangers. The Countess of Devonshire has always been the honour and glory of the Realm because of the singular affection she has had for you.

Lord Herbert of Raglan to the Earl of Elgin.

1664[–65], January 2.—I return your Lordship many humble thanks for being so friendly concerned in what I am as to be pleased with the clearness of our election at Gloucester, which I confess was the more pleasing to me because the first (except in the times of the usurpation when few were prevailed, fewer ambitions to be chosen, and the county had many knights) that ever was in the memory of man without opposition.

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Elgin.

1664[–65], January 26. Dean.—I was this day informed by the master of the King's toiles who passed by this way, being gone to take deer in several counties for the King, that he was commanded to let me know from Mr. Carey that your Lordship might dispose of the red deer that were mine at Alton.

Enchitell Gray to the Earl of Elgin.

1664 [–65], February 4. Risley.—I came last night from Hardwick when the Lord Devonshire gave me his recommendatory letter to the corporation of Derby, which I thought it a respect due to my Lord from me to crave at his hands, although the business in effect was concluded some days before. There is some difficulty, which is that Mr. Frecheville may be taken off from urging me to stand for knight of the shire, which I have some reason to think he will, to avoid the pretence of so many competitors that will undoubtedly start up upon my pre-engagement. Mr. Alistree is yet living, but is on the point of expiring every hour, so that while it pleases God to continue him I can make no further progress than give the corporation their fill of sack and tobacco.—*Seal.*

Sir Orlando Bridgeman to Lady Herbert.

1665-66, January 6.—My Lord John Seymour's condition is very sad, having not one farthing but what the portion which his lady brought to him, and nothing out of his father's estate. There is now behind to him about 4,000*li.* for his annuity and legacy of 1,000*li.* His debts do so pinch him that he is a continual prisoner and a close one to his chamber whilst the privilege of Parliament protects him.

Sir William Temple to the Earl Ailesbury.

1666, June 2, N.S. Brussels.—Were I not too much your Lordship's servant I should begin a quarrel upon your leaving us at Brussels so unkindly. His Majesty has not thought fit to see the agent lately sent over by the bishop, though his answer has been given in writing with moderation and great prudence. One of our frigates met with a French man-of-war of 28 guns and taken him. He yielded upon the first broadside. The Marquis has not yet returned from the view of the Munster troops.

Lord Delamere to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1666, December 17. Packington.—"My last letter, which your Lordship thinks so mysterious, aimed at nothing else but to complain of your absence from London when the Irish Bill was yet unfinished. You please to tell me you were for it, sure, my Lord, I need not be told that my Lord Ailesbury is for what concerns the good of England." —*Seal.*

The Earl of Stamford to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1666 [-67], January 9. Broadgate.—I have heard of all your jollities in your house of Austria upon the new year, I pray God to send you many as merry. Friday last was the day of three score and seven pies, and truly in the great hall of Broadgate we dined all our friends and neighbours with a lusty company of Leicester corporation, but in truth ale was our drink and so our venison was seasoned accordingly.

The Earl of Essex to the Marquis of Worcester.

1669, April 28. London.—I have spoken with my Lord of Bedford, who with much respect received the proposal of a treaty for the marriage of the Duke of Somerset with his daughter.

The Royal Society.

1671.—Notice to the Earl of Ailesbury of a meeting of the Royal Society on 30th November, to elect the council and officers.

Charles Price to the Marchioness of Worcester.

1674, May 28.—Touching the descent of the Duke of Somerset's estates, and as to a deed supposed to have been forged.—*Seal.*

Indemnity by the Marchioness of Worcester.

1674–75, January 5.—Indemnity by [Mary Marchioness of Worcester] to Thomas Thynne and William Gregory from any damage accruing to them by reason of their delivering to Charles Price to her use one green damask coach of which she was possessed in the life-time of her grandmother the late Duchess of Somerset.—*Copy.*

GEORGE JOHNSON to the MARCHIONESS OF WORCESTER.

1674–75, March 15. Bowden Park.—I came from the Duke of Somerset on Friday last, I did not think that he was then in a dangerous condition, his disease being turned to an ague. He did not speak to me about altering his will, and I am confident he had no such intention, although some persons about him would, if they dare, persuade him to give his estate to my Lord Seymour, and they have been very earnest with me to persuade him to it, but I will advise nothing to your daughter's prejudice.

W. THOMAS to the MARCHIONESS OF WORCESTER.

1675, April 29. Blandford St. Mary.—I have certain information that the Duke of Somerset died this morning. I hear he has made a will and the Lord Coleraine is his executor. I conceive you will think it prudent that some person or more of quality will go to Amesbury betimes to be informed of his will and what settlement he has made and to prevent any foul dealing which may be suspected among such people.

GEORGE JOHNSON to the MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

1675, April 30. London.—Here is a messenger sent on purpose to me to acquaint me that the Duke of Somerset died yesterday about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and I am desired to come down, having his will in my study in the country, but it so falls out that I cannot possibly stir till we have acquitted my Lord Treasurer of all those crimes exhibited against him in certain articles of impeachment. I conceive it is for my Lady Elizabeth to take care about the funeral she being the Duke's heir at law.

GEORGE JOHNSON to the MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

1675, May 4. London.—We have now voted that there is no ground to impeach my Lord Treasurer upon any of the articles exhibited against him, I therefore intend to wait on your Lordship about the middle of next week at Badminton. What makes me stay longer here is a report that the Duke made another will about two or three days before he died giving all his estate to Lord Clifford. I confess I do not believe it because I had two letters from his servants who did not mention it, besides Lord Clifford denies it and I am informed he was not *compos mentis* since the first fit of apoplexy. If the report be false I intend to come out on Monday in a Bath coach and hope to wait on your Lordship on the Thursday following

THOMAS BRUNSDUN to MR. SEGISTONE.

1675, June 3. Amesbury.—I am informed that the Marquis of Worcester has bought the Duke's estate here at Amesbury for the Lady Elizabeth Seymour. There were many trees planted here last season, namely, 46 apricots, 20 plum trees, 20 cherry trees, 30 vines, 60 peach trees, 200 lime trees, 300 elms and laurels, also I have made a bowling green of 67 yards square and I employ three men and two weeding women, and a cart to draw water to preserve the trees. But these men are doubtful of their wages because no one here will promise

payment. We have here a gentleman who was butler to his Grace, a very able man and sufficient to be butler and housekeeper for any noble person in England, he is a very solid man in his life and conversation and it is almost as great a wonder as Stonehenge to see him without the gates and also to see him drink any strong liquors, he is so temperate. He desires to be at any Lord's disposal.

FRANCES COUNTESS OF SOUTHAMPTON [to the MARCHIONESS OF WORCESTER].

1675, July 29.—I was in hopes at my first coming to town to have dispatched our business with Mr. Thynne so as to have gone to the Bath, but we cannot come to an end till all our witnesses are examined, I am resolved not to leave it, being above 2,000*li.* a year we may be caught at, if we do not our uttermost to show his fraud. I thought fit to acquaint you that Mrs. Matthews not coming to town puts a great stop to my niece Betty's concerns.

LORD SHAFTESBURY (?) to MR. BENNETT.

1675, August 28.—I cannot but give you an account of the affair between me and my Lord of Digby, it being come to such a height to which my Lord Digby's ill temper hath brought it. Hussey whose mistake, and natural good humour, and particular kindness to me hath blown this coal, who delivered me a letter from my Lord Digby to this this effect. That upon the discourse of Colonel Strangways being made a peer, who is since dead, the gentlemen of the country at the assizes had importuned him to stand as Knight of the Shire in his room, and desired my concurrence. I told Mr. Hussey that the intimate friendship that was between me and Mr. Freake, would not permit me to give an answer until I knew his mind, for if he stood, I and my little interest must certainly be for him. I afterwards told Mr. Hussey Mr. Freak did not stand, and I knew no opposition to my Lord. The day after at the usual meeting at Blandford, the discourse amongst us was that my Lord Digby had nobody to stand against him, but that we were all for him, as indeed I was at that time. I had advice from a very good friend that my Lord Digby would not prove, as some of us expected, upon which Mr. Whittaker doing me the favour to come over and dine with me, he may remember that I then told him I had great doubts concerning my Lord Digby. That I was much troubled Mr. Freake would not stand. Some days after this I received a most certain advice of what we might expect from my Lord Digby, and of the designs of some of our great men above, and the correspondence my Lord had with them. Upon this I sent to Mr. Brown of Frampton to persuade him to stand, which he refused. Mr. Moore was then at Tunbridge Wells, and since his return, myself and several of the gentlemen and freeholders of this county have prevailed with him to appear, but he declared that if Mr. Freake will yet please to stand, he will sit down and give his votes for him, for what he doth is merely for the service of the country. Meeting my Lord yesterday by chance at Ferneditch Lodge, before a great deal of company and ladies, he quarrelled with me for being against him, and told me that he was for King and his country, and that I was against the King and for a Commonwealth, and that he would have my head the next Parliament, and all this notwithstanding I had met him some days before at Burridge and told him clearly the reason why I was not for him was, that I was assured he was not for us, and that he had not dealt well with me to expect and seek my assistance whilst he kept a correspondence

and was of the interest of some persons, which he well knew of. But my wife being in the coach I told him that whenever his Lordship would give me an hour's discourse I would sufficiently convince him that he had done me the injury in endeavouring to make use of me to serve that interest, and that otherwise I had that respect for him (being a nobleman and one that might be of so great use to the King's service and public interest) that I should ever desire to have all possible respects paid him by good men, and now Mr. Bennet, judge you if this be the case, as I have 20 witnesses to prove it, whether all honest men that love their country are not disengaged from their promise to him. Nay, rather whether they are not obliged to oppose him, unless they mean his person and not the public interest. It is not my quarrel, for as what concerns me, I shall presently seek a public reparation. Sir, I have no more to say, but that you will please to communicate this unto the rest of my friends.

The Earl of Bristol to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

1675, October 15.—"I have for above this month heard with much trouble, various rumours of a sharp dispute between your Lordship and my son, the Lord Digby, upon occasion of his standing to be knight of the shire for the county of Dorset, but in truth I never heard one word from him upon the subject till within this week. Then indeed I received an account of it, so differing from that which hath been given to one, Mr. Bennet, in a letter affirmed to have been written by your Lordship, that should the said letter have been really written by you, I could not hinder myself from believing that one of you must needs have been very failing to what men of your quality and his owe, both to truth and to one another. Since assertions of matter of fact, in that business are in two accounts given of such contradiction to one another as it is impossible to exempt both the relators from some unworthy falsehood, wherefore my Lord, finding it much easier for me to believe such a letter supposititious, than to admit so hard an opinion either of your Lordship or of my son, I have thought fit here to send you a copy of it, as soon as ever it came to my sight, to the end I may, either by your disavowing it, have cause to continue respect to your Lordship; or by your making good the reproachful contents of it, have just occasion to disown my son, which in that case I shall make no scruple to do, though with very much discomfort, for albeit that neither you nor I, my Lord, have ever been bound to beget orators or statesmen, yet I for my part have always thought myself obliged to breed up my son to strict principles of truth and honour and steady fidelity to his King and country, whatsoever his other talents might prove. I shall therefore expect from your Lordship (as I think both reason and honour require) a clear answer herein."—*Copy.*

J. Pearson to Mrs. Fisher.

1677, September 5. Ampthill.—Telling her that the Lady Elizabeth had given birth to a still-born boy.

Bond by the Countess of Kincardine.

1681, August 30.—Bond by Veronica, Countess of Kincardine, to pay the debts of Alexander, Earl of Kincardine, her late husband. Amongst the items are: For a coach at London, 600*li.*; to apothecaries, 800*li.*; to physicians, 500*li.*; to her daughter Mary, 4,000*li.*, which the Countess of Devonshire left her.—*Copy.*

Sale of Sir Peter Lely's Collection of Paintings.

1682, April 18.—Sale of Sir Peter Lely's Collection of Paintings, giving the painters name, name of picture, size of picture, purchasers' names, and price paid.

Masters' Names.	Name of Picture.	Measures. High.	Measures. Broad.	Purchasers.	Price.
		Ft. Ins.	Ft. Ins.		£ s. d.
Paolo Veronese	The Blessed Virgin, The Child Jesus, Joseph and St. Catherine, as big as the life.	3 8	5 4	Earl of Peterborough	200 0 0
	The Judgment of Solomon upon the Child	3 5	5 1		160 0 0
	The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, with the Twelve Apostles, in an Oval.	2 9	1 9½	Mr. Austin	36 0 0
	The Death of Our Saviour, with Angels and other figures	2 7	2 0		36 0 0
	St. Jerome, a whole figure, with a Landscape	3 6	2 9		35 0 0
	The Blessed Virgin, Our Saviour, Joseph, &c.	1 7	1 0	Mr. Austin	24 0 0
	A Picture after the life, with both Hands	5 0	3 7½		15 10 0
	The Four Evangelists and a Duke of Venice	0 10	0 6		17 0 0
Titian	Venus and Adonis, as big as the life, in the manner of a Schieze.	5 6½	7 4		13 0 0
	Tantalus, a whole figure	5 2½	3 8		31 0 0
Paris Bourdon	Venus and Cupid; whole figures in a Landscape	2 9	4 7½	Ear of Kent	105 0 0
Pietro Cortona	A St. Stephen	1 6½	0 11½		30 10 0
Jacomo Bassano	The Building of Noah's Ark	4 5	6 0	Earl of Kent	255 0 0
	The Entry into it				
	The Deluge				
	The going out of it				

Masters' Names.	Name of Picture.	Measures. High.	Measures. Broad.	Purchasers.	Price.
		Ft. ins.	Ft. ins.		£ s. d.
Giorgione del Castel Franco.	A Fortune-teller and other figures	3 0	3 6	Mr. Betterton, after sold to Lord Godolphin, 50 guineas.	24 0 0
	A Head of a Piper	1 8	1 4	- - - -	23 10 0
	Venus and Adonis, with many figures at a distance	2 8	4 4½	- - - -	33 0 0
	Another Head	1 5	1 2½	- - - -	10 0 0
Andrea Schiavone	Our Saviour before Pilate, big as the life, with other figures	3 10	6 5	- - - -	86 0 0
Palma Vecchio	A St. Jerome	1 11	2 8	Mr. Austin	8 0 0
Jacomo Palma	A Satyr with a naked Nymph, big as the life	5 8	3 10	- - - -	33 10 0
Tintoretto	Venus, Vulcan, and Cupid, big as the life, on a Bed	4 5½	6 7	Earl of Devonshire	67 0 0
	A Picture after the life, with both Hands	2 10	2 6	- - - -	7 15 0
	Another after the life, with a Book	3 8	2 10	- - - -	12 15 0
Carlo Venetiano	The Blessed Virgin and Twelve Apostles in a Church	1 6	0 11	Mr. Brunetti	32 0 0
	A Youth taking a Thorn from his Foot; done from the Antique	5 5	3 6	Sir James Oxenden	49 0 0
Pordenone	A Picture after the life, with both Hands	2 8	3 0	- - - -	41 0 0
Carotfelli [Caroselli] ?	A Head in an Oval	2 1	1 9½	- - - -	7 0 0
Guido Rheni	St. Peter's Head	2 6½	1 10	Mr. Austin	9 0 0
Guercino del Cento [Barbieri].	Paul Bril's Picture	1 11	1 7½	- - - -	6 5 0
Ribera Spagnoletto	A Prometheus, big as the life	6 10	5 6½	Earl of Kent	100 0 0
	A Head of a Philosopher	1 8	2 2½	- - - -	7 10 0
Drost	A Head, with one Hand	2 7	2 1	Mr. Widdrington	16 5 0
Lovis Penthiel	A Head	2 2	1 10	- - - -	8 15 0
Moran	The Resurrection	6 1	4 8	- - - -	26 0 0
Feti	The History of Tobit	2 3	2 9½	- - - -	12 15 0
Michael del Campidoglio	A Picture with Grapes	2 9	2 3	- - - -	9 15 0
Italian	The Triumphal Arch of Constantine	2 7	3 2	- - - -	10 0 0

Hans Beauclar	Fruits and Herbs with many Figures	4	11	7	1	-	29	0 0
Claude Lorraine	A Morning Piece with Figures	3	2	4	0	Mr. Gibbons	49	0 0
	A Mid-day with Figures	3	0	4	3½	-	47	0 0
	The Sun setting, a Temple, Shepherds, &c.	3	3½	4	3	Mr. Austin	80	0 0
Bambots [Bamboccio or Peter Van Laer]	A Landscape. The History of Erno and Ermine	2	7½	3	2½	Mr. Gibbons	49	0 0
	A Grotto with Figures, &c.	1	1½	1	10	Mr. Thompson	50	0 0
	A Grotto and Hunters	2	0	2	6	Sir James Oxenden	65	0 0
	An Oval with Women	1	1	1	5	-	16	5 0
	An Oval, a man on Horseback							
Old Vroom	A Landscape	2	7	3	5	Earl of Devonshire	35	0 0
Bott [Both ?]	The Sun setting, a Landscape	2	7½	3	8	-	20	0 0
Rubens	A Landscape	1	7	2	8½	-	27	0 0
	The Last Judgment	4	8	3	2	Jac. Van Hornbecke	101	0 0
	Mercury carrying Psyche to the Gods	4	7	6	9	Mr. Austin	41	0 0
	The History of Hero and Leander	3	2	4	2½	Mr. Creed	85	0 0
	Rubens's wife	3	8	2	7	-	15	0 0
Everdingen	Rocks and a Cascade	3	6	4	7½	-	25	0 0
	A Landscape	1	9	2	6	-	5	10 0
Savery	A Landscape, the Temptation of St. Anthony	1	7½	3	1	-	25	10 0
Wouters	A Landscape with Figures	2	4	3	10½	-	5	5 0
	A Landscape	1	11	2	5	-	3	15 0
Lancrinck [Lankrink]	A Landscape with Rocks	3	6½	4	6	-	9	5 0
Labrador	A Piece of Fruit	1	5½	2	0	-	16	5 0
Flechier [Flesshier]	A Piece of Fruit	4	2	3	2½	-	5	10 0
Poelemburg	A Landscape with Figures	1	8	2	5½	-	49	0 0
De Heem	A Piece of Fruit	3	6	2	9½	-	7	10 0
Lucas Lucasse	A Piece of Fruit	2	9	1	11	-	5	5 0
Roostrat?	A Vanity	3	8	2	11	-	23	0 0
Sarcleeven [Saftleven ?]	Several Peasants	2	1½	2	9½	-	6	5 0
Steewick [Stenwyck ?]	A Prison with Figures	3	8	4	6	-	24	0 0
Elsheimer	A curious Piece, History of Philemon and Baucis	0	6¾	0	8¾	Mr. Thompson	75	0 0
Sotte Clef [Zotte Cleef ?]	A Bacchanal	2	1½	3	4	-	35	10 0
	The Marriage of Cana	2	6½	1	3½	-	45	0 0
Swanevelt	A Landscape	1	6½	1	3½	-	7	0 0

Master's Names.	Name of Picture.	Measures. High.	Measures. Broad.	Purchasers.	Price. £	Price. s.	Price. d.
		Ft. ins.	Ft. ins.				
Wouverman	A Stable with Horses	1 5	1 11½		16	15	0
	A Landscape and Horses	1 2½	1 5½		19	5	0
Old Brueghel	Four Landscapes in a round hall	0 5¾	0 5¾		2	0	0
Tho. Wyck	Small Figures	1 0	1 3½		15	0	0
Brouwer	A man singing	0 10	1 1	Earl of Devonshire	31	0	0
Van Aelst	A Piece of Flowers	—	—		31	0	0
	A Piece of Flowers	2 2½	1 9¼	Mr. Austin	35	10	0
De Luste	A Piece of Flowers	2 0	1 10		15	10	0
Willebourts	The Blessed Virgin, Jesus, and Joseph	4 0	3 1		10	5	0
Hanneman	A Lutanist	2 10	2 10		13	0	0
La Ris	The Golden Age	1 10	2 3½		17	0	0
Francis Hals	A Youth's Head	1 4½	1 1½		7	0	0
La Silliere	Dead Fowl	3 5	4 2½		7	5	0
Scorel (?) Van Leyden	The Judgment of Solomon	2 11	2 0		6	0	0
Van Goor [Van Goyen ?]	A Landscape	3 6½	2 11		4	15	0
Pourbus	An Emblematic Piece	2 6½	3 9		4	5	0
Martin de Vos	A Satyr and a Nymph	2 10	3 4		5	10	0
Verscheur	Dido and Eneas	4 6	7 0		8	5	0
Mabuse	Hercules and Deianira	4 1	3 4		7	5	0
Dow	The Blessed Virgin and Our Saviour	0 9	0 7		8	5	0
Antonio Moor	His own Picture	3 8	2 9		41	0	0
	His Wife	3 8	2 9		20	10	0
	A Duke of Holstein	3 1	2 9		41	0	0
	A Man with his Dog	3 5	2 9½		28	10	0
	A Jeweller	3 8	2 9		22	0	0
	A Man with Gold Chain and his Dog	3 5	2 9		22	0	0
	A Woman	3 5	2 9		18	0	0

Van Dyck	His own Picture in an Oval	1	10	1	6	Mr. Widdrington	34	0	0
	A Crucifix with Angels	4	7	3	0	Jac. Van Hornbecke	105	0	0
	The Family of Endymion Porter	3	7	5	3	Earl of Mulgrave	155	0	0
	Another Family of Seven Figures	3	7	5	3	- - -	110	0	0
	The Earl of Strafford and Two Sisters	6	1	5	3	- - -	81	0	0
	Lady Thimbleby and Sister with a Cupid	4	4	4	11	- - -	96	0	0
	Mrs. Kirk, a whole length	7	0	4	3	- - -	80	0	0
	Duchess of Richmond, a whole length	7	3	4	4	- - -	61	0	0
	The Countess of Middlesex, a whole length	7	2	4	4	- - -	26	0	0
	The Countess of Carlisle and a Child	4	4	3	5	- - -	47	0	0
	The Countess of Sunderland	4	3	3	8	- - -	33	0	0
	Tho. Killegrew with a Mastiff	3	5	2	9	Lord Newport	83	0	0
	Mr. Mallory	3	5	2	9	- - -	41	0	0
	Sir Walter Pye	3	5	2	9	- - -	40	0	0
	The Lady Pye	3	5	2	9	- - -	27	0	0
	Mr. Taverner	3	5	2	9	Jac. Van Hornbecke	20	10	0
	The Countess of Carnarvon	4	5	3	8	- - -	22	0	0
	The Countess of Newport	2	6	2	0½	- - -	22	0	0
	Sir Arthur Hopkins in an Oval	1	10	1	6	- - -	34	0	0
	Lady Hopton	2	4	1	11	- - -	20	10	0
	Lady Tufton	2	4	1	11	- - -	4	0	0
	Countess of Newport	2	5½	2	1	- - -	18	10	0
	King Charles the First	1	8	1	7	- - -	10	10	0
	Marquis of Huntley	2	5½	1	11½	- - -	17	10	0
	Blessed Virgin and Our Saviour	2	1½	1	7	Jac. Van Hornbecke	41	0	0
	A Scieze of the Procession of the Knights of the Garter	1	11½	4	4	- - -	15	0	0
	Thirty-seven Pictures in Grisaille, done by Van Dyck after the life, of the most eminent men in his time, from which the plates were graven.	—		—		- - -	115	0	0
	An Apollo, an entire figure, antique	—		—		- - -	16	0	0
Francesco Fiamingo	A Cupid as big as the life, in white marble	—		—		Earl of Kent	145	0	0
Cavalier Bernini	The Head of Busto of Mr. Baker	—		—		Do.	120	0	0

Jo. Cuningham to . . . . .

1682 [-83], March 21. Edinburgh.—Touching the debt, I called on Lord Kincardine's eldest son, who is blind, and also on his mother, but they would upon no terms allow the debt, the son affirming that he has no expectation of any benefit by the father's estate, and the lady having no interest therein, but so far as may concern her jointure. I also spoke to Sir Alexander Bruce, who is in the Abbey for refuge against all his creditors.

Common Council of the Town of Bedford.

1683, October 22.—Order at a meeting of the common council of the town of Bedford, held at the Guildhall before Paul Cobb, the elder, mayor, that the humble thanks of the corporation be returned to the Earl of Ailesbury for vouchsafing his presence at Mr. Mayor's dinner, and that application be made to his Lordship to grant that the county sessions and assizes be held at Bedford, and that Mr. Mayor, Mr. Alderman Crawley, and Mr. Alderman Paradice wait upon his Lordship from the corporation.

James II. to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1684–85, March 23. Whitehall.—Summoning him and the Countess of Ailesbury to attend the coronation on 23rd April.—*Sign-manual.*

The Duke of Norfolk to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1685, April 13.—The King having appointed you to bear St. Edward's staff at the coronation, this is to desire your Lordship to be in the House of Lords on the 23rd inst. by 8 o'clock in the morning in your robes and with your coronet.

A Household Account Book.

1689–90. Copies of the accounts of Mr. Carleton and Mr. Child for Mr. Bruce.

General Receipts from the 8th of April 1689 to midsummer 1689.

Plate sold by Messrs. Roberts.

	ozs.	dwts.	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
A great basket without foot weighed, at 5*s.* an ounce - - - -	120	15	30	3	9
A jar, cover, 2 candlesticks, basin, mustard pot, and broken spoon, at 5*s.* 1*d.* -	166	10	42	13	3
A pair of candlesticks, 3 sea horses, 4 baskets first course, at 4*s.* 6*d.* - -	58	10	13	3	3
A powder box, 2 flower pots, a two-eared basket, 2 small salvers, 2 jars, a two-eared basket, 2 six-socket flower pots, and 2 small flower pots, French, 5*s.* 3*d.* -	245	18	65	1	1
A scallop salver, 3 scones, perfuming pot 2 flower pots, at 5*s.* 3*d.* - - - -	125	10	33	4	1
A porringer, 2 sugar boxes, 7 cream cups, at 5*s.* 1*d.* - - - - -	64	2	16	8	6
2 pair of candlesticks, 2 ewers, 3 small branches, at 5*s.* 3*d.* - - -	126	0	33	6	8

	ozs.	dwts.	*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
A shell, a footed shell, ewer top, 3 curd baskets, top of perfume pot, perfuming bottle, 2 three-footed pots and covers, a saucer, a two-eared porringer, looking glass frame, waved round piece, shell, philligrane trunk, enamelled trunk, boy, ewer top, French, at 5*s.* 3*d.* - -	124	11	32	19	2
5 dozen and 4 plate buttons at 5*s.* - -	7	10	1	17	6
2 tankards, 2 tuns, a 2 two-eared cup and cover, and bottle case, at 5*s.* 4*d.* -	126	15	33	16	0
A salver, 2 bowls, 2 perfuming bottles, enamelled cup and cover, a scallop cup and cover, an enamelled boat and salver, gilt, at 5*s.* 4*d.* - - - -	133	3	35	10	2
A basin, a wrought-footed cup, a wrought salver and cup, an enamelled antique cup, filligree perfuming trunk, a small enamelled salver, a two-eared footed cup, a scalloped cup, a salt, a shell, a scalloped cup, and three footed tankard, at 5*s.* 4*d.* gilt - -	165	0	44	0	0
A skillet, chafing dish, snuffers, 6 spoons, 4 salts, at 5*s.* 3*d.*, Mrs. Child abating 1*s.* 4*d.* for skillet's coarseness - - -	55	3	14	8	2
A pair of three-cornered candlesticks, French, at 5*s.* 6*d.* - - - -	16	9	4	10	6
A pair of square candlesticks, R. C., French at 5*s.* 6*d.* - - -	19	14	5	8	4
	ozs.	dwts.			
5 dishes weighed - -	359	18			
32 plates, a mazarine, 2 stands, 2 salvers - - -	647	6			
A tea-pot, cup and cover, a two eared basin, and 3 cups - -	95	3			
Warming pan, tea-pot, skimmer, 6 salts, 2 sockets, cup, and 25 spoons	157	15			
Skillett, kettle cup, small cups, 4 ladles, a save-all, 2 forks, 1 salt, cup, socket and tankard, at 5. 1½*d.*	127	0			
	1,387	2	355	8	8
A syringe and snuffers, at 5*s.* 3½*d.* for 12 ozs. 15 dwts. - - - -	17	0	3	7	5
and 5*s.* 1½*d.* for 4 ozs. 5 dwts. - -			1	1	9
5 spoons, 3 salts, R. C., at 5*s.* 1*d.* -	17	12	4	10	2
	2,977	4	770	18	5
Deduct several pieces of plate delivered to Messrs. C. as by paper - -	223	5	58	4	7
	2,753	19	712	13	10
For a parcel of burnt silver, 9*li.* 6*s.* 0*d.*; another, 6*li.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; deduct allowed him for several, say 2*s.* 6*d.* remains - -			15	10	10
			728	4	8

General payments from the 8th of April 1689 to Midsummer 1689:—

Mourning.

1689		*li.*	*s.*	*d.*
April 16.	Paid a man and horse to Ampthill about it -	0	10	0
	Paid for 8 pair of shoes and 8 pair of stockings for liveries - - - - - -	3	4	0
April 20.	Paid Mr. Johnson's bill for acheivments, escutcheons, pall, coronet, and plate -	12	0	0
	Paid for 6 mourning hat bands for liveries -	0	10	0
	Paid at Barnet, clerk and ringers, 5*s.* 6*d.*; at Coney baiting, 10*s.* - - - -	0	15	6
	Paid at St. Albans, ringers, 2*s.* 6*d.*; at Luton stables, 2*li.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; house, 2*li.* 14*s.*; men helping the coffin in and out there, and enlarging a door 7*s.* 6*s.*; poor, 5*s.*; servants and 4 ostlers and men watching the hearse all night, 7*s.* 6*d.* - - - - -	5	18	0
	Paid, given ringers at Silsoe - - - -	0	2	6
	Paid, given C. Dowager of Kent's coachman, postillion, and footman, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Coppin's coachman, 5*s.*; Sir John Cotton's coachman, postillion, and footmen, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Sir An. Chester's and Sir Vin. Charnock's grooms, 5*s.*; Colonel Nicholas' coachman, postillion, and groom, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Light's, &c., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Dowera's groom, 2*s.* 6*d.* -	4	2	6
	Paid at St. Albans, house and stables - -	1	5	6
	Paid, given my Lord's coachman and postillion	1	5	0
	Paid, given hackney coachman and postillion -	0	7	6
	Paid Thomas, coachman's bill, returning the hearse to London - - - - -	1	3	0
	Paid hire of a coach and 6 horses to Ampthill	6	0	0
	Paid three days' use of a hearse - -	0	15	0
	Paid, given the man who went to look after the mourning - - - - - -	0	2	6
	Paid for the use of five black coats down -	1	5	0
April 22.	Paid the fees to Clerkenwell parish - -	1	10	4
	Paid for 12 pair of gloves for bearers, 9 pair of women's, and 6 pair of men's - -	1	15	3
	Paid, given the searchers - - -	0	2	0
	Paid, for 8 hats for livery mourning - -	3	4	0
	Paid Mr. Belhue at Barnet, going and returning from the funeral - - - -	0	17	6
May 9.	Paid the clerk of Malden funeral dues - -	0	11	0
May 20.	Paid Mrs. Betty Downing to buy cloth for mourning - - - - -	7	0	0
	Paid Mr. Penton for cloth for mourning -	7	10	0
June 25.	Paid Lady Jane Ogle for mourning - -	8	8	0
June 26.	Paid, given to the poor of Clerkenwell -	10	0	0
July 4.	Paid, laying down the vault, 2*s.* 6*d*,; new fixing the inscriptions - - - -	0	5	6
		80	19	7

		li.	s.	d.
1689.				
May 7.	Paid for harvest gloves - - -	0	7	0
April 20.	Paid Mrs. Price, formerly ordered, for learning to Japan - - - - -	3	4	0

Receipts :—

Gold of Mr. Child.

1689.				
August 29.	The Pomander gold - - - -	15	19	0
	6 serjeants' rings - - - - -	5	0	0
	6 rings and a bodkin - - -	3	16	0
	A seal ring, 7 other rings, and a bodkin -	6	11	5
	16 rose-nobles, 3 double Spanish pistoles -	25	10	6
	1 Elizabeth rose-noble - - -	2	3	0
	2 Portugal coins - - - -	5	7	6
	4 French pieces, one of them Philip of France - - - - -	1	16	4
	2 rose-nobles, one Utrecht piece, one Henricus piece - - - -	1	13	11
	2 pieces of evil gold - - -	1	6	0
	A half Jacobus - - - - -	0	12	6
	Two rose nobles, 3 double rose-nobles -	8	6	6
	The rose-nobles of Edward the Fourth -	3	0	0
	One Carolus - - - - -	1	5	6
	Four pieces of Ferdinand and Isabella and Philip of Spain - - - - -	4	1	6
		86	9	8

		li.	s.	d.
1689-90.				
March 19.	Paid Mr. Tompion mending 2 watches - -	1	2	6
1689.				
April.	Two umbrellas - - - -	0	15	0
	Received for the sedan Lady Christian had -	20	0	0

GODFREY HARCOURT to the DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT.

1691, November 12. Lyon's Inn.—My Lord Rochester has this day declared in the House that your Grace does not consent to Lord Ailesbury's Bill, and has put off the reading of it till to-morrow, and has got an order that your Grace may be heard at the Bar of the House to-morrow by your counsel against the Bill.—*Seal of arms.*

C. BECHER to MR. CROW.

1696, October 17. London.—Giving an account of the sale of the manor of Norton Beauchamp with all burdens, including charge of sea banks, under a decree of the Master of the Rolls.

The EARL OF CLARENDON [to the DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT].

1697, October 16. London.—This morning Lord Ailesbury was with me, and desired me to write to your Grace about some of his affairs. I very well know how uneasy that matter is to you, yet in what is

reasonable I am sure your Grace will comply for the good of your grandchildren. My Lord tells me he was forced to put in a bill in Chancery against you and my Lord Duke, which I would prevent if possible, both for decency on my Lord's part and to hinder trouble to my Lord Duke and yourself, who I know desire quiet.

The Duchess of Beaufort to her Grandson [Charles, Lord Bruce].

1701, June 13. Badminton.—Persuading him to have resolution not to sell his estates, lamenting that she is deprived the comfort of seeing him, and hoping that his sister will not be brought up in another religion to the one in which she was baptized.

Charles Davenant to Lord Bruce at Ampthill.

1701, November 20.—I received the packet from Ampthill, and letters from there have made me quite lay aside the thoughts of standing there. Besides, the electors are generally such a pack of corrupt rogues that it is a chance an honest gentleman should represent them. I hope I have done my country so much service that some friend or other will bring me into this Parliament.—*Seal of arms.*

Lord Godolphin to [Lord Bruce].

1703, April 20.—I took an occasion to read your father's petition to the Queen, who seemed very sorry she could not possibly grant what he desired at this time, when he thinks it so essential to his affairs, but hopes before the winter passes there may be a more favourable opportunity.

Mr. Longueville to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1703, August 3.—I had the honour of your Lordship's of 3rd August N.S., and after reading destroyed it as you directed. Those Acts of Parliament for Lord W.'s leasing and for others were long before this fatal Act unto Romanists here. Your Lordship will scarce be put into much hope of gaining an Act for your lady from Parliament for enabling her to take an estate for her life, as will induce to try the first offer, I believe, for I fear not a man of either House or the Queen would hazard to propose or to pass such a law. It is a very severe world here as to Romanists, and the clouds do seem to gather over them, as by a paper called the "Observator" twice a week appears, which has twice about ten days ago remarked on Mr. Worseley of the Isle of Wight, a divine (of that considerable family of Sir R. W.) who, being a non-juring parson first, is now deceased in the profession of the Church of Rome. I know not how many such matters are the subjects of his works, with strange incentives driving at somewhat. He that writes was indicted for some things lately in London, but no jury would find against him; thus he is risen into more credit, and insults where he judges fitting.—*Copy.*

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1704-05, January 30. London.—I gave you an account in my last letter of Sir Vincent Charnock's standing for Bedfordshire, and by

what I hear since, he is in a great likelihood to carry it. As to Wiltshire, Sir Richard How and Mr. Hyde stand again, who else stands for the county is not yet certain. I and my uncle James stand for Bedwyn. Mr. Stonehouse does not intend to stand this time. My uncle Robert stands for Marlborough as before.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce in Gerrard Street, London.

1704 [–05], March 2. Tottenham Park.—I went to Mr. Seymour this morning but he was gone out hunting from thence to Marlborough, and I found it high time to be among them, for Mr. Seymour and the other gentlemen had been there and sent for about 20 of the burgesses, and used all fair and rough means to oblige them to promise two votes, which nettled most of them to that degree that they had thoughts of bringing in a fourth man and fling out both Mr. Bruce and Jeffreys, because they thought your Lordship intended to join interest with Jeffreys, but I have satisfied them all to the contrary that your Lordship will not join with anybody. Mr. Williams was very high upon it and positively the Duke should be served, and if the gentlemen pursued their measures there should be barricades enough laid in the way to make your Lordship or Jeffreys lose it. At last I softened him pretty well, and he said he would serve your Lordship and Mr. Bruce with all his heart, consistent with the Duke's interest, which is to be his own son, who is of age in August next. It is certainly the Duke's intention to bring his son in, and all the magistracy are for it warmly and make all the interest possible among the burgesses, and would gladly have your Lordship and Mr. Bruce served too. Mr. Hawkins was much pleased when I assured him your Lordship would not join with anybody and said it would conduce most to your interest. Mr. Kem, I believe, will serve Mr. Bruce and seemed to hint it, but they have all got one cue not to promise positively. Popejoy was in the same tone but not so open as Kem, Mr. Bell was ready enough at the same story of considering of it, &c.; Robert New will be firm for money and shall be secured; Richard Martyn I have made for Mr. Bruce, Robert Parkes will go with the magistracy. I forgot to mention John Clarke and John Fowler, I was obliged to make them some promises and take some pains with them and verily believe I have secured them in your Lordship's interest.—*Seal of arms.*

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1704 [–05], March 6. London.—There is a thing I am now at liberty to acquaint you with, which for some reasons was not allowed me till now, by the post. It is a treaty of marriage with my Lady Ann Saville which is so far advanced that everything is agreed upon, and my Lord Nottingham did me the honour to carry me on Sunday to wait on the old Lady Halifax, and yesterday to the young Lady Halifax, his daughter, and my Lady Ann Saville who lives with her. This matter being now so near a conclusion I hope it may appear to your Lordship a proper time for my sister's coming over since I shall now be in a condition to receive her. I have foreborne repeating my request till now, but everything concurring to obviate the difficulty it would now seem unintelligible to all the world to have it longer deferred, and lose me the fairest opportunity I can ever hope for of serving her and of hindering the ill-effects of all those reports that have been made on us all, on her account.

Lord Bruce to his father the Earl of Ailesbury.

1705, April 6. London.—I do not know how to express my great surprise at your refusal of my sister's coming over to me at this time, nor what to say to other people about it, being a thing so generally expected by everybody. By her coming over here she would be able by her conduct to give satisfaction to everybody and wipe off the malicious reports in point of her religion, being so young and having for so long a time neither had a governess of her religion nor a chaplain in the family.—*Draft.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1705, April 12. Tottenham Park.—Mr. Hawkins found the Marlborough people very mercenary and resolved to serve the highest bidder, for they had no sort of honour or conscience, being now grown as corrupt as any other borough. The Duke has lately nominated the son of Mr. Ash that stood last time for the county, which Wat. Shropshire and all that party say will certainly lose him the election, for all the church party that are voters are resolved to be against him. At Bedwyn I found them all in an uproar, and will have 6*li.* a man. They have engaged two persons by means of the clothiers in Newbury to come to town to-morrow, one Mr. Peters and Mr. Woolerston; the latter has been "randying" a long time at Whitchurch, they are both merchants. This will cause some charge and trouble for they are continually at the park with my Lady and me when at home, but my Lady is in very good heart as to your Lordship's and Mr. Bruce's success; she wishes that the characters of those merchants could be found out and sent to her to be made use of upon occasion.—*Seal of arms.*

Bedwyn Election.

1705, April 17.—"Several sums of money that were owing to Mr. Bard by the Bedwin men underwritten for goods delivered and repaid to him by them with the money they received of Newbury, clothiers, the next day after it was given them for their votes.

Paid to Mr. Bard by :—

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
Joseph Gilbert	1	17	0
William Nalder	0	8	11½
Richard Early, junior	5	3	0
Edward Richardson	0	14	7
John Notely	2	5	0
Richard Bartholomew	1	2	4
James Besant	2	10	8½
Thom. Hircomb	1	4	0
Thom. Monday	3	10	0
Robert Canning	1	6	0
Fran. Bushell	3	2	6
Barnab. Baker	1	12	0
Thom. Martin	1	10	0
Fran. Bayly	1	0	0
Peter Linipas	1	7	1
John Bartholomew			
Edwd. Webb			
Gabriel Russell	3	11	0

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
William Vivash	1	2	0
John Vivash	0	2	4
William Dorrell, junior	0	9	5
Richard Burger	0	1	4
Thomas Huntley	1	3	0
John Besant	1	2	3
Thomas Orchard	1	10	0
William Lewis	0	9	0
Thomas Robey	1	2	0
Henry Wilmott	0	18	1½
Jacob Hayward	0	6	3
Thomas Early	0	11	3
Alexander Newman	1	10	0
Ralph Broad	1	10	0
John Fabin	1	3	6
Thomas Chiddick	0	4	0
Edwd. Wilmott	1	7	4½
Robert Guy	2	12	3¼
John Hayward	0	2	5
Richard Early, senior	2	11	6

These several persons above-named acknowledged to have received the money of Newbury clothiers in the presence of Nathaniel Bard Esqr., Lady Porsiana Bard, and most of them owned it before Richard Bushell, senior, who also can and will give a full account of the ancient constitution of Bedwin Borough aud that no commoners nor none but those that paid portreeve's rent (to the number of 28) ever gave votes at an election before the Convention Parliament at the coming of King Charles II.

That Mr. Beard did several times give them a hogshead of drink but before that the Teste of the Writ, without the direction of my Lord, and hath done other charities for them."

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1705, April 30.—"This morning I received a letter from Mr. Bard by Reuben Hulcombe to let me know that three or four score of the votes have received 5*li.* each and have engaged to serve Pollexfen whose agents gave the 5*li.* to the women under pretence of their spinning five pounds of wool at 20 shillings a pound. That they were arrived at this height to send for another man, who will give the same sum to them engaging to have the second and then securing both votes they will be so courteous as to offer your Lordship the privilege of accepting one of their votes to be at your disposal, provided your Lordship also pays down. And if you accept not of them upon these terms, then they will have two of their own choosing. Mr. Bard wrote for me to come over, but it happening so unluckily in the middle of our sales here, (which hitherto have a fair prospect) that I cannot possibly go without great prejudice to your Lordship's affairs here, for if the business of dealing and contracting should stop now (as it must if I go) it may spoil the sales. I have written to Mr. Bard and Mr. Stonehouse all I could say were I there; and will return with all the speed I can. It would do mightily well if your Lordship would be pleased to write also to them and to press Mr. Stonehouse's utmost interest so as not to seem to take my Lady's commission out of her hands or to interfere with her; for they are jealous of that, as I wrote your Lordship an account from

Tottenham last post, and were resolved to fling up the business upon a slighting word or two that Mr. Stonehouse let fall and I had much ado to set them right. I beg pardon for this hasty scribble for I am to send to Wells and have not an hour's time to do it in."

C. Beecher to Robert Bruce.

1705, May 23. Hatch Beauchamp.—At Marlborough I went to every person that voted for you and thanked them, as ordered, they all took it very kindly and expressed great concern at your disappointment, and promised to serve you on another occasion. As to Bedwin the portreeve engaged to me that his man shall give evidence of his being bribed to give his vote, and that he himself would make it his business to get other proofs privately, and did not doubt but to succeed well in it.

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1705, June 5.—I am extremely glad to find that your Lordship has written to the Duke of Marlborough, it being only by his and more particular my Lady Duchess' means that your return can ever be effected, and only by your own proper application to them. My sister's coming over is, though not by me, generally reported about the Town and meets with an approbation (the contrary having been confidently said) that it confirms me in the opinion I have been long at, that nothing could be of greater service to you than her coming.—*Draft.*

The Earl of Nottingham to Lord Bruce.

1705, June 6. Burley—"The prospect I have of the honour of being very soon related to your Lordship gives me the confidence to ask you to christen my little girl, of which my wife was delivered last week. After four and twenty children, and having troubled almost all my acquaintances I might plead a kind of necessity in excuse of this presumption, but I will rather own my pride in coveting this honour, and will endeavour to deserve it by the most faithful service and truest respect that can be paid to you."

A. Countess of Nottingham to Lord Bruce.

1705, June 16.—Thanking him for the favour of "christening" their little girl Francis, and hoping he will stand as knight of the shire for the county of Bedford where she thinks he would have success, for though bribery has mightily prevailed in corporations for which she does not doubt there was a fund, yet a county will not be so managed where so many gentlemen are concerned.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1705, August 25. Salisbury.—I went to Marlborough to every house to desire their votes as usual at the next election, it being supposed that Mr. Ash would make his choice for Heytesbury. Mr. Kem seemed the best inclined of all, though I could get no promise. He is elected mayor and has written to invite your Lordship and Mr. Bruce to his feast on 26th inst., and Mr. Perry thinks it very much for your Lord-

ship's service to be there. Mr. Kem gave me the following particulars of my Lord Ailesbury's present to him when he was mayor before, viz., 2 bucks, 2 weathers, 1 calf, 2 dozen of poultry, 6 geese, 6 turkeys, fish from Wolfhall and 5 dozen of wine. Your Lordship was pleased to give this present Mayor Cowsey 10 if not 12 dozen of wine, and Mr. Fowler hinted if your Lordship should add a present of 4 or 6 pieces of beef it would win Mr. Kem's heart for ever.

C. Beecher to Robert Bruce.

1705, October 24. Tottenham Park.—Colonel Hungerford told me he thought he might have interest enough with Ragbourne and Clarke to keep them out of the way if they would not vote for you. He swears that if they do not comply with him they shall never take a penny more of his money, which will be a considerable loss especially to Clarke, who does all the wheelwrights work at his farm.—*Seal of arms.*

C. Beecher to Robert Bruce.

1705, October 29. Tottenham Park.—I will give notice to the Portreeve about the time of the petition and summons, that all care possible may be taken about the witnesses, two of which, viz., Francis Bushell and Dick Bartholomew, went from here last night for London, and gave Wat. Bartholomew the slip so that he fears they intend to make their markets with Pollexfen and then apply to my Lord in case they fail there. They are very rogues and must be carefully managed. If there be any safe way to gratify their desires, it will be very serviceable to do it, for they alone can unravel the whole bribery from first to last, and if they can be wheedled out of town into safe custody from Sir George and Pollexfen it will be very happy.—*Seal of arms.*

C. Beecher to [Lord Bruce].

1705, November 3. Tottenham Park.—For three days together I have had Dick Bartholomew and Bushell with me. On Sunday they went to Newbury and no farther, and returned on Monday. They tried to get money from the clothiers, but had none. I had them all this day from 9 in the morning till 6, and was forced to keep them company all the while, and drink with them till they were very forward, giving them full liberty. They made themselves drunk, but before that owned all that is writ on the other side. They assure me they will not go near the Admiral nor Pollexfen. If your Lordship pleases to suffer a little election familiarity from them they will tell you and Mr. Bruce everything, and I verily believe will stand stoutly to it.

Deposition touching the Bedwin Elections.

1705, November 3.—Thomas Huntly saith that he had 5*li.* of Mr. John Parsons and that he gave his bond for it, which bond the said Parsons promised upon condition he gave his vote to Mr. Pollexfen and his friends, it should be delivered up to him to be cancelled after the Parliament had sat 14 days. Witness: Mr. Roger Hall.

Richard Bartholomew and Francis Bushell both say and promised to justify what follows, viz.:—That they had 5*li.* each, Mr. Gough paid it to R. Bartholomew and Jo. Parsons to Fra. Bushell and engaged

them for it to give their votes to Mr. Pollexfen and his friends who should likewise pay them. They also say that Mr. Pollexfen writ or went to London to invite a gentleman down (whose name they will get) to stand with him at Bedwin, and met him afterwards at the "Bear" in Hungerford, where they discoursed together some time about terms to be offered to the voters at Bedwin. And Mr. Pollexfen told him he must give 5*li.* a man to 74 voters, as himself had done, but the gentleman refused it, and said he would give but so much, which Mr. Pollexfen computed and found it would rise but to 3*li.* a man, and told him it should not do, upon which the gentleman went into his coach and drove away as far as the water, and then turned back again to the "Bear Inn" (upon which William Dorrell said to Bartholomew and Bushell, Now we have him sure boys, the day's our own, hold him to it). Mr. Pollexfen went to the coach to him and he offered then to give 4*li.* a man and said positively he would give no more; then Pollexfen came to Bartholomew and Bushell in the "Bear" yard and told them what the gentleman offered. Bartholomew said, sir, are you sure he will pay 4*li.* a man down, and he answered, yes, then Bartholomew said we will have him. No, said Mr. Pollexfen to them, he shall not go to Bedwin unless he will give 5*li.* a man as I have done for he shall not lie under me, I will first pay you all over again myself. But, said he, I am sure of another man that shall pay you as much or more than I have done, I will do it for him. So Mr. Pollexfen they say refused the 4*li.* gentleman, who went away immediately. That Mr. Pollexfen soon after this rode away post to London, and in a short time returned to Bedwin and declared to these two witnesses and others that he had been with Sir George Byng, who had engaged to stand with him at Bedwin and to give every voter as much or more than he had done and would appear amongst them very soon, which accordingly he did, and with his own mouth Sir George promised these two witnesses, Bartholomew and Bushell, 7*li.* a man for their votes, of which Bushell says he has received 3*li.* in part of Mr. John Parsons, on Sir George Byng's account and R. Bartholomew received 1*li.* 15*s.* in money and a new coat of Mr. Gough in part also of Sir George's money. They further say Sir George Byng promised them and the rest of their voters new coats of one livery, and told Dick Bartholomew the day after he had set his hands to the indenture that he would perform his word to him and pay what he had promised him. They both say further that John Barnes and John Morgan had 10*li.* each, whereof 5*li.* each of Mr. Pollexfen's money and 5*li.* each of Sir George Byng's money, to give their votes for them, and that John Besant had also 5*li.* of Mr. Pollexfen's money and also part of Admiral Byng's money to vote for them. They further say that at Froxfield they were treated all night before the day of election at Sir Geo. Byng's and Mr. Pollexfen's charge, and that Mr. Barnes, the clothier, paid the reckoning for them and some other of the votes. They further say that they fully intended to come away from Froxfield that night with about 16 more votes and to have voted for my Lord Bruce and Mr. Bruce, but that one Thomas Hayward betrayed them and that they were all the night after kept close in a room like prisoners and not suffered to whisper to one another nor to stir out of doors to do their necessary occasions but under the guard of two or three of Sir George's, and Mr. Pollexfen's servants or the clothier's. That William Dorrell sat in the doorway with his legs cross the door to stop them from going forth. Richard Bartholomew saith that Mr. J. Parsons (upon his asking him for more money upon Sir George's account) told him he was already out 150*li.* for Sir George Byng. Witnesses: Roger Hall, C. Beecher.

John Barnes saith that three or four days before the election he writ to Wm. Dorrell and told him he would not serve the gent (meaning the Admiral) unless he had 5*li.* more. William Dorrell was huffish with him and said he had no money, but spoke to his son, Edward Dorrell, if he had any money to lend J. Barnes 5*li.*, which accordingly he did lend him and Barnes gave a note for it. John Rosier asked him whether he had that money to vote for the Admiral and Barnes said he did think so. —Witness John Rosier.

Gabriel Russell saith that he was had into Ed. Munday's Hall and there received 5*li.* of Mr. Parsons, the clothier, and set his hand and seal to a piece of paper, but knew not the contents. Before that Mr. Pollexfen and William Dorrell and Parsons, the clothier, was at his house he told them he was afraid Mr. Bard would trouble him for some money and William Dorrell and the clothier, Parsons, said they would satisfy him if any trouble came. That one Barnes, a clother, and William Dorrell told him that if he would serve the man that they brought in that he should do as well as t'other that he received the 5*li.* for before.

That two or three gentlemen more were with Mr. Parsons in Ed. Munday's hall when he received the 5*li.*

This Thomas Barnes (brother-in-law to Gabriel) will testify from Gabriel which Barnes gave an account of to N. Bard, who keeps the copy with J. Barnes, with his mark.

C. Beecher to [Lord Bruce].

1705, November 4. Tottenham Park.—I don't know whether it be practicable but it seems very reasonable that your counsel do object to Sir Edward Lawrence and Mr. Wollaston being of the Committee at the hearing of the petition, because they were managers for Byng and Pollexfen.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1705, November 6. Tottenham Park.—The name of the gentleman that Pollexfen first invited down and that offered 3*li.* and 4*li.* a man is Withers, I cannot learn his Christian name nor place of abode. I was yesterday at Marlborough and find the Duke's agents very lavish in their expenses and offers. Williams is about paying 30*li.* debts for Solomon Clarke, and offers almost as much to Flurry Bowshire, so that they are wavering. Persons are at work to counterplot them.

C. Beecher to the Hon. Robert Bruce.

1705, November 15. Tottenham Park.—All the men were served with the summons that I mentioned in the paper sent yesterday. Francis Bushell and Bartholomew have been with me yesterday, and I thought I had prevailed upon them to have gone immediately with the portreeve, who would have conducted them, but at last they would not stir unless they had a guinea apiece in their pockets to pay their charges. William Dorrell and Peter Limpas came from London yesterday, the whole town is in an uproar, they run from house to house in heaps to consult. John Bushell's house was full of them. His daughter, Edward Brunsden's wife, threatened Francis Bushell's wife, who owes her some money, that she would arrest him if he offered to say a word about the election, and called him a rogue for endeavouring

to ruin the town, and fool if he went to London, for there he would be torn to pieces and starve in gaol, &c.

This list of Marlborough was made by Wat. Shropshire and Mr. Perry, and I believe yet it stands so (except Blanchard who is very shy). I bought a piece of cambric yesterday of the mayor at a round price, and I doubt not he is fixed. Mr. Williams had been there the day before buying of linen, and that rascal Greenfield "randys" all over the town for the Duke, and forced the mayor out to one of his treats at Spark's house, and there persuaded him to be for the Duke, although he faithfully promised me the contrary. I have served Flurry Bowshire by the way, the Duke intended being beforehand with him, for his money flies about at a very lavish rate. Greenfield took up 80*li.* in the town three days ago, and everybody supposes it to be for that purpose. I have set John Gold hard upon Solomon Clarke and he hopes to secure him, they have possessed him that the mayor would vote for them, and he told John Gold he must vote with his master, being one of his officers, so with some help I believe we shall set him right, notwithstanding Williams' 30*li.* that paid his debts.

I was with Kimber again and gave him to understand what power my Lord had over him if he be against him, it startled him but did not prevail, not so much as to be absent. I was with Glyde last night, who said he had tried all ways with Robert New, but could not prevail, for that he had received the Duke's kindness a good while ago, which Glyde understood to be 20*li.*—*Seal of arms.*

Enclosure:—Depositions by John Perry that the night before the election, William Davis sent for him to Froxfield, and told him that he had a bond upon him for six pounds, and Davis said, if you will give your other vote to Admiral Byng I will deliver up your bond, but if you will not give your vote to Admiral Byng, I will sue the bond against you. And Perry says upon this he gave Admiral Byng his vote and had his bond delivered by William Davis.

C. Beecher to Robert Bruce.

1705, November 17. Tottenham Park.—Flurry Bowshire is he with one eye, and jealous, as it is said, of his wife. On Tuesday the gentleman dined at Marlborough, and invited the mayor to dinner, who would not come pretending lameness. I went to him and stayed with him near two hours, and rather found encouragement from him than otherwise. On Thursday he and the magistrates went to the Duke's, yesterday I went to the mayor again and found him quite changed, making the same lame excuses as Kimber, Edney, and others, he pleaded that he should be hissed at to vote alone from all his brethern. So that I am very sorry to tell you it will be to no purpose for you to undertake a journey hither, for he will certainly be against you, and it is impossible to carry it. I said all the kind things imaginable to him with all the assurance of my Lord's friendship, and further kindness to him (having already had 20 guineas for a sorry piece of cambric) and then I left him in a good temper inclinable still as I thought.

Mr. Jones told me Tom Smith said if he served, we must take off a bargain of wood at his price. I sent John Bird and J. Mortimer to view it, and they said it was worth very little more than the labour of cutting, and he asked 3*li.* 10*s.* an acre for 60 acres, and a promise of an ensign's commission besides for his brother. I desired Mr. Jones to try him with a sum of 30*li.* or 40*li.*, rather than such an exorbitant rate as the other, but he told him he could make a better advantage

on the other side, so that in short Marlborough has become ten times worse than Bedwin.

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1706, April 14. Ampthill.—I have had information that my sister has deceived me in abusing the liberty she had of going abroad when she desired it. I find there has been for some time an underhand treaty carried on with the Duke of Norfolk, by the help of some of his women relations, though distant ones, and that at my Lady Silvius' there have been several interviews. A few days before I came out of town I had a sort of distant proposal as generally those things begin withal at first for her, from a person of good family and large estates, which I designed to let your Lordship know of. I shall tell her very plainly that I shall never give my consent; she should neither have him or anyone of that persuasion as to the religious part, were there no other reason, and as to their worldly concerns I am sure they are in a very precarious way, and all owing to their own folly, for this very winter a complaint was made by the Bishop and the body of the gentry and clergy of Lancashire, by their representatives in Parliament, that notwithstanding the compassionate usage they had met with they had made so ill a use of it as to exercise their religion with ostentation, by building houses which they called seminaries, and to cause such mischief in some families by perverting of young people and marrying them without licences that had ruined many ancient families and set the whole country in a flame, which did cause a severe Act to go through the House of Lords and read in the Commons House twice, and there by the Court it was with a great deal of pains rather laid aside for a while during the war, out of regard to some of our allies than through any dislike of it.—*Draft.*

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1706, June 8. Ampthill.—As to what your Lordship is pleased to say about the late Bill brought in last session by complaint of the Bishop of Chester and the body of the gentlemen of Lancashire. The Bishop was so far from having been hard upon them that he had been tender, even to be very justly reproached for it, and until families were torn in pieces and his own orders openly scoffed at by them, he could never be provoked to complain. Thinking the Bill in some points too severe I had resolved not to be there, but coming into the House unknowingly just as the question was putting, divided against it. I spoke to my sister several times and desired my uncles to do the same privately, yet I could not obtain one word of answer from her, good or bad, till yesterday, and then she told me she was a Roman Catholic, but would not answer me to any question more. I think I shall refer myself to the Bishop of the diocese, being resolved to do my utmost to save her from destruction if I can, and if I cannot, my conscience is discharged, and her ruin will not be at my door.—*Draft.*

The Earl of Ailesbury to Lord Bruce.

1706, July 2. Liège.—My wife began to find out about your sister a year before we left Brussels, but I having desired her not to meddle in

the matter, she would not carry her to church although desired, but at last finding how positive she was, I thought that everyone ought to follow the dictates of their own conscience in that matter. I wish it had only been between you and her on many accounts for making a noise of, it is of the last consequence to those that had as little to do in it as you or any other on your side of the water. "No man is obliged "to be at a vote, but since you were I am extremely glad you gave "yours so, for it is never good to persecute anyone. I was commanded "to it by King Charles II. to put the laws in execution against the "dissenters in 1681 and 1682. I obeyed orders and an Act of Par- "liament, and I could never satisfy myself scarce, since some put in "prison died there. Those that persecute find persecution sooner or "later is not agreeable to God, and is next to murder, and a murderer "never goes unpunished either in this world or in the world to come."

The Duchess of Beaufort to [Lord Bruce].

1706 [-07], March 15.—Congratulations on the birth of a son.

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1707, April 8. London.—Lord Cardigan has pressed his proposals for my sister some time since. What you say of his character is very true, being universally esteemed here and very well known in the best company.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1707, April 19, London.—I have a letter from Richard Saunders, copy of which I enclose.

Enclosure.—Copy of letter from R. Saunders.—"I gave the Ludgar-shall men two hogsheads of drink on Easter Monday. I do find the majority of the town is very free for Mr. Bruce, upon my Lord's account; They won't set their hands nor promise till they see the gentleman is Mr. Bruce."

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1707, September 2. Amphill.—As I shall be obliged to be in London a good part of this next winter, I will make it my endeavour to get into as clear a light as I can, where the difficulty concerning your Lordship's coming over lies, being in hopes that the reason given and sent you by my Aunt Gayer, why it could not be granted then, may be overcome this winter, and therefore must intreat your Lordship, it being the opinion of all the friends I have lately seen to have patience to stay where you used to be, this winter.—*Draft.*

Lord Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1707, October. Ampthill.—I have endeavoured all I can to bring my affairs into such a compass that I might have been able to have continued at this place, both for your Lordship's sake and my own, until such time as you had returned into England, but I find it impossible to support my manner of living here, especially during this war, there

being very little dealings in the West as to fines, and interest lies heavy on me and must be duly paid. All this will force me to leave a place I very much love, to seek some other place where I may live at a much less expense. Had it not been for the hopes of a peace this year, my expense last year showed me that it was much too heavy for me to have continued here long.—*Draft.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1707, December 9. Tottenham Park.—By chance I have got Paunccfort's note of his hand to John Bushell to pay him 49*li.* on demand, which Mr. Stonehouse is much pleased with, and says with good management will be of mighty service. Bushell persuaded Dan Smith of Marlborough (that returns your Lordship's money), to accept of Paunceforth's note, and give him the money here, which Smith did, and desired me to take it in part of returns which I did conditionally for him to answer it to me, if it was not readily paid above. The other 20*s.* to make it up to 50*li.*, Bushell's usual price, Mr. Stonehouse supposes he had paid him, a good large bill of expenses at his house, so the bill for 49*li.* was to look like an odd sum borrowed of him to defray charges. Paunceforth's expenses are calculated at more than 500*li.*

Be pleased my Lord to let Mr. Bruce know the affairs of Ludgarshall, as follows :—Major-General Webb last week distributed three guineas a man to all his voters, but he has been chosen three times for it. Mr. Kent the same week also gave two guineas a man, and designs to do it over again, as they term it here. Mr. Street tells me Mr. Bruce yet stands very fair with the people, and there seems to be a general inclination to choose him for one, but does not know how far this money may work upon them to alter their minds. Lady Clarges is making great interest at Ludgarshall for her brother, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Tilly, warden of the fleet, or for Mr. Powell, if Mr. Randall is choosen for some borough in Sussex. Farrenden told them that Webb and Kent had given money, then said they intended to do the same to every one of the voters next week, and would outdo the other two.—*Seal of arms.*

Enclosing :—Copy of petition of Robert Hall and Robert Bird of the borough of Great Bedwin, that whereas there is a petition lodged relating to the last election of the said borough which is appointed to be heard before the House on 17th December, the petitioners pray that at the same time the right of the electors may be examined and determined.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce at St. James Square.

1708, April 25. Tottenham.—Sir Edward Seymour says confidently that Mr. Bruce must lose the election at Marlborough, but that my Lord would carry it if he stood himself.—*Seal.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1708, April 26. Tottenham.—I intend to go over to Marlborough to-morrow and get Mr. Perry to go round the town with me since your letter has given me leave to use all means but money and promises. I sent John Bird this morning to Colonel Hungerford to desire him to

secure John Clarke, the wheelwright, of Marlborough, that did promise but falls off again. The Colonel muttered and grumbled about not being written to since he was in London upon your Lordship's account and that he was neglected, when he was promised to be written to, and he offered his services at Ludgarshall but no notice was taken, but at last came and said he would ride 1,000 miles to serve your Lordship and would undertake Clarke. I intend to go over to the Colonel on Wednesday or Thursday with a compliment.—*Seal of arms.*

[C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.]

1708, April 27.--There has been no treating by R. Saunders at Ludgarshall since Monday last, nor does he intend to do it any more. Mr. Kent, Mr. Powell, and Mr. Tilly have been in the town and tried their interest, but could make no great matter of it and so have given it up. Kent had the best interest of any one at the beginning, but by mismanagement of one Cooke, a clothier at Newbury, in distributing money wrongfully among his friends quite lost his interest. Mr. Randall is expected again and designs to stand. On his side there are about 20 men they call single-handed men, because they reserve one vote to the day of election and design as they say to fling out Mr. G. Webb, who they do not love, but these 20 men declare for Mr. Bruce.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1708, April 28. Tottenham Park.—I went to Marlborough and consulted with the mayor and Mr. Horner, who advised to have a common hall called, which was done. I delivered your Lordship's message which was received seemingly with much satisfaction by many, who said it ought to be looked upon as the same thing your recommending Mr. James Bruce as if your Lordship stood in person. The mayor and magistrates sent for two dozen of wine to treat the burgesses on your account in the Council House, where they drank your and Mr. J. Bruce's health often. The Duke of Somerset has written a very haughty letter to Marlborough to choose his son, and says he knows his interest and is so well assured of it that his son, or whom else he pleases to recommend, will always be chosen. This has disgusted many.

[C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.]

1708, May 6.—"The mayor they say has sent for all his officers and told them they should serve Mr. Bruce point blank or turn out."—*Seal of arms.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce at Henley Park.

1708, November 28. Tottenham Park.—Marlborough and Ludgarshall payments are fixed, according to your orders, and I believe it will prove agreeable to their expectations, having left the money in Richard Saunder's and John Bird's hands for that purpose and the same for Bedwin; the proportion of those people being yet undetermined. I have consulted Robert and Patrick Bird, and they are of opinion that no distinction should be made in the gratifications between the 40 that offered single votes and the others, for fear of breaking your Losdship'r interest.—*Seal of arms.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1708, November 30. Tottenham Park.—"Richard Saunders was with me to-day and discoursing with him upon the affairs of Ludgashall, he was under some doubt at first that their expectations were heightened by the Bedwin people, who told them what they had the last time. But reasoning with him upon his first proposal to Mr. Bruce that 30*s.* or 40*s.* would be sufficient, he agreed it to be then his opinion, and said that Mr. Webb gave them three guineas a man just before the last election, for which he had been chosen thrice; that Mr. Kent gave them two guineas a man, which he thinks was the most they ever had; upon this I proposed 40*s.* a man for Mr. Bruce, but he thought it most conducing to the establishment of your Lordship's and Mr. Bruce's interest there and to stop their inquiries and clamours as to the Bedwin people to give them two guineas each, which with the arguments he should use, as to your Lordship's favour and the constant benefit the whole town received from your estate thereabouts, the quickness of their being paid now, and not delayed as others have done to serve a turn for another election, he believes he will give them entire satisfaction.

John Bird tells me that the Bedwin people do certainly depend upon 4*li.* a man, at least those 40 that stood firm to your Lordship and first voluntarily set their hands, and would have given single votes if your Lordship had required it and that your election had been in any danger. If your Lordship thinks fit to distinguish them by 4*li.* and the rest 3*li.* a man, J. Bird believes it may be very satisfactory and be a means to bring in all the town very readily to serve your Lordship's interest for the future. He is sure they do not expect to be paid immediately because of the Petition, so that it will be time enough at or after Christmas to pay them; and if your Lordship is pleased to consider of this, it will be within that time for Jo. Bird to have your Lordship's further directions when he brings the money over to H. Parke and to give your lordship a further account of it."—*Seal of arms.*

Lady Bruce to Lord Bruce.

1710, April 6.—Pray bring me Dr. Moses' sermon that he preached at St. James Chapel which I see is printed.

Fra. Perry to Charles Becher.

1710, April 17. Marlborough.—"I have received your letter and according to his Lordship's desire have made it my business to contradict that scandalous report which hath been raised against his Lordship, and both his honourable uncles with respect to Dr. Sacheverell. The design of the reporters doubtless was to undermine his Lordship's interest not only in this town but everywhere else. But truth will defend itself, and if his Lordship, instead of being against was for the Doctor I am persuaded that nothing can hurt his interest in this corporation. Our burgesses seem resolved to send a loyal address to Her Majesty, and if his Lordship shall think fit to propose it to the mayor, and promise to present it, I believe he would have the corporation seal affixed to it. We are now making a collection of as many guineas as we can get for Dr. Sacheverell, whose name is very popular in this town and country, and if his Lordship should think it advisable to present him with some, 'tis

my opinion that 'twould convince all gainsayers, that his Lordship is still in earnest for that cause which his accusers say he deserted. I have but one thing more to add which is in short this, that those gentlemen who accuse his Lordship, do what they can to excuse his Grace, the D. of S., by confidently affirming that his Grace is coming off from that party which they say his Lordship is espousing, but this last report, though I could wish it true with respect to his Grace, yet I assure myself that 'tis absolutely false with respect to his Lordship.—*Seal of arms.*

R. Allyn to [James Bruce].

1710, May 28. Maulden.—Mr. Hearne having at last found out Mr. Kniveton's MS. at Ashmole's Museum thought it proper before he proceeded to transcribe it, that my Lord Bruce should be informed of his opinion concerning it. I presume that Mr. Dodsworth's accounts which he mentions are those which I last transmitted to you, but if his Lordship shall please to have this MS. copied out care will be forthwith taken for doing it. Mr. Hinton tells me that there are in the Bodleian Library above 200 MSS. in folio consisting of nothing but pedigrees of ancient families and that most of them contain something of the family of Bruce.

Dr. W. Sacheverell to Lord Bruce.

1710, August 10. Marlborough.—"Upon my arrival to this place I met with such extraordinary instances of your Lordship's great kindness and generosity to me that I am at a loss to express my gratitude to you as becomes such surprising benefactions. I pray God return a double reward both in this world and the next on your Lordship for the obligations you have been pleased to lay, my Lord your Lordship's most obedient and faithful servant."

[The Hon. Robert Bruce to Lord Bruce.]

1710, September 22.—I saw the Duke of Beaufort on Sunday morning last and found that he talked at his old silly rate and either could or would do nothing to serve you at Ludgarshall. He was informed your interest was very small, I told him that when a good many votes were bought off there could the less remain, but yours being a family interest you could not desist. I was also with the Duke of Ormond on Sunday morning and he was extremely obliging and said he wished with all his heart he had known of Mr. Pierce's intentions before he went down, and then he never should have gone but did not so well know now how to get at him, but said the Duke of Beaufort meddled much in these matters, and laughed when he said it, and that he would try any other way he could think of to do me some service in it and I told him I would wait on him again, which I shall do on Sunday morning, that being a sort of day when he is seen and the last there was 150 people. It is said he thinks of the command of the great army, but it is generally believed he will have Ireland, though nothing is declared for him as yet. I was with the Duke of Shrewsbury the night I came to town ; he happened to ask me how things went about the boroughs, and giving me that handle I told him at length the whole history of Ludgarshall, at which he stood amazed, and of himself took a

memorandum of it upon paper and said he believed he had a way to do me some service in it, and he had set it down that it might not go out of his head. I was with him on Wednesday night, and my Lord Dartmouth being with him and drinking tea we talked of different matters till he went out and then I asked him if he had any commands for me concerning Ludgarshall and he said he had spoken to one, but had had no answer yet.

I am told the Duke of Somerset is certainly out of his place and gone away from Court for good and all in very great heat, and the Duke of Beaufort is sent for to take the place of Master of the Horse.

. . . . . to Lord Bruce.

1710, October 19.—"My Lord Cardigan and I have been to-day at Hampton Court and dined with my Lord Chamberlain. The new Lord Keeper was sworn in Council; and the Duke of Ormond declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Duke of Leeds whispered me at dinner, for you know he never eats and I unfortunately sat by him, that your father had writ him lately a letter of four sheets of paper and hinted at the contents of a great part of it, of details of things between him and the Duke of Marlborough. He seemed to wonder how he should pick him out to write with such confidence, having never heard from him of so many years, but with all civility however, to him and to his family. My Lord Keeper, Duke of Argyle, Mr. Harley, Lord Chief Justice Trevor, and many others dined there also. I hope all matters will go very well between the Duke of Shrewsbury and my Lord Cardigan, who I find very well disposed as one could wish him. He came to me yesterday morning, so that we were a sufficient time in quiet and this day going thither I had a great deal of talk with him, and I had just an opportunity to acquaint the D. of S. with it, who seemed much pleased and I hope they will be very good friends to both their satisfaction. The Sovereign is expected at Court to-night or to-morrow but 'tis not thought his stay will be long, nor be much thanked for his dreadful predictions of a Parliament, the same as the last which he pretended to frighten ——— with, when he went away. My Lord Keeper tells me he fears he shall never see any more of one eye and that the other is not perfectly well but he will do what he can to preserve it by keeping extremely regular hours at night, which is the only part he can be master of. I had a good deal of talk with him of several matters, too long to write, for the Queen going to Council so very late there was a good deal of time to talk. My Lord Anglesey told me he believes he shall go down to Farnborough for two or three days before the Parliament sits, but does not know but that he may be obliged to go for Ireland before the winter is over."

A. Lady Bruce to Lord Bruce.

1710, Novembr 26. Henley Park.—When do you think the D—— of B——'s cause will be heard in the House of Lords, I suppose you, if not I, must be at that. I hope the petition against my uncle Robert will come to nothing. I am very glad the House of Commons has chosen so good a speaker, so unanimously.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1711, June 12.—I beg leave to represent to your Lordship that these great civilities from Bedwin as to the election carry an expectancy with

them of a larger dole from your Lordship, and as they are pleased now you may ever command them.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1711, July 10. Tottenham Park.—As to Bedwin people they do expect 5*li.* a man for the two elections which they esteem your Lordship's and Mr. Millington's to be, and value themselves much upon choosing both with so good grace. When you were chosen single after Sir George Byng you gave the town 200*li.* besides 8*li.* a man to your friends when you lost the double election. And that 200*li.* divided among the voters (who did not amount to 100) gave something above 45*s.* each for that single election, they therefore ground their expectations upon that to have 2*li.* for Mr. Millington and 3*li.* for your Lordship and will never expect more than 3*li.* for any single election from your Lordship. If these expectations be not complied with, I fear the expense may be made double another time which otherwise will ever be kept at 3*li.* for one election with little expense of "randing" which will decrease every time as their trust and confidence increases. But what to do for money for all this I don't know.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1711, July 17. Tottenham Park.—Pursuant to your directions I gave J. Bird money to pay the people in Marlborough on Saturday last, who expressed themselves extremely well satisfied and very thankful they are for the timing of it so well, which they are sure will have great influence upon choosing Kimber mayor. Mr. Bayly, the silkman, was much pleased with his present and says he will get in to be a burgess on purpose to serve your Lordship where Kimber is mayor, and then also it is intended to bring in five or six more new burgesses that are substantial men and true churchmen.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1711 [-12], January 18. Marlborough.—The Duke of Somerset offered Solomon Clarke a pension of 20*li.* per annum for his life and his wife's and to make him porter of Sion House besides, but Clarke rejected the offer and vowed he would not serve him if he would give him the castle and barton farm.

Catalogue of Mr. Graham's Paintings and Limnings.

1711 [-12], March 6.—A catalogue of pictures, &c., sold at Mr. Pelitiers, next house to the Wheat Sheaf in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, giving against each item, in pencil, the name of the purchaser, and price paid :—

(1) By Bogdane, *Fruit and Flowers*, bought by Mr. Long for 2*li.* 4*s.*; (2) by Verelst, *Hagar and the Angel*, bought by Mr. Cutts for 1*li.* 11*s.*; (3), by old Hemskerck, *A Barber Surgeon*, bought by Mr. Bull for 3*li.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; (4), by old Hemskerck, *Boors at Cards*, bought by Mr. Richardson for 4*li.* 12*s.*; (5), by Laroon, *A Lady at Confession*, bought by Lord Roseberry for 3*li.* 10*s.*; (6), by Laroon, *A Lady playing on her Guitar*, bought by Mr. Hayward for 4*li.* 10*s.*; (7), by old Hemskerck, *A Court of Justice*, bought by the Earl of Leicester,

for 18*li.* 15*s.*; (8), by Filippo Laura *A naked Venus*, in a round, bought by Mr. Nalthorp for 5*li.* 15*s.*; (9), by Borgognone, *A Battle*, bought by Mr. Smitts (?) for 12*li.* 5*s.*; (10), by old Fuller, *Satyrs and Nymphs*, bought by Mr. Pelsor, for 4*li.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; (11), by Baptiste, *A flower piece*, bought by Mr. Richardson for 4*li.* 12*s.*; (12), by Vandevelde *A sea Calm*, bought by Mr. Smitts for 11*li.*; (13), by Schalcken, *his own picture at his easel*, bought by Mr. Smitts for 15*li.*; (14), by Mieris, *His own picture*, bought by Mr. Smitts for 15*li.* 15*s.*; (15), by Teniers, *Boors at Cards*, bought by Mr. Hollingsworth for 11*li.*; (16), by Casalasco, *St. Peter in Prison*, bought by Mr. Sykes for 11*li.*; (17), by Philip Wouvermans, *A piece of Horses, &c.*, bought by the Earl of Burlington for 16*li.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; (18), by Salvator Rosa, *A landscape with a single figure*, bought by the Duke of Rutland, for 8*li.*; (19), by Berchem, *An evening landscape with figures and cattle*, bought by the Duke of Rutland for 26*li.*; (20), by Gaspar Poussin, *A landscape with Buildings, &c.*, bought by the Earl of Burlington for 33½ guineas; (21), by Filippo Laura, *A Præsepe* (*Proserpine?*), bought by . . . . . Kent for 30*li.*; (22), by Salvator Rosa, *Our Saviour tempted by the Devil*, bought by Mr. Child for 16*li.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; (23), by Berchem, *A landscape with figures and cattle*, bought by Mr. Gough for 13*li.* 15*s.*; (24), by Filippo Laura, *The Judgment of Midas*, bought by Mr. Furnis for 32*li.* 5*s.*; (25), by Filippo Laura, *Mercury stealing Admetus' Cattle*, bought by Mr. von Holst for 32*li.* 5*s.*; (26), by Philip Wouvermans, *A lady and others riding out a-hawking*, bought by Mr. Walker for 33*li.*; (27), by Bambots [Bamboccio or Peter van Laer] *A morning landscape with huntsmen and dogs, &c.*, bought by Mr. Sykes for 46 guineas; (28), by Borgognone, *A March of Horsemen*, bought by Mr. Boyle for 66 guineas; (29), by Schalcken, *A young man courting his mistress by candle light*, bought by the Duke of Rutland for 64*li.*; (30), by Casalasco, *A Madonna with Joseph and Angels*, bought by Mr. Sykes for 45*li.*; (31), by Filippo Laura, *A landscape with fishermen drawing their nets*, bought by the Earl of Burlington for 70 guineas; (32), by Filippo Laura, (being a fellow to the last) *A landscape with figures and cattle*, bought by the Duke of Rutland for 51*li.*; (33), by Velvet Brueghell, *A Dutch Kermis*, bought by Mr. Smitts for 65 guineas; (34), by Paul Bril, *An Italian Market*, bought by Mr. Smitts for 52 guineas; (35), by Gaspar Poussin, *A landscape with figures and sheep*, bought by Walker for 44*li.*; (36), by Gaspar Poussin (a companion to it), *A view of Tivoli*, bought by Furnis for 40*li.*; (37), by Rubens, *his wife* (*Hellena Forman*) *and three other heads*, bought by Fountain for 110*li.*; (38), by Filippo Laura, *A landscape with Bacchus and other figures*, bought by Walker for 51*li.*; (39), by Filippo Laura, *another landscape with Venus and Cupids, &c.*, bought by the Duke of Rutland for 52*li.*; (40) by Gaspar Poussin, *A landscape with goats, dogs, &c.*, bought by Mr. Boyle for 43*li.*; (41), by Van Dyck, *his own head*, in an oval, bought by Mr. Child for 60 guineas; (42) by Dobson, *his own head*, in an oval, bought by Mr. Child for 20 guineas; (43), by Mr. Closterman, *Carlo Marati's picture*, painted by the life, in an oval, bought by Mr. Child for 3*li.*; (44), by Carlo Maratti or Giuseppe Chiari, *The Blessed Virgin and Child, with Joseph and several Angels*, bought by Walker for 90 guineas; (45), by Claude Lorraine, *An evening landscape, the temple of Bacchus, with figures and cattle*, painted at Rome anno 1644, bought by Lord Portland for 210*li.*; (46), by Roses of Tivoli [Rosa de Tivoli or Philip Roos?] *A shepherd's boy with cattle*, bought by the Earl of Burlington for 17 guineas.

Crayons.

(47) by Sir Peter Lily, *His own head*, bought by Foreman for 2*li.* 10*s*, ; (48), by Samuel Cooper, *His own head*, bought by Mr. Boyle for 4*li.* 6*s.*; (49), by Mr. Cook, *An excellent copy after Raphael's Boys*, bought by Wharton for 2*li.* 6*s.*

Limnings.

(50), By Samuel Cooper, *Oliver Cromwell*, curiously set in a gilt metal frame, bought by Mr. Smitts for 63 guineas; (51), by Samuel Cooper, *King James II. when Duke of York*, curiously set in a gilt metal frame; (52), *Mr. Wiseman, serjeant-surgeon, to King Charles II.*; (53), by Peter Oliver, *Prince Henry*; (54), old Hoskins, *A lady's picture*; (55), old Hoskins, *The French King*; (56), Du Bois, *The Duchess of Portsmouth*, after Sir P. Lely, in oil; (57), Du Bois, *Mrs. Anne Jordan*, by the life.

Figures.

(58), *Nessus and Deianira*, in brass; (59), *The Gladiator*, in brass; (60), *A sleeping Nymph and satyr*, in brass; (61), *An antique bust*; (62), *A Boy pissing, in clay.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1712, June 10. Tottenham Park.—Marlborough people brought me the enclosed paper of queries to which they desire counsel's opinion. The main question is whether they can destroy that roll of orders and choose a mayor out of the burgesses, and by what methods they may proceed. Mr. Perry begs your favour in granting a qualification to his son-in-law, Dr. Savery's eldest son, to be one of your chaplains. He intends to write to you about nominating 38 boys to be apprenticed out by the mayor of Marlborough according to their lease, whereby they are obliged to pay 6*li.* yearly for that purpose and have not done it for 38 years and by the decree of the Commissioners if you do not nominate within 12 months then the justices of the peace are to do it. Mr. Perry represents it is highly necessary for you to nominate and he will send a list of town-born boys recommended by the 18 burgesses, your Lordship's friends.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce, at Henley Park.

1712, July 29. Tottenham Park.—I came hither on Monday and went to Marlborough yesterday, where I found that the D[uke] himself had been driving very high bargains with the burgesses for the next mayor and Parliament men, and advised them to submit all differences to him as the fittest person to set them right, intimating as if the affairs of this corporation properly belonged to him to determine, and told them if they did not take care to oblige him this time, he would never come among them more, and bid them mind that. He offered Mr. Meggs to become his servant in the nature of a surveyor, and to settle 40*li.* per annum upon him and his wife for their lives and to make his place worth 40*li.* a year more to him. To John Clarke he promised to put him into a place in the Bluecoat Hospital worth 50*li.* or 60*li.* per annum, to pay his debts and employ him in all business at his farms. This not prevailing, he offered Clarke 200*li.* ready money. To Solomon Clarke

he proposed settling 20*li.* per annum on him and his wife for life, to give him 30*li.* in hand, and to lend him more to increase his present stock of wire for pin making, to merchandise or take off all the pins he should make and pay his debts. To William Garlick he offered what ready money he would ask, and to pay all his debts; and in hopes to make him comply (or to rid him out of the way as some say) Mr. Piggott drank the poor old man to such a pitch that he was very near death and 'tis thought would have died had not Dr. Savery taken great pains with him, he is so well to go about again, but very weak. Tho. Hunt was at the D[uke's] being sent for; but he was too full of banter for them, so they made no offers to him. All these have flatly refused the D[uke] and rejected his offers. Thomas Smith, tobacconist, hath taken 20*li.* but solemnly swears he will not serve the D[uke], saying he owed him this much and more for former services. Little John Smith received 60 guineas of the D[uke] as all the burgesses say; he has left their company. I sent for him, but he did not come, excusing himself till another time, and he would meet me elsewhere. I don't give him over, believing he stands off only to make terms, being necessitous. In case he should break the 18, I am pretty secure of Flurry Bowshire in his room, who sues to be readmitted upon some terms and John Clarke is confident he will not be unreasonable, he is to meet me privately and soon. All but John Smith are very steadfast and have given me fresh assurances both as to mayor and Parliament men, and were with me many hours at the 'Angel,' except Dore and Goddard who both have sent the same assurances to the rest of the burgesses lately by Nath. Hone, and Tho. Hunt who were with them. I unexpectedly found much difficulty to persuade Mr. Kimber to stand the election for mayor, being apprehensive of much trouble and charge, which greatly dejected the rest of the burgesses. He would have had them set up Wat. Shropshire since they have damned the late Roll of Orders relating to the three put on election; but Mr. Swift advised the contrary, saying that Kimber being one of the council was properest to be chosen, because less liable to objection and dispute in case of a new trial. After much talk I prevailed upon him to stand it, upon the same terms as last year as to the charges of his feast, provided he had not the usual allowance out of the chamber rents towards his feast, by being kept out of his office by force as before till law determined it. Serjeant Pengelly's opinion is (as I am told) that William Benger, Tho. Brunsden, and Tho. Lydiard are good burgesses and votes notwithstanding they had not taken the abjuration oath, and might claim their right; which they intend to do if saved harmless, and are as a reserve upon occasion."

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1712, August 6. Tottenham Park.—"I received your Lordship's letter of 31st, and humbly thank your Lordship for the good news of my Lady Cardigan being safely delivered of a son and both so well, which I heartily rejoice at. Enclosed is a qualification for Mr. Perry's son-in-law, Mr. Servington Savery, which Mr. Perry begs your Lordship's favour to sign and seal, as you was pleased to promise him, which he will always acknowledge as a great honour done him. I have also enclosed two of John Fowler's letters, one concerns Thomas Hunt, which I humbly submit to your Lordship's consideration. He is necessitated for his 150*li.* mortgage money and cannot let it lie longer, his brother-in-law Smith is not able to raise it but by transferring the mortgage.

The Duke, I am assured has offered the money and to take the mortgage, provided Tho. Hunt will engage himself in his interest which he is unwilling to do, and therefore waives his answer till he knows your Lordship's pleasure, being most desirous to be beholden to your Lordship, and to engage in your interest always, and with him Edward Jones always goes, being linked together by mutual engagements. The other letter of Fowler's is an agreement he has made with Richard Rogers, whom he sent over to me this morning early, and is to continue here till Friday morning the 8th which is the day of election for mayor, and he swears he will vote for Kimber, and always serve your Lordship with one vote for Parliament men to be disposed of as you please, and both votes if the Duke slights him upon this. Rogers says the Duke declares publicly that he will give 50*li.* a man for as many as will desert your Lordship and come over to him. He has actually given John Smith 100*li.* down, and engaged to be at the charge of educating a son of Smith's of seven years old at school and at the University, and to present him to a good living when he is capable of it—a good distant prospect this—but however, with the 100*li.* ready money, it has prevailed with Smith to leave your Lordship. In the room of whom we have got Flurry Bowshire for 40 guincas (which he owes the Duke) and Richard Rogers for 13*li.* and 8*li.* more in case his bailiff's salary be not paid, both which are much cheaper than John Smith, who has paid Mr. Perry 10*li.* he lent him upon bond for your Lordship's service, by which means Bowshire and Rogers will not stand your Lordship in 50*li.*, besides the advantage of securing both their single votes to be disposed of as you please next election, and perhaps double votes if the Duke uses them ill, as 'tis believed he will. I am very sorry for this expense my Lord, but without it your Lordship's interest would have been entirely defeated for ever, should the point be gained as to mayor, for Rogers assures me they do intend to bring in a sufficient number of whig burgesses to secure elections to themselves hereafter, in case they succeed in the mayor, which lies between Edney Cowsey, and Ragborne, but not declared which will be the man yet. The Duke came to Marlborough on Monday 12 o'clock, and the Duchess on Tuesday evening, and they drive furiously. Rogers was forced to fly the town, not daring to abide in it. Bowshire acts incognito and is not suspected yet, nor is not to have the money till after he has voted for Kimber on Friday, nor Rogers neither, for I would not trust them beforehand, but am very sure of them. Be pleased my Lord to return the two letters and qualification (with your Lordship's orders as to Hunt, what answer to give) by William Arnold."

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1712, August 8. Tottenham Park.—It is all over now for I send your Lordship the good news that your interest has prevailed beyond the expectations of most people. Eighteen voted for Mr. Kimber to be mayor of Marlborough, fourteen for Mr. Edney and one for Robert Cowsey. I never saw more rejoicing in all my life than all the church party showed at carrying this point, when they were so violently attacked. It is hardly possible to express the Duke's passion or credit his extravagant expressions if report does not bespatter him.

C. Becher to Lord Bruce.

1712, August 12.—"I have little to acquaint your Lordship with since my last letter. The Duke and Duchess are still in Marlborough,

He gives out as if this election of Kimber will be adjudged as it was before, of no validity, because he was not one of the three nominated for election; but why did his Grace then take so much pains now to purchase votes at any rate, for Edney had two more than Horner had, and those were sufficient for Horner's cause last year. The Duke's agents did certainly offer Richard Munday 250*li.* and 20 guineas to his wife, and 100*li.* to Tho. Smith, tobacconist, and a book-keeper's place to a merchant for his son worth 40*li.* per annum. His wife was here yesterday, and humbly begs your Lordship and Mr. Bruce to get her son into the Excise, or to be some merchant's or great trading man's book-keeper, at a salary (if it were but 30*li.* a year) and his diet, they should think him very happily disposed of, and be very thankful, submitting it to your Lordship and Mr. Bruce which of the two places first offers, either the Excise, or clerk, or book-keeper. Solomon Clarke humbly begs his son may be minded for a place in the Excise. Both these deserve to be regarded, for they have withstood great temptations. I wrote to Mr. James Bruce last post about these two; but did name a book-keeper's place, because Mr. Smith mentioned it since, though that is most unlikely to fall in Mr. Bruce's way. Mr. James Bruce was pleased to send these two word before, by John Bird, that he had a prospect of getting them into the Excise before or about Michaelmas, that is (I suppose) an order for instructing them. Not one gentleman appeared in all this struggle for the Church party at Marlborough but Mr. Tucker. Mr. Jones would not dip a finger in it. Mr. Tucker was early there on the day of election. There was an expense made at Richard Munday's, on Mr. Thornton's account, before Mr. Jones was recommended, the bill came to 11*li.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, and was given to Mr. Jones, being included in his bill and taken to be part of the charge of his election, but he angrily refused to pay it, because not ordered by him; so Munday sent in the bill to me and expects to be paid and that soon, for the man is but poor and wants his money. Be pleased, my Lord, to let me have your orders in it. I forgot to mention in my last, that John Clarke was to be paid three guineas for his charges and trouble about Flurry Bowshire, in contriving my meeting him privately, and managing of him otherwise which he did effectually. Will your Lordship be pleased to have Wm. Hill and John Smith arrested for the money they owe, or shall they be let alone till after next election, they both declaring they will give your Lordship one vote then. Smith may be taken up at any time, but for Hill, it must be first known when privilege is out. I desire your Lordship's orders about the portreeve of Bedwin, whether Robert Byrd shall continue longer than Michaelmas next, and what to do if he proves rusty or refractory as before."—*Seal of arms.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1712, September 30. Wolfhall.—I have had a very melancholy time of it since Monday morning 3 o'clock, when a fire broke out at Tottenham in that part of the house John Bird lived in. The old wall and chimneys being full of cracks and much decayed, the soot got into those cracks and so fired the little room over the chimney, and burnt down all that part of the house and much damaged the cross building adjoining to it.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1713, April 25.—My Lady Ann Rich told me to-day that Lady Christian and Mrs. Selwin had each a letter lately from Lord Ailesbury,

whercin he intimatcs as if he intendcd to be in England some time this summer, about the middle or latter end, which is great news.—*Seal of arms.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1713, August 3. Tottenham Park.—" I wrote to your Lordship by Sunday's post about the linen, &c. On Thursday night I had 13 of the double votcs togethcr. Jo. Clarke and Robt. Meggs would not come. Richard Munday and Edmd. Goddard were out of town, and Jo. Dore could not be there because of his business, which make all the 18 double votes, but I find some of these will prove single ones without great sums be given to them. If five guineas a man had been given at first it would havc satisfied them, I believc, but now it is to no purpose to offer so little to those that will make bargains; and the others will do without it. I told them your Lordship intended to recommend two gentlemen to them, whereof Mr. Bruce would be one, and the other your Lordship was not yet ready to name, but they should know in a very short time. Thomas Hunt and Ed. Jones said this looked like the usage the Duke used to give them, not to let them know the man till the day before the election; this caused some little mutiny among them, but assuring them your Lordship had no intentions of that kind, and that they would soon know the gentlemen, they were pacified, and all the 13 then present promised to give your Lordship both votes, only Tho. Hunt hinted that his mortgage must be taken up, which your Lordship was pleased to promise before, and Flurry Bowshire privately told me it should be my fault if he did not serve with both votes, whose meaning is easily understood. I hunted all over the town for Clarke and Meggs, but could not find them. They purposely concealed themselves. I went again on Friday and met with them together at Meggs's in the night. I had a long discourse with them and patiently heard all their frivolous and shameful reflections and expectations of the woodwards' and keepers' places which they thought was the least your Lordship could do for them that was offered better places by the Duke as they pretend. It would be endless to recite all that passed in their haughty corporation style. I urged how handsomely they had been qualified, and would always be so; how they had engaged their hands and words to stand by your Lordship, &c. They made slight of all and regarded no ties of honour, gratitude, oaths, or promises. At last I brought them to promise one vote absolute, and to traffic for the other, and not to engage it from your Lordship till we met again. I pressed to make an end of it that night, but they would not hearken to that, saying they must take a week's time to consider (I suppose) how much to demand for that other vote, and first to try their markets with the Duke who is expected this week at Marlborough. I sent Jo. Bird to them on Saturday, and they have appointed to meet me next Saturday. If it be possible I will then fix them, but dread their extravagant demands. I got R. Munday alone on Friday; he was very huffy and refractory a good while, urging his great merits and greater sufferings which much exceeded all your Lordship had done for him. All this ended in a peremptory demand for 30*li.*, whereof 15*li.* should be repaid when the corporation cause was settled, and that he received his wages as serjeant. Nothing less would do, so I was forced to comply, and he has taken my word for it before the election if he wants it; and so he is fixed for both votes. I went about town to all the Duke's votes. Horner and Edney and many others were in bed; this was done

for form's sake only, that they might not take exception that I had not been with them at first as well as the others, so can talk with them at more leisure. Richard Martin gave me an absolute promise of one vote to be turned as directed. Wm. Hill has done the same. Ragbourne has promised one vote. I hope to turn it either way, but he being a ticklish man, I durst not propose it just then, for fear of his starting off again at first. Jo. Smith was in London with the Duke; his brother says there is no hopes of turning his vote as you please. He thinks he will give your Lordship one for Mr. Bruce. Cowsey's wife would not promise me one vote yet, but she thinks he may. Young John Stent seems much inclined to give a vote as your Lordship pleases; he would not promise them, but desired to see me again. This is the best account I can give your Lordship at present. I wish to have your Lordship's orders by Saturday next at farthest to nominate the other gentleman at the same time I treat with Meggs and Clarke; besides I am doubtful what to do at Bedwin till then, but it should be ill taken at Mariborough, but if there be a necessity I must run the risk of that. They expect the Duke at Bedwin this or the next week. They are agreed to choose Wat. Shropshire mayor, and Kimber and Horner justices, on the 14th instant. Shropshire expects the same allowances of money, wine, and venison as Kimber had at his choice, and also at his being sworn. I beg your Lordship's orders in it. I will try John Smith in the manner your Lordship orders about forgiving him if he will let his vote be governed. Though I have to deal with such a pack of monsters of ingratitude, I have still good hopes your Lordship will have two gentlemen chosen. Some think Mr. Jones will be recommended by the Duke, and I am told Mr. Jones has of late talked very whiggishly, and that Williams has been twice at Ramsbury with him. I know not the certainty of this, but it is talked of in Marlborough. Mr. Jefferys was in town Friday and Saturday, and would fain get in, but can make no head. He went off on Saturday afternoon and said he would come again in a week. It is well if he does not strike in with the Duke. I don't find that party stir much yet, nor whether the Duke will recommend one; they are very private in that. If there be occasion to write anything of moment by the post I beg your Lordship's opinion whether it may not be safer under cover to Mr. Swift, if your Lordship is pleased to settle it with him to send the letters to you by a messenger the morning he receives them from me, and your Lordship to have covers directed and franked by Mr. Swift to me to enclose your Lordship's letters in to me, for the post offices here will be fearful to meddle with his letters. I have sent Mr. James Bruce a letter Dore's wife wrote to me about her husband's remove."

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce, at Amphthill.

1713, September 2. Tottenham Park.—"The same morning your Lordship went from home Mr. Skyllyng and Mr. Yalden came hither and stayed till 11 o'clock at night; they both despaired of the election then, because seven or eight votes had deserted the night before. On Sunday I went to Ludgarshall and stayed till the election was over on Tuesday, which held from 9 in the morning till 8 at night. Mr. Skyllyng had 44 votes, General Webb 58, and Mr. Fern 57. The same measures were taken at this election as at the last. Several good old votes that were allowed upon the last poll were struck off now, because they would have voted for Mr. Skyllyng, and many new sham votes made and allowed to pass by the bailiff because they voted for General Webb and

Fern. They turned out Mr. Yalden for one, though the parson had voted him out of mind (*sic*), which incensed him so that he would not suffer the bells to ring when the election was over. I find there was much wrong management from the first (besides the general distrust the people had of pay) for Mr. Skyllyng was imposed upon by Mr. Webb who sent him a message by Bayley of Ludgarshall some time ago, wherein he gave him his word he would not oppose him, upon which Mr. Skyllyng relied and neglected the people for a month or more; and all this while Webb's friends were making interest for a third man to turn out Skyllyng, which plot succeeded upon him. Notwithstanding all the ill management and the desertion of some votes that morning at the Cross, had fair play been allowed him at last, the election might have turned for him by one or two votes, as 'twas thought by the person that took the poll and minutes of the discarded old votes and of the new-made ones. It was a tedious, troublesome, noisy election at the last. Serjeant Webb was their manager and counsel at the Cross. Mr. Jones is chosen at Salisbury. Sir Ant. Sturt and Mr. Lewis for Hampshire, Mr. Pleddall and Creswell at Wootton Bassett. The country are much pleased that Mr. Cary is turned out there; who ('tis said) gave four guineas a man to those that voted for him, and one guinea to those that were against him. Serjeant Webb lost it at the Devizes and Cricklade; he put in at both places and had but three votes at the last place." *Seal of arms.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1713, September 18. Fifield.—"I have sent your Lordship's letter to Mr. Skyllyng, and shall see him in a little time; what your Lordship orders shall be hinted to him as occasion offers. Sir Richard Howe and Mr. Hyde carried the election against Mr. Ashe and Mr. Pitt by a majority of near 600 votes. The Whig party appeared (all of them) with wool in their hats at the place of election. The Tories hooted them, called them wolves in sheep's clothing, surrounded them by parcels and whipped many of them, and knocked down others, insomuch that the Whigs were soon forced to pull all the wool out of their hats. Mr. Penruddock and Mr. Thomas Burnett had a quarrel, and a challenge passed, but the Bishop locked up his son the next morning and Penruddock swears he'll post him. Mr. Erule and Mr. Hungerford were there and saw all these passages. I had a hurt by a stumbling horse that fell with me, and could not ride so far. I have had ill-luck of that kind lately, and am not yet quite well of my bruises. I sent to all the bailiffs of your Lordship's manors to carry in the freeholders in and about the manors, which they did. But the Burbage people would not go unless they had 7*s.* 6*d.* a man nor many others without 5*s.* a man, which I was forced to promise them. But I stopped my hand as soon as I heard, a little before the election, that it would go right for Howe and Hyde, or else at that rate I could have had freeholders enough about the country. Mr. Jones and Tooker paid the same prices because of harvest time, and few horses could be spared. I cannot now send your Lordship the account of the election charges, because John Bird has it not entered in any kind of method, nor has he got in Mr. Shropshire's nor other people's bills yet, though often called for, but they have promised to let him have them in a little time, and then your Lordship shall have an account of all that is already paid and to be paid. Those of the 18 Marlborough people that are not yet paid do expect it for one vote, as I acquainted your Lordship at Tottenham, and most of them have told John Bird so since. John Bird forgot to give your Lordship the

money you was pleased to leave with him, and has sent it now by William Arnold and hopes your Lordship will pardon his forgetfulness. Be pleased, my Lord, to take notice of the receipt of it. Ambrose Smith is the fittest person to remove the post to in Bedwin, but I beg it may be deferred till after the audit, that the Birds may be first discharged and new tenants fixed for the tithes."

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1713, October 2. Fifield.—The following were gratified at Marlborough, Flurry Bowshire paid 40*li.*, Richard Munday 30*li.*, Thomas Smith, tobacconist, had 10*li.*, and since that John Fowler and Mr. Shropshire lent him 15*li.* more to pay a debt he owed and said nothing of it to me, but now turn the debt over to your Lordship.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1713, November 4. Fifield.—Colonel Chivers, he that was concerned with the Bishop of Salisbury, has a family picture of some of your ancestors (a lady of the family) drawn at length, and it is at your service whenever you please to send for it.

"At the beginning of the election the two Birds and old Dorrill put Harry Wilmott upon riding about the country to get Parliament men, and sent him to the Duke of Somerset and swore God d——n them, if they could get him to recommend a man it would be the harder for my Lord Bruce and the better for them, for then they should get more money from him, for they did not care who was chosen so they could get the money, for when my Lord Bruce was not chosen the better he paid them, and if we let my Lord have both he will expect to have it for nothing."

Notes of the Debate concerning the Spanish Commerce.

1714, April 16.—Earl of Strafford's memorial to the States General and their answer in the public papers.

Treaty of Madrid of the 27th March between the Marquis de Bedmar and Lexington.

Treaty of October 8th, 1711.

1714, April.—Lord Downe moves to agree, Mr. Gore seconds, Mr. Medlicot thirds, Mr. Walpole to the narrative, Mr. Comptroller to the Quotas, Mr. Gold in relation to the commerce of Spain, Mr. Vernon to the trade of America, the places in the Mediterranean, and the Assiento contract; 70 per cent. saved by the Permission ship.

Mr. Stanhope asks questions as to the trade, the fixing the trade by future commissaries, the former trade with Spain was at an average at 9 per cent. now it is 10 per cent. *ad valorem* when landed, not of the prime costs; third article of the Treaty of Commerce, says the three first articles give away all the advantage which might arise from the 17th article; if the fact be true the duty will be double what it has been for 50 years.

Mr. More in answer to Mr. Stanhope's questions refers to the sixth article of the first paper delivered by the Commissioners of Trade, the factors were masters by the former conditions of the rates, and charged upon the merchants what they pleased; no rule in Stanhop's treaties ascertained what Altavalos, Assientos, &c., concern not now the mer-

chants as they did in Charles II.'s time, but are excises now *intra regnum*. One advantage now that the Queen of England shall fix the rates of another man's country.

Mr. Stanhop, in reply, says that Mr. More does not know whether those duties are comprehended in the 10 per cent. or not, if it should prove contrary to what Mr. More says, it will amount to a total prohibition; the resolution upon the table will furnish the Spanish to be precluded.

Mr. More replies that though this should be added to the 10 per cent. yet the treaty would be still advantageous.

To the narrative as to the objection to the framing of it, as to the absurdities and contrarieties in it, says it could not be drawn otherwise. Absurdities and contrarieties unavoidable by the obstructions which will appear from letters, &c. As to the address itself, safe as to Spain, safe as to France, by the concessions on all sides, as to one of the sluices which is complied with by a letter from the Governor of Dunkirk, honourable; she left it to the Allies either to have an equal war or a safe peace, advantageous joined to honourable, none of America except Newfoundland even desired, extravagant demands in former treaties calculated to continue the war, enumerates the present advantages of Ameriea, the Mediterranean, the Assiento. Monsieur Buis owned that Spain to the House of Austria was a chimera, and demanded that the States General should have some share in the Assiento, and would have been contented, even with 600 Negroes, to have agreed with England in the peaee, goes to the Peace of Ryswick in which the Protestant interest in Germany was entirely given up, and retrieved by the Queen with France, will lie with the Emperor if it be not perfected. A consuming war in itself evident from nineteen millions paid to make up what the Allies were wanting in, must have mortgaged the land tax and malt to have continued the war. As to what has been said that as much has been laid out in three years' peace as in the war, says that we have had in effect but one year's peace. After the Peace of Ryswick the Land Tax was continued at 4*s*. When the Queen proposed to the Allies to continue the war upon an equal foot, the Allies answered that they had done their utmost and could do no more, and complained of the growing greatness of the Emperor and the war in the north. After the late Emperor's death one of the Allies said that they must make a war to hinder it, if we attempted to continue the war. The Allies attempted a separate peace. The Emperor said, on his return to Barcelona to one of the Queen's ministers, that it was her war and she must support it herself, for he could make a peace when he would. As to the cessation of arms, if France had gained terms would have been harder than now, if we, the allies, would have been more difficult in their demands. The Queen had news that the peace of Spain was on the conclusion, and it was so accordingly. D. of M. refused to fight though the deputies had consented, Gosling said they were betrayed, that the war was to be perpetuated, and that he would write to his masters to make a peace. One of the deputies had on a former occasion refused to fight. Why might not the Queen do the same?

Mr. Cadogan says that he wonders the Secretary would allege things that a person present can contradict. Lee and Condé hinders the effect of the rest.

As to the barrier of the Empire it would be hard to say what it is by the Peace of Ryswick the difference between several successes of the last beyond the former. The Duke of Marlborough refused to fight the campaign of Bouchain. There was but one of the Deputies and none of the Generals were then for fighting on the relief of Doway.

The Deputies said they had no particular orders and submitted it to Prince Eugene if the advantages of 1712 had been pursued the barrier would have been as effectual as now they are fruitless. Bishop of Paris's letter. Landrecy would have been taken, had it not been for the cessation. How can it be in the terms of the address, when the Ministers themselves say we were under a necessity to do it.

Mr. Rosse said that though we might have expected success yet that that time was a very proper one to make peace though we had Quesnoy taken, the cessation proposed but for two months, June and July, if the Dutch would have come into it. Landrecy not of that consequcnce as is said. Dunkirk first to be dclivered up before the cessation. The obstinacy and stubbornness of thc Allies were the cause we did abandon the Allies nor did not march till the day after Prince Eugene marched to Landrecy with the few of the Allies that had gratitude enough. If tbe Allies had not had an ill conduct afterwards Denain had not arrived. The campaign of Bouchain more glorious than all the former, a campaign of conduct. In 1712 masters of Quesnoy, Bouchain, and Douay. The ungrateful carriage of the confederates lost those places, and left the Queen in the condition she was in at the time of the cessation. Thc contradictions in what is alleged against the King of France. As to the Allies the conduct of the Emperor's Ministry has cost us more. As to the project of Spain. As to Toulon, the Emperor wanted Italy, wanted Naples and applied himself there when he should have gone to Toulon, besides the slowness of the march, they had orders not to engage, which hindered us from putting an end to the war. Thus Charles's Ministers obstructed all good measures. That we paid in 1711, 270 odd thousand pounds there.

Mr. Scobell.

Mr. Craggs in reply to Mr. Rosse as to the power and sincerity of the King of France. As to the cessation for two months, he owned we could have entered into the heart of France. Those who have good success usually prescribe to those who have bad, and two months' cessation was but two months' loss. In answer to the Secretary, says the narrative was as good as the nature of the thing would bear, and a bad answer must be made to bad things. As to the Treaties of Gertruydenberg and the Preliminaries, if we thought the French in jest what could be trusted to, if in earnest, why did we not demand now what they then did offer. If the remaining part of the war had been carried on as it should be, we had been now in no need of coming to the House of Commons. If we were reduced to an absolute necessity. Therefore we ask a safe, &c. Enumerates what Holland has given up by this Peace; what the Emperor has given up; what the Empire. The Elector of Hanover has lost his rank in the Empire, and to his right here and then what have we got ?

Mr. Ward of Hackney to what Mr. Gold has said to the Tariff of 1664. As to the trade of Spain and Assiento. If trading at the advantage of 80 per cent. which was lost by going about by Spain as to the African trade and the advantage thereof, as to duties in Spain. As to Malaga 25 per cent. paid. As to wine from 50 to 80 to 120 per cent. on wines which are now ascertained. One merchant paid 400 pistoles to the merchants of Malaga. Duties now to be regulated according to the rates at Cales and Port St. Marys, &c.

Mr. Horace Walpole to the statc of commerce with Spain, to several duties, to the ratification which cuts off the force of three Articles of the Treaty. The Judge Conservator to the English Factory with a substitute at their nomination constituted by Philip IV., 1645, who

serves likewise for the natives in their trade, that we now have no such officer, unless we obtain one by force. The duty "milienes" Excise upon eatables as fish, butter, &c. What the Plenipotentiaries have done is contradicted by the Queen's Ratification which no minister has signed. Gibraltar and Port Mahon may signify to the Levant trade, but none to the Spanish trade by this Treaty of Commerce.

Mr. Pitt as to the opinion of the Spanish merchants. As to Judges Conservators of none effect by, have recourse to the Consuls and English Ministers at the Court.

Mr. Sharpe that by the second article of the Treaty the duties on English merchants are reduced to that of other nations.

Mr. Tho. Onslow.
Govr. Pitt.
Mr. Hampden.
Mr. Aislabie.

John Fowler to Lord Bruce.

1714, August 5. Marlborough.—Yesterday the mayor and major part of the burgesses met in order to come to a resolution whom to elect as mayor on the 13th instant, and they unanimously agreed to elect me. Nothing could induce me to undertake that great office, well knowing my inability but a consideration that I might possibly be instrumental to have all things settled in this corporation as your Lordship in your great wisdom and your counsel shall direct, and as also there must be a new Parliament in six months.

John Fowler, senior, to [Lord Bruce].

1714, August 14. [Marlborough].—On Thursday Williams came from London with full instructions about electing a mayor, he commanded his officers to ride out with him to meet the Duke of Marlborough, and he endeavoured also to get what number he could to go with him, but J. Stert, one of his officers, refused to go with him, so that he went out without any of his common council or burgesses, exeept three of his officers and headed a mob consisting of about twenty or thirty Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Independents, shouting, God bless the Duke of M[arlborough], but as they rode along the street the Church people crying out, God bless the Church, the King, and Dr. Sacheverell, drowned the other noise. Williams ordered his pretended serjeants to summon the burgesses to appear the next day at 10 of the clock in the morning to elect a mayor at the Town Hall. One Shropshire also summoned all the burgesses to appear at the same time and place, accordingly we went up to the Town Hall about 10 of the clock and continued till 11 and then the Court was called as usual and we proceeded to the election of a mayor. Eighteen appeared and unanimously elected me into the office, we continued sitting in Court till after 12, but Williams and his party came not to Court, but about four of the the clock in the afternoon, Williams attended only by three of his officers (J. Stert refusing to go with him) and Francis Bowshire went into the Town Hall without either his gown or maces and they five alone, without any common councilmen or other burgesses with them, pretended to elect old Mr. Stert into the office, but I am credibly informed that Stert will neither accept of the office or be sworn into it, so that I verily believe that we have taken such care as that the law is at an end. Mr. Mayor

and myself have also so managed matters that I believe your Lordship is secured of the election of both members for the next Parliament, nothing shall be wanting in me to the utmost of my power to secure it.

Sir Pynsent Chernock to Lord Bruce.

1714, August 24. Holcutt.—Yesterday a letter was brought to Woburn from the Duchess, but delivered to a wrong hand, so I had an account of it. It was to give orders to have no stone left unturned and to spend as much as they would.

Captain Rolt to Lord Bruce.

1714, August 27. Epsom.—I have served through very long difficulties and expenses both the town and county of Bedford and I cannot have the least suspicion that any of you noblemen would set up anybody for the town without my having some share in the consultation, for that would be the entire way to break the present interest and to let in the whigs in both places, as well as contrary to our engagement and design of meeting together, when we dined at the "Bell" in the Strand, at the opening of the first sessions.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1714, September 6. Tottenham Park.—Mr. Stonchouse is recommending Mr. Sloper, who has lately bought Captain Ruddier's estate at Woodhay, to the people of Bedwin for the next Parliament.

Sir Pynsent Chernocke to Lord Bruce.

1714, September 7. Bedford.—To-morrow all the enemy's party meet in this town, there are three bucks laid in and his Grace is to be here. We are now sending round the town and will take care they are well plied all this day and night.

C. Becher to Lord Bruce.

1714, September 10. Tottenham Park.—"I wrote twice this week to your Lordship, by Tuesday's post and yesterday's, both directed to Poland Street. In the last I enclosed Mr. Andrew's presentation to Bedwin. I find the people there very well inclined to serve your Lordship if Mr. S[ter]t does not play any underhand tricks. Mr. Hooper had been treating with the clothiers of Newbury to bring him to town, and had sent to some voters to offer to come and present himself to you, if but five of them would set their hands to invite him in, but he could not get that number, and then he was declared by Mr. S[ter]t to be his man, so that in all probability could Hooper have made his own way by the clothiers, then S[ter]t had named another, and so played two Whigs upon the town, and only seemed to be concerned in recommending one. Last night and this morning there is news come that Harry Wilmott brings in a man from London this afternoon, whether Whig or Tory nobody knows yet, nor his name. William Arnold's son may likely learn before he goes with the venison, which I bid him do, if possible. Mr. Bushell

is for Mr. Stonehouse's man, being his tenant and lately obliged by him in renewing his lease, and declares himself for your Lordship very heartily. The people are not pleased that Mr. S[ter]t recommends, because they doubt their pay. If two Whigs set up here it will be highly necessary to secure another churchman (besides your Lordship), to set up too, and one that will not spare his money, and then both may carry it. I hear nothing from Mr. Smith nor of Sir E[dw.] S[eymour] standing yet. Your Lordship's interest may be in some danger if two Whigs stand, and will be free of their money, unless your Lordship finds another Tory to stand and fight them at their own weapons. Mr. Shropshire sent me word that all things went on well and quiet at Marlborough. Mr. Fowler comes hither to me on Monday. I think it safest to consult him alone about getting two, gratis; or one, if the other be thought hazardous. Your Lordship's interest for two is safe now, they having put by Jeffreys and Jones as I wrote your Lordship word, therefore this matter must be handled tenderly and secretly, lest it should cause them to make bargains for their votes. Mr. Kimber is least interested, but he has grown so peevish and positive, that he has much lost the regard of the burgesses, besides I hear he is angry they did not choose him mayor again. It is difficult to deal with them, but Fowler knows more of the people's expectations than the other, and better how to deal with them, and to advise in the matter, if he will be sincere; the only way to make him so is to let him know it shall be no loss to him, for he is greedy. I beg your Lordship's directions herein, which I shall have time enough before Fowler comes on Monday. Be pleased my Lord to send my account book by W. A., and if it be not improper I humbly beg some blank covers which would save postage to Mr. Longueville, Mead, Ascough, and others, that I have occasion to write often to. Mr. J. Bruce sold Wm. Dorrill's shoes for 15*li.*, and could get no more for them. Dorrill says he shall lose above 40*s.* by them, and desires me to represent it to your Lordship and to beg your allowance of it. Your Lordship hath all along lost as much or more by his and Austin's shoes, and now will be a most seasonable time to oblige him, and the fellow has good interest and protests he will serve your Lordship."

Edward Cartaret to Lord Bruce.

1714, September 10. Ingatestone.—Refusing Lord Bruce's proposal that he should stand for Bedford.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce, at Piccadilly.

1714, September 17. Tottenham Park.—There is talk of another man coming in for election at Bedwin recommended by Mr. Sambrooke. Some say it is Capt. Steele, the Tatler, others Mr. Lisle.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1714, September 22. Tottenham Park.—I was this day at Marlborough at the Mayor's feast. The burgesses are desirous to distinguish themselves in an address to the King in as high a manner as any corporation shall for loyalty, and their firm adherence to the constitution both in Church and State.

JOHN FOWLER, SENIOR, to . . . . . .

1714, September 28. Marlborough.—"Yesterday to the great surprise of myself and the major part of the burgesses we found in the Gazette mention of an address from the mayor, magistrates, and others of the corporation of Marlborough presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Somerset. On the strictest inquiry we find that none but Williams and Cowsey, of those that pretend to call themselves magistrates or common councilmen, and four of the other burgesses knew anything of the matter, or were any ways privy to it. We therefore suppose it was sent down from the great man ready cut and dried, in order to make himself look popular, and Williams having the town seal put to it, without ever acquainting the corporation with it."

JOHN FOWLER, SENIOR, to LORD BRUCE.

1714, October 5.—The excellent address was highly approved of by all your Lordship's friends. Williams refusing to set the seal to it, we were obliged to set our hands to it.— *Seal of arms.*

C. BEECHER to LORD BRUCE, at Henley Park.

1714, October 29. Tottenham Park.—On Saturday about 60 of the people of Bedwin went to Hungerford to meet the merchant Bisse as is pretended. There was a gentleman pretending to act for Bisse and treated the votes to a good dinner and wine in plenty which cost at least 40*li.* They brought him to town that night where he stayed till Monday morning, and treated all the while, and offered them 6*li.* a man and to pay the money down to about eight of the most trusty men among them, if those eight would each answer for such a number of men as should choose this Bisse or his friend, in case he should be sick or lame and could not come. This proviso of choosing Bisse's friend gave the people a jealousy of some trick about Sloper. Some think it is Capt. Steele that offered before and that if it may be likely to get two Whigs chosen he will stand, otherwise bribe the people and turn them over to Sloper. The people speak publicly that they expect your Lordship to do as well by them as any other does.—*Seal of arms.*

C. BEECHER to LORD BRUCE.

1714, November 8. Tottenham Park.—Everybody hereabouts agrees that How and Hyde will carry it for the county. We hear that Sir E. Eruly and Pitt set up against them.—*Seal of arms.*

C. BEECHER to LORD BRUCE.

1714, November 24. Tottenham Park.—I will send about the town of Bedwin for them to meet me at the Market House to-morrow morning to tell them my orders. I am very glad your Lordship has this opportunity to let those rascals see your indifference to them and that you will not be imposed upon for they have made all this struggle on purpose (and with saucy jests too) to raise your Lordship up to six pounds a man. I shall have a rare handle to pay off Dorrill's old scores if your lordship approves of it, for he lives with his brother's wife and has had a child by her, and they say is married to her. Mr. Swift has

a sharp proctor or two of his acquaintance that may cite him to the Prerogative Court in London and prosecute him there for it, which is not much unlike the inquisition.

Nicholas Jeffreys to Lord Bruce, at Henley Park.

1714, November 30. Inner Temple.—Mr. Rolt has been just now with me and instead of being for the proposal you talked of that one of us should desist in favour of him if he had a mind to stand another Parliament he tells me that he will have 227*l.*, which he expended last election, paid him before he will join with us in our interest and tells me nothing can be done without him and that we must not expect to carry it under the expense of near 1,000*l.* and unless we will consent to his terms he will rather oppose us. He says he has writ you likewise to this purpose, and that he would meet you and us at the "Garter Tavern" on Friday, to talk of the matter. This, my Lord, is great discouragement, which I thought fit to acquaint you with. He indeed rants very much in his talk and I humoured him as much, but he seems to be very positive to these terms. I wish your Lordship happiness and should be glad to hear from you."

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1714, December 3.—Ambrose Smith says that he perceived both sides pulling votes from your Lordship, that he complained of it to some of the people of Bedwin, who answered that they must pull down my Lord, for he would be strong enough to rise again before the election. Smith, though not very wise, made a very good simile, and said some of the town treated your Lordship as the surgeon did Mr. Bridges at Winchester, who had bruised only his toe, and with fair practice it might have been soon cured, but the surgeon applied contrary salves on purpose to make it appear a great and difficult cure, and let it go so far that he could not retrieve it, and though he did not design it at first yet, he destroyed the gentleman, who lost his life by it.

The seat in the church that Mr. Stonehouse sits in belongs to his estate that he holds of your Lordship. There is an old seat in a remote part of the church almost out of sight of the pulpit that belongs to Tottenham Park.

Robert Hall says to the people of Bedwin that he will help them to another man, in a day's warning. It was Steele's friend that lay at Mr. Stonehouse with Wallop's steward, and gave the guinea to the ringers, and it is believed Stonehouse will set up Steele if he can.

Lord Harley to Lord Bruce.

1714, December 5. Wimpole.—A few days before the receipt of your letter, Mr. Tooley and my agent were over here, Mr. Tooley told me he doubted not but that all the tenants would go as desired next election, but promised me he would let me know if he found any of them wavering. I will do my endeavours that all the little interest we have in Bedfordshire shall go as your Lordship wishes.

John Fowler, senior, to Charles Beecher, at Tottenham.

1714, December 6. Marlborough.—The Duke of Somerset came to this town last night, and this morning Loe, the Duke's gardener, is very

busy going up and down among the burgesses desiring them to give one vote as the Duke shall direct, and that then all the law shall be at an end, and that Mr. Williams shall deliver up to us the maces, seals, and all charters and writings, and that the Duke will be ready to serve the burgesses on all occasions, and invites them down to the castle. This seems to be a very plausible pretence, but I am well satisfied it is with a design to divide us; however, you may depend on my using my utmost endeavours to keep our friends hearty to my Lord Bruce's interest. The Duke also threatens us that in case we don't comply with this offer that then he will set up a popular election in this town, and will ruin us.

JOHN FOWLER, SENIOR, and WALTER SHROPSHIRE to LORD BRUCE.

1714, December 14.—"Mr. Shropshire and myself are now with Mr. Beecher of Tottenham, and from him we have received your Lordship's most kind letter in which you are pleased to assure us that you will stand by us, and we on our part are also fully resolved to stand by your Lordship in all points, come on it what will, we have thought fit to set before your Lordship a list of all the burgesses, and now we do verily believe each man will vote; as for the populace, since your Lordship has been pleased to send us the reports of the House of Commons, we are fully satisfied, and think it not proper either for your Lordship or for us to meddle with it. The select number will choose your Lordship's two men as you have already nominated to us as you may perceive by the list; there is no depending on the populace, many pretended churchmen being pleased with anything that seems new, under a notion of obtaining their rights and privileges, we therefore wholly depend on your Lordship and our own select number. But in case it should happen as they say that the bye-law is not duly repealed, and that the Duke says he hath the opinion of the judges upon it, and consequently there is no mayor, and so our charter is lost or forfeited, and that in case we do not agree, that then at the next term he will move the court against us, and prosecute Mr. Shropshire and myself, and that we shall both of us be fined, and should it be pushed this way to extremity, and our charter lost, and Mr. Shropshire, myself, and others, your Lordship's steady friends, should be turned out, as of course we then should be, whether in that case we shall not harken to the Duke's proposal of one, in order to be made secure, and to propose having his Grace's proposal in writing to show our counsel first before we agree with him, or if your Lordship will have us risk all and push the election on for both, we will stand it, and doubt not of your Lordship's honour to stand by us that we may not suffer. As to your Lordship's presence here, it will rather, we suppose, put all into a flame, and rather make things worse than better, and the same for Mr. Beecher, for we will endeavour to the utmost to manage everything to your Lordship's content; but when an absolute necessity shall require it, we will let Mr. Beecher know it. If things come to the utmost extremity we will do nothing without your Lordship's direction, and suppose we are at length forced by way of accommodation by your Lordship's direction, yet we will to the utmost take care, if possible, your Lordship may have the other vote gratis. I intend to send to Mr. Swift by the next post to have the opinion of counsel whether the bye-law is not duly repealed, and whether our charter is forfeited, and whether Mr. Shropshire and myself can be fined 500*li.* for electing a mayor, which the Duke threatened us withal; but if none of these can

happen to us, we shall go on with more courage, and in case it is likely to fall upon us, your Lordship's honour must be our support. If we should not agree with the Duke, which we are resolved not to do without your Lordship's consent, but we shall be glad to know your Lordship's pleasure as to our agreeing or not agreeing with the Duke, supposing upon advice of counsel that it appears our charter is in danger of being lost, and we in danger of being fined, and your Lordship's friends turned out in the corporation, and nothing but such an extremity can hurt your Lordship's interest in our corporation."

Postscript.—In case we are forced (by your Lordship's consent) to agree with the Duke, yet we will still stand upon it, to have it settled by Serjeant Hooper and Pengelly, according as the Duke has promised.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce at Ampthill.

1714, December 14. Tottenham Park.—Mr. Fowler and Mr. Shropshire are under great fear of the Duke's threats as to prosecuting them for acting as mayor, and they wanted some assurance of protection against being fined 500*li.* each. There is a little aisle in Burbage Church belonging to you, but the seats there and at Bedwin are old and all to pieces. The family went from Burbage to Wolfhall. There are other seats in Bedwin Church a little beyond Mr. Stonehouse's, near the entrance to the chancel, that you may have, but new seats are wanted there. There is but little difference as to the distance, but the coachway is nearer and better to Bedwin.—*Seal of arms.*

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce at Henley Park.

1714, December 31.—The enclosed is another presentation from Mr. Andrews, the other was mistaken. It seems Bedwin is a peculiar, and belongs to the dean and not to the bishop, to whom the other presentation was directed.—*Seal of arms.*

Dr. Shadwell's Letters about the Queen's Illness.

1714.—"Whereas, it has been given out that Queen Anne might have lived many years had it not been for her late illness, which is called by some an accident. The following account will show that her death was no surprise to one of Her Majesty's physicians, who, having differed from the rest, not only at Windsor, about giving Her Majesty the Jesuit's bark, but about the state of her health as well as the management ever since. His opinion is justified by the following letters to their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Shrewsbury, then in Ireland, by which it plainly appears that ever since Christmas last, he not only thought Her Majesty to be in ill circumstances, but made the prognostic of the danger of an imposthumation, which accordingly happened in her leg about two months before her death, though it was kept secret, the discharge of which abating, and the gouty humour translating itself upon the brain, were the immediate occasions of her death."

N.B.—These letters had either no name or a fictitious one set to them* for fear they should be opened, this physician having suffered very much for not agreeing that Her Majesty's disease was an ague.

The following copies are taken from the originals, which their Graces' kept by this physician's desire.

* The letters have the name J. Smith appended to them.

1713, December 30.—"On Wednesday, December 23rd, Her Majesty was very uneasy all night with the gout in her foot, the next morning it was entirely off, and she said she was well, but about one o'clock that day Her Majesty complained of a pain in her thigh, was seized with a violent rigour and horror, which lasted above two hours, extreme heat followed with intense thirst, great anxiety, restlessness, and inquietude, the pulse was *plenus, durus, senatilis* (*sic*) *et frequens*, which symptoms I found the next day at my arrival, upon which I very much pressed bleeding, which would probably have carried off good part of the fever, and have brought a fit of the gout; but it was not agreed to, and these symptoms continued in some measure till four of the clock on Saturday morning, at which time Her Majesty fell asleep, and waked refreshed, and the next morning there was a perfect intermission of symptoms, but the pulse in my opinion was not quiet. The next night about twelve she was attacked with an exacerbation of the fever, which lasted all the next day, and I believe till midnight, if not all that night, for I was of opinion the pulse was not quiet the next day, though all the other symptoms of exacerbation went off the day before. I opposed giving the bark as warmly as they pressed it, but the physician who watched that night gave it, saying he found the pulse calm. No exacerbation appeared after this, but I all along declared contrary to the opinion of the rest, except Dr. Lawrence, that I did not like the pulse, that there was no perfect intermission of the fever, but that the pulse was at work to separate the morbific matter into the gout, or some worse shape. The pain in the thigh increased till three or four doses of the bark were given, and I laid a stress upon having that part examined, but it was called a fit of the gout, though I answered it could not properly be called so in the muscles. I take this to be an inflammatory fever from a translation of the gout, and not a common ague or intermitting fever, that after 39 hours continuance there was a perfect remission, but not intermission, unless the feverish matter be separated and thrown off into a smart fit of the gout, a worse symptom may happen, as its falling upon the thigh and fixing into an 'erytipalas' tumour."

1713–14, January 2, Saturday night.—"The physicians returned yesterday, though I differ in not thinking matters right yet, nor can they be without a fit of the gout. I could not write from Windsor for some reasons, but desired my wife, though she should have inserted my words. I hope your Grace has received the case. I am very sorry my Lord Duke has been so ill. I'll keep the letter, but I wonder at giving asses' milk. When the intermitting fever is over the bark must be repeated after 10 days, and even a second time.

January 5, Tuesday.—"Thank God, Her Majesty has had a happy escape, for it was no ague, but a violent inflammatory fever, which opinion is justified by a severe fit of the gout which came on Friday night last, which was just the day of the crisis. I shall watch to see it go well off, or else there may be some deposit elsewhere that I shall not like. This opinion I declared to the council at first, in opposition to that of the rest, viz., an ague, for which I hear I was animadverted upon severely, but I drew up the case in the beginning (which I sent to my Lord Duke last week) and showed it to two of the council, who might be able to justify me if anything happened. The disputes I had about the disease and about the bark gave me great uneasiness, but I made a shift to stop the going on with that medicine before it had done us too much . . . The physicians were dismissed on Friday last, but I returned thither on Sunday, knowing matters were not secure, and I came back yesterday. I can't express how much I have wanted

both your Graces upon this occasion, but the sequel has proved who was in the right.

"My friend was seized this day very smartly with a fever, I take it to be an inflammatory one, which may terminate in an 'erytipelas' or the gout, but at present I can make no other judgment, his health has appeared better of late, but I thought things not right as I wrote in my last some time ago, and could not in my observations be of another opinion."

March 11.—"The fever went off last night and an 'erytipelas' remains upon the leg. They who see it say 'tis nothing, but without seeing it by the management I can't but think it may be at least a troublesome affair."

March 19.—"On Thursday, March 11th, the person was seized with a chilliness, vomitting, a pain in the leg, the pulse very disordered and in every manner as two months ago, exeept that the person did not shiver, but the chilliness and cold continued 12 hours, and was then succeeded by very great heat, thirst, and all the symtoms of a very high fever, which lasted till the next evening. I opposed giving the snake root by reason of the inflammatory fever and 'erytipelas,' pressed for temperate cordial medicines to discharge the blood and cupping as well as other evaeuations to prevent too great a load of ill-humours falling upon the leg; this I pressed even the next day, though the fever was off, for I apprehended the consequence of the limb being too much loaded more than I did the fever. On Sunday things were so well that a chicken was eaten with great appetite as well as ever since, but this very appearance does not cure me of my fears for what may happen to the limb, but everybody else is very happy and matters are looked upon so well as not to need any prescription, in spite of all I offer. I wish I may not prove as much in the right as everybody allows me to have been in my opinion last time; but thank God, they have not called this an ague, though it was just the same case, nor given the bark, remembering well they were forced to drop it the last time. I beg this paper may be kept."

March 16.—"'Tis given out that all things are very well, and they have so much appearance of being so, that there is no meeting, nor is anything done, but I think matters not well, and have expressed it as well as made proposals for prevention, for the 'erytipelas' (though I have not seen it) may prove of ill consequence, particularly if it should turn to an imposthumation, which I very much fear."

March 28.—"I have procured two meetings, and find that matter has threatened an imposthumation, but this day they who have seen it think it will disperse, so I should imagine it would not be easy to have that done without a fit of the gout."

George I.

1714. Printed copies of three letters, viz.:—(1) From Queen Anne to Sophia, Electress Dowager of Brunswick and Lunenburgh; (2) From Queen Anne to the Duke of Cambridge; and (3) The Lord High Treasurer to the Duke of Cambridge, relative to the Duke's coming over to England.

C. Becher to Lord Bruce.

1714 [–15], January 14. Tottenham Park.—I am very sorry for all the expense at Marlborough, but the art of man cannot prevent it.

They talk still of the populace, but nothing goes on yet about it. Less than 20 guineas a man will not content them for this election, because many of them have been offered much more for one vote, besides it may make them very steady for another election, and to expect no more for it.

C. Becher to Lord Bruce.

1714–15, March 1. Tottenham Park.—The Duke of Somerset, who came to Marlborough on Saturday, sent Mr. Williams to propose changing my Lady Duchess' life for the young lady's that Lord Hertford is to marry. I hear the Duchess is infirm and sickly, which would be proper to be inquired into. It is worth a year's purchase to put in a young life for the Duchess', but then they may object the hazard of child-bearing to balance the other.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1714–15, March 13. Tottenham Park.—The Duke has turned Solomon Clarke's son out of the Excise, and Clarke begs your favour to help him in. He has also turned out one Pilkington belonging to the Window Tax, who was a witness for your Lordship and the burgesses in the trial, and Meggs is put in his place. The rains have damaged the new buildings.

C. Beecher to Lord Bruce.

1717, July 27. Ampthill.—"The gentlemen that attended my Lady were Mr. Leigh, Mr. Osborn for Sir John, who was not able to come, Mr. Harvey, Sir Samuel Ongley, Mr. Coppin, and Mr. Roberts, Sir Pynsent Chernock, and Sir Thomas Sebright were not in the country. Many horsemen met the corps some at Luton and many others on the way in several places, amongst them seven or eight ministers. There were some hundreds of people in and without the church. Mr. Allym made a learned funeral oration with just and most respectful encomiums on the deceased. The whole ceremony was ended with great decency and good order."

The Earl of Nottingham to Lord Bruce.

1717, November 30, Burley.—The late rector of Eyam in Derbyshire is dead. This living we formerly gave to Mr. Hawkins who not finding it to answer his expectations resigned it, and thereupon we presented Mr. Hamilton, now deceased, but Eyam having become much more considerable than it was when Mr. Hawkins had it, he now prays to have it again. I think it a respect due to your Lordship not to sign the presentation before I had acquainted you with it.

The Earl of Nottingham to Lord Bruce.

1717–18, January 18. Burley.—Yesterday I heard that Mr. Hawkins died of the pleurisy. Pray permit me to mention to you my brother Edward for the presentation to the rectory of Eyam.

[The Hon. Robert Bruce? to Lord Bruce.]

1722, April 25. London.—"We have quite a new scene of transactions since I wrote to you, who are the transactors I cannot yet learn. The Guards both horse and foot camped this morning in Hyde Park the orders for which were given but Sunday morning. Three regiments of horse and four of dragoons are on their march from the north and ordered to canteen about Salisbury and to be ready to camp on the Plain, and all the rest of the troops are to camp about the places they are quartered in, and two regiments of horse upon Hounslow Heath, and six regiments to be ready to embark from Ireland upon the first orders. Horace Walpole is gone to the Hague and it is said to desire the States to have their troops in a readiness to embark for England, if necessary, as they have done formerly, and are to do by treaty. Mr. Charles Churchill is gone to Paris and then is to go to Madrid and another is sent to Vienna. What it all means or what occasion there is for it is yet a riddle, but the South Sea stock is fallen ten per cent. and the Bank has a great call upon it. So soon as I can learn anything you shall know by the carrier for I fear letters are too narrowly looked into at the office upon this occasion to venture any but general things by the post."

[The Hon. Robert Bruce? to Lord Bruce.]

1722, May 1. London.—"Upon my Lord Sunderland's death my Lord Carleton seems to be the only person capable and proper to succeed him in the King's confidence. I hear with some foundation of truth that all the King's private papers, which my Lord Sunderland was possessed of, are delivered to my Lord Carleton's hands."

[The Hon. Robert Bruce? to his nephew, Lord Bruce.]

1722, May 15. London.—"We came to town on Friday night last to meet my Lord Carleton at supper at Burlington House as we did last night at his, and I could not discern, either of those times or Sunday when he was all day at Chiswick, anything in him to enable me so much as to give a guess how his affair stands at Court, but am in great fears that he has let slip his opportunity and through want of resolution or something will fail of what everybody thought at my Lord Sunderland's death he could not fail of, but by his own fault, the consequences of which will be a disadvantage to the public, a very great one to himself, and will certainly be fatal to me. You may easily judge what temper I must be in on such occasion, being entirely in the dark and uncertain what to do but by what either my Lord Burlington or I can observe in him, looks too like what we fear for from being in the best humour in the world a fortnight ago and being communicative as he always is when things go well, he is grown, especially since I last wrote to you, quite the contrary, and avoids speaking or being spoken to and according to the best judgment I can make I cannot but think his affair must either have done in four days from the time of my Lord Sunderland's death or never possible to be done at all. All I have to hope is that I judge ill, and that what must befall me by it makes me apprehend more than really is, and I have reason to wish it may prove so. I will endeavour to see him in a day or two, for I would willingly try if I could whether when I am alone with him he would say anything

to me and also think it would be of some use to you to know his opinion concerning your going into Yorkshire, since the common discourse is that it is in the north if anywhere that a rising was to be." —*Draft.*

[The Hon. Robert Bruce to Lord Bruce.]

1722, May 22. London.—"Last night, my dear Lord, I received your letter of the 19th, I supped at my [Lord] Carleton's and so had a quick opportunity of speaking to him and told him I had something to say to him from you, and desired to know what hour this morning I might wait on him. He said he rather chose to call on me at eleven, which he did and I had full time to talk with him of your affairs, which led him into the discourse of several other matters. As to yours he said he did not see any necessity for you to neglect your private affairs upon any account, which was a full answer to that matter. As to the rest I find that what I wrote to you last week by way of conjecture is but too true, and that the foot he is at present upon is only by his being President of the Council, to have a right to speak to the King when he pleases, and to work his way further as opportunities may happen, for I find he does not intend to quit but to try his fortune. I acquainted him with my intentions of accepting your kind invitation and of getting out of town as soon as I could, which I found he thought not proper for me to do till after the birthday, since it was so near, but made no objection further than that, and I shall be very glad to get away as soon as possible and also should be very desirous to see you before you go, if that matter can be brought to bear with relation to your journey and also think it would be extremely right for me, as you mentioned to me in a former letter, to make my visit to the borough in your coach, rather than a hack, as well as save the expense of four days' hire of one. I can come down in the Newbury coach on Thursday the 30th instant, and shall in all events send this evening to secure a place, but cannot come sooner, not being able to receive an answer from you till Monday night whether you can defer your journey so long without inconvenience, or not, and, that being the birthnight, it will be too late before I can come home for me to know your resolution, and consequently to be able to get ready to set out so soon as next morning. As to the two questions in the postscript of your letter, the King goes to Kensington as soon as the birthday is over, and there is not the least word said of the Hanover journey or of the Parliament sitting till winter."

[The Hon. Robert Bruce to Lord Burlington.]

1722, June 9. Tottenham.—The papers speak of my Lord Arundell of Trerice being married to a sister of my Lord Stafford, but I dare not make my compliments to my little Lord upon it till I know farther.—*Draft.*

[The Hon. Robert Bruce to his brother, the Earl of Ailesbury.]

1722, June 18. Tottenham Park.—"I congratulate you upon the conclusion of what you have so long desired, and beg you will do me the favour to make my compliments to the Prince and Princess of Horn upon their marriage, and wish them much joy and happiness."—*Draft.*

[The Hon. James Bruce to Hon. Robert Bruce.]

1727, April 2. Brussels.—"I came here just after the last post went, thank God in very good health, and found my brother mighty well, he looks well to a wonder, considering his age, and one sees no decay, but sometimes a little difficulty in hearing, but his memory as good as ever, and you may remember it was no bad one. Yesterday he had a very long letter from my Lord Bruce as he told me, his expressions and carriage to me has been very kind and obliging both before and since but in general terms, which makes me desirous to know (if it be thought proper) the purport of what my Lord Bruce has been so good to say to him in respect to me, and his answer, for my better guidance. This I leave to you to act in as you think most proper. On Sunday I kissed the archduchess's hand, being introduced by Monsieur Visconti, the first minister, who is a very fine gentleman. I dined with him yesterday, he lives very great and was extremely obliging. The Duchess of Shrewsbury's Visconti lives with him and he desired me to give you his humble service. The ceremonies of the Court are so silly that 'tis a perfect farce and not worth troubling you with. Yesterday they had an express from Spain; they think themselves sure that Gibraltar is taken by this time, they must think otherwise in England by their still sending of reinforcements, I wish they come not too late. They talk high at this Court, but the county is poor and they wish for peace as much as we do. I beg you will give my humble service to all friends, with hearty thanks for their favours. I need not name names, and the Prince and Princess of Horn desired me to present their humble service to you whenever I writ; she is brisk and very good-humoured, very well, but by Sir Thomas' description to you and me I expected to find her handsomer. The Prince is about my Lord Cardigan's height and as thin, a mighty good-humoured plain sort of man and is the only one I have seen here yet without some sort of pride or ostentation; he lives well and has a good house and a decent equipage, without any fanfaro or pride in the world. He is the stranger they most turned to please in England that I ever saw, he goes to all the assemblies, but does not love them and seldom stays long, choosing rather a small company where he can be free, as we do in England. I hope this will find you in perfect health."

The Earl of Ailesbury to the Hon. Robert Bruce.

1727, April 9, N.S.—"I have on all occasions in the time of my last dearest wife and since endeavoured to do you all justice in relation to your kind and honourable proceedings in matters of trust, wherein no one hath come up to a higher pitch, and you have not come short of that character in the affair lately for which you were introduced to the King, and for which I return you my most true and hearty thanks, and which I shall ever retain in memory. I have written this post to my Lord Townsend in terms highly respectful towards the King, and in obliging (*sic*) towards him, and indeed for years past I have found him towards me as I could wish and have often sent him my due thanks and compliments on occasion. And I happened to act a part twice here, that the King was pleased to send me his thanks by my Lord Townsend. On the latter occasion a rascally Frenchman, that was ruined in Missisippi, came to me with a project and I seeing on the outside of a scheme written, and in great letters, Hanover, I gave him his paper and showed him the door. I thought no more of it, until West (who was

writing with his back towards us, and no doubt turned his head to look) told me he thought he saw the same man go by into the Marquis of Prier's house, who being a perfect politician, to say no more, God forgive him, I began to look about me and I wrote to Mr. Leathes to acquaint him with my proceedings and to justify me in case the rogue might say I had a conference with him. My Lord Townsend wrote to me and now the King approved of my conduct and with thanks, and that I should oblige him if I could give or by my servants some mark how to know the man. I received the letter at nine in the morning and by good fortune the Pope's Nuncio and the Marquis of Prier's eldest son came to dine, which after dinner I took the former aside and asked him, what I imagined, if a man came not to him with a paper, he said yes, and reading the title page, which I did not (only I saw the word Hanover), he gave it to him back and told him he meddled not with matters of that nature and asked him why he embarked in such matters, he answered he had been ruined by stocks, as aforesaid, and that he hunted out here to get bread. I acquainted my Lord Townsend with this and added that without what the Nuncio told me I could have said nothing, for none of my servants below remembered to have seen any such one, so many going in and out, tradesmen, beggarly people, &c. Few years before Mr. Westcomb, a sad rascal, sent me from Holland a packet of letters for Mons. O'Bryan at such a banker's in Lyons at the time the Chevalier St. George was at Avignon, I sent him back the packet with anger and ordered him never to write or speak to me, and acquainted my Lord Stair, then ambassador or plenipotentiary, who highly praised my action and assured me he would transmit my letter to Court. Westcomb being with my Lord Stair's spy in Holland, that vile fellow Anthony Hammond, a thing came into my head that Westcomb, who was come from Paris, told my Lord Stair he could get secrets from Avignon by the Duke of Ormond, who suspected not that Westcomb had turned sides and by me that would not suspect him neither. I argued thus if my Lord Stair be in it, he will see I will not be trapped, and if he be not in it he will see my usual conduct. That Hammond was a spy I knew oddly. Westcomb made a friendship here with Colonel Fauconbridge, an Englishman, but in this service, and Lieutenant Governor of the Castle of Ghent. Westcomb sends him a letter for my Lord Stair telling him he knew the contents, Fauconbridge that had been bred up by Mr. Stepney in business found a way to take out the letter without breaking the seal of the cover, read it and put it in again, and it was Hammond's letter as a spy to my Lord Stair who kept him in pay, and Westcomb say he knew the contents of the letter implied they were both alike. You must have remembered him, his sister the Duchess of Ormond kept, his aunt was Mrs. Clifford where we lay in Leicester Street, his father Sir Martin, an honest man and consul at Cadiz very many years. Before my coming over here could I have had the justice done me as now lately, perhaps I had overcome that storm. I begged to be introduced to the late King William for a quarter of an hour to assure him how desirous I was to live with submission to his government and I could never obtain it by Germaine and he by Lord Albemarle. In the late Queen's time she ordered the Duchess of Marlborough to write to me with assurance that my conduct was agreeable to her and that she would recall me the moment she would do it, these were her words and yet when my dearest wife was to go to lie in at Brussels, my Lord and Lady Marlborough would not procure leave for me which my wife seeing with a flood of tears resolved to lie in at Aix and not to part with me; and my Lord Marlborough three months before at Maestrecht

promised my wife I should go with her, and it is to be observed that my Lord Stafford, the D. of Norfolk, and Sir John Cotton were at Brussels at the same time and the former the four years I was obliged to live at Liège and Aix. Madame Schrine had a sharp dispute with late Lord Stanhope's father at the Hague, he said that I should be very sorry to be ranked with my Lord Stafford, by which he meant I was a dangerous person. I mention this to show you I could not have justice done me even in the Queen's time who expressed herself satisfied with me, and my conduct then was as now and I may say without blot. My old friend Mr. Pesters, intendant at Maestrecht, and since in the Dutch Army, and now resident here for 15 years more, has known me since June 1702 when I retired from hence, and he told me not a week since that my conduct from his first knowing me to this day was always of the best and that he always esteemed me for it. My Lady Albemarle, who never loved me sincerely in those times, has always admired my conduct that I heard ill and never said one word. I had the good fortune to be greatly esteemed by the King's mistress and she wrote to me constantly and even I received a letter after her death, which was sudden. The King on coming to England answered my Lord Shrewsbury most obligingly to whom I wrote, and the Prince told my Lord Argyle that he must never forget me for he was never treated in any house so much to his satisfaction as he was in mine here and he often as the Marquis de Visconti told me and my brother James since he came here, and the old Electress was charmed with the reception at my house here. I recite this for to show the returns I had for even trifles in regard to the dignity of the persons. . . . . .

"We have now the finest weather possible, and all thriving in gardens and fields. I hope the same is with you, and I am continually in my garden, so good for my health. I thank God we are very well, and your niece and the Prince of Horn assure you of their most humble service; the dear child is charming for her age; all that knew my wife young say she perfectly resembles her, which pleases me not a little. The Duke of Newcastle having been present, I desire you will assure him of my most humble service, and that I am very well assured that if there had been occasion, he would have contributed to what has happened so much to my satisfaction. I was most intimately acquainted with his grandfather, whom I esteemed so much. I had not the honour to be much known to my Lord, his father."—*Copy.*

The Hon. Robert Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1727, April 14. London.—"I received your most kind letter of the 9th instant with the utmost satisfaction to find that what has been done here for your service has been so much to your satisfaction. My Lord Bruce told me that he had acquainted you that our brother James might marry a gentlewoman who is worth 9,000*li*

Tanfield House.

1727, April.—Agreement with Thomas Edwards as to Tanfield House. He is to keep the house, gardens, and grass plots in good order, and also the fruit, the terrace and wall by the cascade, and all the little walks in the park. He is to have the produce of the garden, except what Lord Bruce shall want when in Tanfield, and also except whatever fruit he shall order to be sent to London.—*Draft.*

The Hon. Robert Bruce to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1727, July 7. London.—On Tuesday morning I acquainted the King with what you directed me in your words. He spoke in a most obliging manner of having seen and known you at Brussels, and asked how you did and whether you were now at Brussels or in the country at the Prince of Horn's.—*Draft.*

The Hon. Robert Bruce to Lord Bruce.

1727, July 12. London.—Before my Lord Townsend returned, Sir Robert Walpole was desirous to give up the Treasury and the direction of affairs to the Speaker, and to take his place of paymaster of the army which he formerly had, but upon my Lord Townsend's coming over, he told Sir Robert that if he quitted the Treasury he would not stay any longer in business, and it now comes out that the Queen has no favourable dispositions towards the Speaker, which probably he was not ignorant of, and knowing before other people could how great a share she would have in affairs, which is now perceived and more apparently likely to be very great, he declined coming into the Treasury and concurred with the King and Queen's desire to Sir Robert to continue in it, and the other chief branches of business will be kept in the same hands they were at the King's death."—*Draft.*

Lord Bruce to his Uncle, the Hon. Robert Bruce.

1727, July 16. Tottenham Park.—"I received your letters and cannot help saying that I am extremely surprised that you should apply to Sir R. W. in the manner you have done without first having my approbation. To be plain and short, I cannot, nor will not, agree to what you propose, nor would not do it for all that Sir R. is worth."

The Hon. Robert Bruce to his Nephew, Lord Bruce.

1727, July 20. London.—"I have always endeavoured to convince you by my action that I prefer your satisfaction to my own, you shall find me the same in this and all other occasions. If I did anything without first having your approbation, I hope you will impute it to the true cause, which was want of time joined with other reasons I gave you in my last letter."

Bill for a Coronet.

1727, September 18.—Bill and receipt from John Le Sage to Lord Bruce for a silver coronet gilt for himself, 8*li.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the same for his wife, 5*li.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Bill for Coronation Robes.

1727, October 9.—Bill and receipt by Matthias Otto for coronation robes and coronets for Lord and Lady Bruce amounting to 6*li.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Hair Dresser's Bill.

1727, October.—Bill by Anne Le Conuse to Lady Bruce for a set of dressing locks of hair, altering the puff, and for a silk dressing cap, 6*li.* 6*s.*

The Earl of Ailesbury to the Hon. Robert Bruce.

1727, November 26. Brussels.—"Our opera is very good but not greatly frequented, so I believe it will not last; yours will be much the same but for the fraternity that supports it. The Archduchess gives handsomely, but there are but four boxes taken until Lent. The Prince of Horn, one. They are so dear, there are but few that can support it, and, besides, the language not understood. I go only for the airs; the music is admirable and the reciting tires me, not understanding Italian, but in the book is annexed the plot of each scene in French. La Dotti that came from England, takes mightily; she is perfectly good, and always smiling, whether singing or speaking. The first time she saw me making her court to a lady in the box; I thought she would have taken me about the neck, taking me for my brother James. She told me she had sometimes cause to be troubled, but she finds it is not good for her health, and that she shall live the longer by being good-humoured; she is of a very good character, but her husband is a little extravagant. She began in representing Queen Elizabeth in the opera of the Earl of Essex, and it was charming. We have had two mighty Feasts of St. Charles and St. Elizabeth, the emperor's and empress's names. The cortège to the great church was magnificent as likewise all at court after. On the first day the Grand Maître and First Minister, according to custom, treated most magnificently at dinner of 50, all men of the first rank of foreign ministers, lords of the court and town. The Archduchess gave the opera and ball gratis, greatly illuminated, and she supped in the apartment joining to the opera, built by the late elector for that purpose, and the ladies of the court have a great table and they invite some chief of the nobility of men to keep them company. My plain suit with a fine vest is well accepted of, because it is known I never wear any other. At the latter, the 19th, there was great solemnity at church and dinner at court. The opera was greatly illuminated but not gratis, and after the Archduchess's supper, all the ladies at court and town that are of any rank, met at the Grand Maître's, and the men were invited also that were of rank. The great apartment above was vastly lighted as that below at supper. They danced till supper came up, there was three great tables of the ladies, but they took some men of the chief nobility to each, and the three other tables were all men. The first table was for the ladies of the court, they take place before all others here, which is not in England, nor in France. One of the ladies of the bedchamber, a very good friend, desired me three or four days before that I would sit by her. The ball after lasted long, but I came home soon. The Duke of Beaufort has been here some days, and my Lord Charles newly come from England. The former has been five years out as I take it, much marked with the small-pox, but a fine comely man very polite and speaks very good French, and mightily approved of here and as to my particular, most obliging and caressing, at first he was here but two days and dined and supped with me, then at the latter I invited some of my best friends of both sexes, and the ladies the most handsomest of the town and of good humour. And at his return from Antwerp he was at my assembly, which was very numerous and fine and he dined with me the next day, with my Lord Sunderland's two brothers, two good young men, and Mr. Fane, whose elder brother lives at Basildón, in Berkshire, and Mr. Fish, old Mr. Fish's grandson, a very pretty young man of the 2nd regiment of guards, he was page to the Duchess at Marlborough. They four went to Paris next day, but my Lord and his brother and two others with them dined at the Prince of Horn's with same others of our good friends here. One of

them is Mr. Wogan, a captain in General Dillon's regiment in France, a very fine gentleman; the other is Mr. Ward, of Gisbourne, in Yorkshire; he told me that there was several tombs there of our name, who were founders of that abbey. He is a staid man and seems to have good parts, but what he is to my Lord I do not know.

"I give you a thousand thanks for your delivering my compliments to the Queen, nothing possible could be more gracious than her answer. Lord Bruce forgot to send me word of it, and I, not knowing the answer until your last, was the reason I mentioned nothing of it to you in my former, nor could I. I thank you most kindly for your care in supplying our unfortunate brother, and what you think proper from time to time Mr. Mead will pay by your order."

The Hon. Robert Bruce to the Duke of Grafton.

1728, August 11. Dover Street.—"I was on Tuesday last with Sir Robert Walpole as you thought it proper for me to do. He said that as to what your Grace had spoken to him about me he could not possibly do anything in it, and then said in a very obliging manner, can I serve you in anything else? My answer to that was that there was a vacancy in Parliament by the death of Mr. Smith. He said that was so, and that he was under no engagement to anybody so he believed he could do it."—*Draft.*

Lord Bruce to the Hon. Robert Bruce.

1728–29, March 3. Tottenham Park.—"My son is far from being void of capacity, but has many gestures and odd ways."

Thomas Edwards to Lord Bruce.

1733, April 8. Tanfield Hall.—According to directions, I got the petition for Tanfield Bridge signed by many substantial neighbours.

Bill for Prints.

1733, May 10.—Bill from Philip Overton to Lord Bruce for the following prints, viz., 23 original prints of Don Quixot at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*li.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; two sets of The Seasons and Elements, by Lancret, 1*li.* 12*s.*; one set of Monthly Flowers finely coloured, 1*li.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; six prints of the Harlot's Progress, 15*s.*; two prints of the Christening and Justice's Shop, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 12 prints of Hudibras, by Hogarth, 12*s*; one Midnight Conversion, by Hogarth, 1*s.*; and 10 prints of King Charles I., 1*li.* 10*s.*

The Earl of Ailesbury to Lord Bruce.

1733, November 2.—"I was in great trouble on the receipt of your dearest wife's letter for to find she had been so ill, and pray assure her of the same with my most kind blessing and service. I hope by the next to hear of her perfect health. Your sister and the Prince of Horn were greatly concerned, and they assure you both of their most kind and true service. I doubt not but that the progresses have been to your satisfaction and particular interest overlooking sometimes is most

profitable. Our ancestors had persons of that country to be stewards, and were so ill served that at last I put them into the hands of Mr. Christopher and Mr. Beecher. My father had Mr. Newbon, a neighbouring gentleman of 800*li.* per annum as bad as his predecessor, and Sir William Dawson that succeeded such another, and Mr. Cheney, of Bedfordshire, died 1,200*li.* in my debt, and he insolvent. Your sister has been in high concern for my dear daughter Bruce; she sends me word the joy she was in for to see you in town lately, and it is always to her a high satisfaction. She hopes to see you back next month. Pray send me word if this Parliament has a limited day for its extinguishing, or whether this next session may last until all business is finished; some say it cannot last after the 25th March.

"The Prince of Orange being landed I hope we may hear no more of it, it was so fulsome to have one's ears always beaten with it, and such repetitions in prints for so long time past, and what is more fulsome that all must be dressed in orange from top to toe. The French have been often reproached for those follies; we learn all the silly things of the French but none of the good, and now of the Germans also, which makes our English men and women when they come here so ridiculous. I expect next that all will write upon orange-coloured paper, but the worst of all is we must pay the fiddlers, for such an expense was never heard of besides portions. The Princess Mary married to the Prince of Orange, and afterwards Queen Mary had a very moderate portion, and the marriage was private, as any of ours might be, in the then King's closet, and that Prince of Orange was of another degree, being nephew to the King and most rich and Stateholder of Holland. The Princess Anne, afterwards Queen, had a less portion, and married as privately, and to a King's brother. Besides the great delay of his coming over, things happen oddly. Our Gazette of this day mentions that the Prince was at the Dutch church last Sunday (11th your style), and that he felt ill there, and that the marriage that was to have been next day was put off. I imagine what a giggling there was throughout the whole town. As to his shape, it is the will of God, we all ought to praise Him we are not so. He was at my house often, and at your sister's, and at meals. His rage was (like most of that shape) dancing and exposing his shape, very gay, but too childish for his age.

"December 2.—What this match will come to God knows; it is an ill omen to fall sick the day before. The prints of yesterday mention that he was past danger. I have kept in ground some weeks a parcel of trees for you hoping to receive two more standards of the Chrestenne D'Oché from Baron Couriere, from whom we have had all our grafts. The finest fruit possible inside and outside, and the flesh tender and little or nothing at the heart. The season was so advanced that I would not stay for them any longer. I will keep them in ground for another year for you, God willing. They are besides mighty bearers; of three very young trees I had this year above 50 large and beautiful. I have sent what follows, some days since to Mr. Michel, and him to Mr. Minnet at Dover, and him to direct them for you at your house, viz., two standard ß Chrestenne D'Oché; three dwarfs ditto; one Royal d'Hyver; two Angelique Bourdeaux dwarfs, that keep till April or May; three Bergamot Crassane dwarfs, a most delicious fruit, but goes off soon, as autumn fruits do. We keep our winter fruits here in a dry place without air, and upon oaken boards; others give a taste. The second spring after planting you may graft others of those trees, and to have fruit soon I graft upon trees of some years that bear indifferent fruit. When I was in England the Bois Beurré were white, and others streaked with red, which we little esteem here, having no

high taste, but the Beurré Grise and of a dark green is a delicious fruit, and of a high taste (autumn fruit); if you have none I will send you some with the other two B Chrestennes as soon as I hear from you, and in a moist time.

"We have here my Lord Carlingford and my Lady, worthy persons, she my old acquaintance, the Countess of Fingall's daughter, Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Catherine. He had been Master of the Horse to the late Duke of Lorraine, and his uncle the Earl of Carlingford, a great General, then by the name of Taaffe, was Governor to the late Duke. Mr. Liddell here is a very pretty gentleman and well bred (his brother also is in orders). I knew his father a worthy man, Commissioner of the Navy, and his maternal grandfather was my great friend Sir Richard and Admiral Haddock. No doubt he has a good estate, as one may judge by appearance in going to all countries to divert himself, and as he told me my Lord Abergavenny should never have a shilling of his money. By his deportment I am afraid that the poor lady might rather be the proposer, one must not judge."

E. Lewis to Lord Bruce.

1736, December 21. London.—"As for Lord Car[digan], he acts entirely in character, he is a man of quality and very young in both these respects, he thinks he has a title to run out and neglect his affairs and to look upon every man that throws difficulties in his way in an adverse light, he will see no inconvenience in his present measures till he feels the pressure and he will seek for relief in the court. His father-in-law is a man of honour and exceedingly good-natured in private life, but he is very loose in all matters relating to the public, to which he thinks himself entirely at liberty to prosecute his private interests without control. If the great lady should happen to mention this matter to me I know what manner she will do it, viz., just as she did when the last Lord Car[digan ?] was alive, viz., Lady Car[digan ?] will and shall be paid and I shall enter into no particulars of the hardships, &c. This I know will be her language, for her doctrine is short and positive.

Edward Carter to James Ralfe at Durley, Wilts.

1752, November 10. Theakstone.—I am informed that Mr. Barbor sent to Mr. Milbank at Thorpe to take instructions towards obtaining an Act of Parliament for enclosing of Watlas Moor.

John Hardcastle to Lord Bruce at Durley.

1755, February 10.—Whether George Fryer has in pursuance of any orders from Mr. Fenton discharged Lord Exeter's workman from going on with the fences upon Watlas Moor I know not. As to Mr. Milbank he has I believe inclosed his part some time ago but I could have wished that no such orders had been given until we had clearly ascertained to our own satisfaction what Lord Bruce's right upon the Moor was before the obtaining of the Act of Parliament. The opposite party say that my lord had only a day rake for his sheep upon the moor, that is to say, common in the day time, and that he was obliged to take them off the moor in the night time.

C. Wake to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1780, June 10. East Knoyle.—"I waited yesterday upon Lord Arundel to acquaint him with my having received your Lordship's commands. If there should unhappily be any occassion I shall not be intimated from doing my duty as a magistrate, but Lord Arundel is, I verily believe, in perfect security at Wardour and indeed I found him pretty free from those apprehensions he brought down with him from town. It is a most melancholy account we read in the papers of the violence of the people and of the dreadful effects of the riots in London. God grant they may soon be quelled and the public peace restored."

I. W. Ewen to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1780, August 8. Milton.—Enclosing a list of the justices of the peace for the county of Wilts appointed by the late commission.—*List attached.*

H. Hoare to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1780, August 23. Stourhead.—"I rejoice to hear that the dear Harriet is again in a way of peopling Shane's Castle, I presume your Lordship intends the inscription in the column to be on a slab or table of statuary marble and let into the dado part of the Portland stone pedestal, and the letters should be large and undercut to hold fast in the black cement of the letters, or the cement will in a short time drop out if not undercut."

R. Bishop of London to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1780, December 3. London House.—I am much obliged to your Lordship for the sight of your intended inscription for the column which I think has the three principal requisites in that sort of composition, namely, that it is proper, elegant, and short.

Wiltshire Militia.

1780, December 25. Certificate by the Earl of Ailesbury, lieutenant for the county of Wilts, that the militia of the county of Wilts was first raised in 1759 and continued to the present time, that it was then quartered at Birmingham in the County of Warwick and consisted of a colonel, licutenant-colonel, major, seven captains, a captain-lieutenant, 10 lieutenants, six ensigns, an adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon and mate, 40 serjeants, 40 corporals, 20 drummers and 755 private militiamen.

The names of the officers were as follows :—Lord Porchester, colonel; Henry Chivers Vince, Esq., lieutenant-colonel; Samuel Sharp Pocklington, Esq., major; Charles William le Geyt, Esq., first captain; Nathaniel Hone, Esq., second captain; George Montague, Esq., third captain; John Lewis Hicks, Esq., fourth captain; the Hon. George St. John, Esq., fifth captain; Thomas Pechell, Esq., sixth captain; John Ralph, Esq., seventh captain; William Peck, captain-lieutentant; Thomas Rogers, first lieutenant; John Saunders, second lieutenant, George Mordon, third lieutenant; Henry Gerrard Brown, fourth

lieutenant; Joseph Baylis, fifth lieutenant; James Read, sixth lieutenant; Simon Gordon, seventh lieutenant; William Nourse, eighth lieutenant; Matthew Heath, ninth lieutenant; Joseph Elderton, tenth lieutenant; George Dickins, first ensign; Nicholas Green, second ensign; Robert Hulbert, third ensign; Benjamin Terry, fourth ensign; Edward Cullen, fifth ensign; Henry Chivers Vince, sixth ensign; William Peck, adjutant; Thomas Rogers, quartermaster; George Dickins, surgeon; and Benjamin Terry, mate.

Lord Rivers to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1781, February 27. Strathfieldsaye.—The King has directed that Captain Abbott's case should be referred to a court martial unless he would be prevailed on to resign his commission. Upon my sending him this information he immediately sent in his commission.

Charles Bill to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1781, April 10.—Yesterday "the mayor and town clerk of Marl-" borough had the honour of laying the first stone of the intended " column. There was also present on this occasion Mr. Peek, old " Mr. Westmacott, your tenant, Mr. White, and young Mr. Warner. We " were afterwards very handsomely regaled at Tottenham Park."

Lord Amherst to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1781, April 21. Whitehall.—"It being necessary that the ranks of the militia corps for the ensuing campaign should be immediately settled, and it being intended that the same shall be done as it was last year by drawing lots I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a meeting of the Lord Lieutenants of counties will be held for that purpose on Saturday the 28th instant at the St. Alban's Tavern."

Lord Hillsborough to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1781, June 9. St. James'.—Acquainting him of the King's approval of the appointment of Captain George Montague as major of the Wiltshire regiment of militia.

Lord Hillsborough to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1781, July 6. St. James'.—Acquainting him with the King's approval of the appointment of Samuel Rosbotham and Alexander Duning as ensigns of the Wiltshire regiment of militia.

H. Hoare to the Earl of Ailesbury at Seymour Place, Mayfair.

1781, July 16. Stourhead.—My last letter was from Tottenham Park where I feasted my eyes with an exquisite beauty and did homage to the king of all oaks and to the queen of all beeches and I had a delicious day's ride, everything to a wish but the want of your Lordship's presence.

JUSTICES of the PEACE for the COUNTY OF WILTS.

1781.—Lists of the Justices in the Old Commission for the County of Wilts.

The EARL OF SANDWICH to the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1782, February 15. The Admiralty.—"The even of the question in the House of Commons on Wednesday next is of such very great importance to Government as well as to myself, that I hope that consideration will plead my excuse for the liberty I am taking in addressing your Lordship with a request that you would have the goodness to engage the attendance on that day of such of your friends as have seats in the House of Commons. Opposition is using every possible exertion and bringing their adherents from every part of the Kingdom, nay, I am told that one is sent for from Paris; it is therefore absolutely necessary to counteract their efforts by every means in our power, which will, I flatter myself, justify me for giving your Lordship this trouble."

[The EARL OF CARDIGAN? to his brother, the EARL OF AILESBURY.]

1782, March 27.—"I have received your note. I beg pardon in differing from you, but I cannot see the thing, that *may* happen to you at all as a *disgrace* to you; everybody of common sense must know, that the *King* is forced to do it much against his inclination as he is obliged to do many other things. I hope when you come to think coolly on this subject, you will be of my opinion. I should think our brother is, though I have not yet talked to him on the subject. I should wish to talk to you on the King's side to-morrow before the Drawing Room, perhaps by that time I may have a message to deliver you from His Majesty, as he promised me to speak to-day to Lord Shelburn on the subject, as I did not visit Lords Stormont and Hillsborough in coming into office, I don't propose doing it now, I therefore return you your tickets."

[The EARL OF CARDIGAN?] to his brother, the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1782, March 27. St. James'.—"I have just left the closet and I said everything you would wish me to do. The King gave great attention to all and desired me to assure you that he would speak to Lord Shelburne on the subject but said at the same time 'I doubt whether I shall be able to succeed,' he said, 'I rather think I shall not but I will do my utmost to serve Lord Ailesbury.' Lord Rockingham told the King he was very much hurt that you was to be removed from the said lieutenancy of Wiltshire, as he had a great personal regard for you, but it could not be avoided."

LORD SHELBURNE to the EARL of AILESBURY.

1782, March 29. Berkeley Square.—"I am very sorry that it falls to my lot to notify your Lordship's removal from the lieutenantcy and custos rotulorum of the county of Wilts. I have, however, at the same time His Majesty's commands to assure your Lordship of his Majesty's

personal regard and of the high considcration in which he holds your Lordship's weight and character. Upon such an occasion and in such circumstances, I felt it my duty to state to the King the weight your Lordship very deservedly has in a county of which I may be supposed to have some knowledge, and as I am persuaded no official arrangement can ever affect your Lordship's attachment to His Majesty, I shall think it my duty to lay hold of every occasion of manifesting my respect for your Lordship."

William Middleton to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1782, August 29. Crofield.—"I beg leave to inform your Lordship that at a gencral meeting of the county of Suffolk, held at Stowmarket August 5, 1782, it was unanimously resolved that the nobility, gentleman, clergy, freeholders and inhabitants, of the county of Suffolk, do build, by voluntary subscription, a man-of-war of 74 guns for the use of the public.

" As your Lordship has property in this county I take the liberty of requesting your assistance on this occasion, not doubting of your inclination to forward and promote so truly patriotic and spirited an undertaking.

" I hope it requires no argument to convince your Lordship of the utility and good effect every measure must have that tends to increase and strengthen the navy of Great Britain, it is an example that I hope will be followed by other counties, and must ever reflect the greatest honour on every freeholder of this county.

" A liberal subscription is commenced, which is to be paid by four instalments. The sum already subscribed amounts to near 17,000*li.* If your Lordships intends honouring it with your name, I request the favour of a few lines as soon as convenient acquainting me with the sum, that it may be added to the list of subscribers."

Charles Francis to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1783, July 19. Tanfield Hall.—It is strange there should be any difficulty in meeting in such a place as Marlborough with persons every way suited to the purposes desired to be served, when all that is required is only that the man be substantial and safe, but though I have long and often gone over the whole town in my mind, I can at the present only hit on five whose names I can mention, and these are not in one instance out of the five all that I wish they were. There is Edmund Goatly, he has once been proposed and rejected else he is substantial and safe and the electing him would be particularly grateful to Mr. Fuidge. Coleman, junior, very substantial, no connections, an original inhabitant, and always with your Lordship's county interest, notwithstanding his father; he would be extremely flattered by being elected. Taylor who had my father's trade, Crease, the coachmaker, Neate, the grocer, in good business.

The fine living of Bedale has, since Mr. Dawney's death, been sold and resold again and again and at one time it was in the possession of a Jew.

Charles Francis to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1783, July 24. Tanfield Hall.—I am persuaded that if the corporation of Marlborough be unanimous in anything it is in their determination to serve the Tottenham Park interest.

The Committee of Association.

1783, October 1. York Tavern.—Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee of Association.—*Printed.*

King George III. to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1784, October 3. Windsor.—Stating his intention to visit the Earl's "particularly fine house" on the following day, when he hopes that both the young ladies will make their appearance, but should the elder not find herself well enough "that excuse can fortunately not be made for Lady Frances."—*Signed and royal seal.*

The Earl of Ailesbury to King George III.

1784, October 3. Tottenham Park.—Sending a book which described the several houses of consequence on the road between Reading and Tottenham Park. "One of Lord Ailesbury's greatest honours and "pleasures in life would have been to receive their Majesties properly "at this place, which it will not be in his power to do to-morrow, from "the short notice he has been honoured with from their Majesties and "from the unsettled state in which he has lived some time. He will "do his best to make their Majesties' reception as convenient and "agreeable as possible."—*Draft.*

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1785, March 26.—Hoping that Lord Ailesbury will make use of her copy of White's Sermons, of which a new edition is expected, and as soon as it appears she hopes he will permit her to make him a present of a copy.—*Seal.*

Princess Augusta Sophia to the Earl of Ailesbury.

[1785, May 4].—Acquainting him that the young blind man whom the Queen recommended through Lord Ailesbury to Lord Carmarthen and Lord Dudley, is to have a benefit.—*Seal*

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1785, July 1. Windsor.—"I am so afraid that Lord Cornwallis should set out for Germany without my seeing him that I have wrote my letter to Frederick, which is of consequence to me, and I beg of you to send it to Lord Cornwallis with my compliments. I hope the Duke of Montague has explained about Mr. Aylmer and that you have had good success with Lord Sydney about Mr. Harding. The two princesses will go to the drawing room on Thursday next, I hope Lord Bruce is well and that you have good accounts from Wiltshire." *Seal of arms.*

M. Countess of Courtown to her Uncle, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1785, July 1. Courtown.—It gives us great pleasure to see George so pleased and happy with us here; I don't believe he has ever once lamented the charms of St. James Street. I had the pleasure of finding

Lady Courtown as well as ever I saw her, excepting rheumatism. She is a wonderful woman at 80 years of age, which she was last February. We were a week in Dublin, I thought it an age, so hot so nasty a place I never was in. I neither saw nor heard anything whilst I was there to put me in good humour. The people are all mad, determined never to be satisfied, it is a point must be given up. There is something so wonderfully absurd in this whole affair that one can hardly persuade oneself it is a fact that here they are almost in rebellion for getting what in England you are going into a rebellion for giving; therefore as nobody can be pleased, I believe the wisest way would be to let the whole drop for the present and wait a little to see what they will all do. Opposition and French money have both been very active here. It is a fact that you see more French half-crowns and French coin of all sorts in Dublin than our own coin. I think we have a most melancholy prospect.

Before I left London, I received the Queen's commands when I saw Lady Arabella Denny to tell her how glad our good Queen was to find, after all the reports to the contrary, that she was alive, still enabled to do good. As she is always thinking how she can employ the industrious, she has set on foot a new kind of silk of which I enclose you a sample. It is a yard wide, at 7*s.* a yard, and would be pleasant wear for a *demi saison*, or would make excellent lining for silk bed curtains. If Her Majesty would order a piece of it to be made under Lady Arabella's direction it would be the making of the people she wishes to employ.

In about a fortnight I shall be expecting Richard, whom I shall think a great addition to our party. He writes me an excellent letter saying he has been sent up three times for good, for making nonsense verses, and that now he is put into sense. I believe one must be an Etonian to understand this language. He tells me he had the honour of seeing the King and Queen on the terrace, that the Queen was so gracious as to inquire after us, asked him when he intended writing to us, "when he said the next day and I am a Dutchman if the Queen did not bid me send her compliments to you." I think his eager manner of delivering the Queen's gracious message was delightful.

The Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1786, May 28. Paris.—Sending him by Captain Douglas the third memoir of Madame De la Motte, and giving an account of the trial of the Cardinal, Madame De la Motte, Mons. Villette, and Mademoiselle D'Olisva in Paris.—*French seal.*

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1786, June 20. Queen's House, Windsor.—"In order to shew that I am also able to execute a commission I can tell you that I have found out by an acquaintance of mine conversing about Holland, that a certain young lady is extremely well brought up, has no engagement known of, is past 20, but whether more than two or three cannot be decided, that she is a very good daughter and sister, pleasing and of a cheerful temper, and lastly of all that she has no fortune. This is all I can prudently get at. If my advice would or could go for anything it would be not to take any step about this or any other lady without some personal acquaintance or knowledge of her. This will give your Lordship a little trouble, but the more the task is difficult, the greater will

be the reward, which nobody can more sincerely and eagerly wish to see verified than myself."

Postscript. "I beg you will seriously consider what I have said, for I really wish you well, and I think you will never again truly enjoy home until you have met with an object worthy to keep you company."

The Earl of Ailesbury to Queen Charlotte.

1786, June 21. London.—Thanking the Queen for the foregoing letter.—*Draft.*

The Countess of Courtown to the Earl of Ailesbury.

[1786, September 13. Windsor Castle?]—Yesterday morning I was in the coach with the Queen, Duchess of Ancaster and Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, the Duchess you must know is going to Bath next Monday. She said in the coach what fine weather it would be for travelling, and how much she wished Her Majesty would settle now to see Bath, and turning to me, said, why won't Lord Ailesbury invite their Majesties to Tottenham Park, I answered that I was sure their Majesties knew how ready and happy you was always to receive their commands, but that I did not believe you ever thought it necessary or proper to invite their Majesties, but would always be ready to reeeive their commands. Oh, says the Duehess, I assure you Lord Ailesbury must propose it to the King for nothing would make them so happy, upon which I asked the Queen if it was really as the Duchess represented, she answered, "to be "sure I should like it of all things could Lord Ailesbury prevail on the "King, but I fear it will put Lord Ailesbury so out of his way and "distress him so." I said the only distress it could be to you would be your fears of not reeeiving them properly, you would do your best, and hoped they would excuse all deficiencies, but that I knew you wished their Majesties should be at Tottenham Park in a better time of the year, that now the days were short, and that they would be hurried to see Bath, and must be in the dark returning, but I was answered that it was the same time of the year they visited Tottenham Park, that Bath was not so far from Tottenham Park as Windsor was, and yet they spent five hours at Tottenham Park. Then there was a long conversation what they were to do, where go, supposing they went to Bath, the Duchess said she knew it all so well she could do the honours perfectly, and if it took place would put off going herself to Bath, to have the honour of attending the Queen, *entre nous*, was very officious, and very false, for I am sure she would be sorry to delay her own going there. After a deal of talk it was settled they should drive to the Market House, have a breakfast there, then walk about the lower part of the town, see the parades, abbey, &c., have carriages waiting for them at the Market House to carry them to the upper part of the town. The Queen concluded with saying, I should like it monstrously, but I doubt it won't take place. I could not help telling you all this, what you are to do in consequence of it I vow I cannot tell you, you must determine this for yourself.

The Queen said, do you think we could prevail on Lady Caroline to appear, for it would be sad to be in the house, and have her shut up, if Lady Mary was there I dare say she would get the better, and let us see her.

You asked me in your letter if their Majesties had separate beds, not in any of their own houses I am sure, and I suppose you won't be the first to part them. We now intend going to Bath next Monday sen'night.

You are to wear mourning to-day for Lady H. Elliot, I bid Lady Sydney send you word so.

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1786, September 27.—"You must, by the King's desire, give us two days of your company, that is to say to-morrow and Friday. The Duke and Duchess of Milan will be with us to-morrow."—*Seal of arms.*

The Countess of Harcourt to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1786, September 28. Newnham.—"I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter this morning, and I answer it directly, to show the readiness with which I am inclined to obey your commands, though at the same time you must allow me to say that it seems a sort of presumption in me to attempt giving you any information upon a subject which you certainly understand much better than I do.

"When their Majesties did us the honour of coming here, it was our wish to do everything that might mark our respect without being troublesome to them; the putting down a carpet at the door, and the handing the Queen upstairs were things of course, and as their Majesties had informed us, we might expect them soon after ten, breakfast was ready; on one side of the table were two armed chairs for the King and Queen, and common chairs on the other side for the Princesses; no chairs were set for the rest of the company until their Majesties ordered them. Lord Harcourt gave the King his tea, and then I gave the Queen hers; the same form as to chairs was observed at dinner and supper; a salt cellar should be placed before the King and Queen's plates, and salt cellars, plates, knives, forks, and spoons, and napkins their Majesties are to use, should be covered with a napkin; no plates, &c., should be upon the table except for the Royal Family, unless they are ordered. Coffee and tea may be brought in by the servants, but we gave it to their Majesties ourselves; none but out-of-livery servants appeared; supper was conducted in the same manner as dinner, only we had the dessert put upon the table at the same time the hot things were. The King and Queen rose from table when they chose to go to bed, and were lighted to their apartment by Lord Harcourt and myself. Your Lordship will naturally ask their orders about going out, playing at cards, &c. At dinner the Queen drinks barley water, and Miss Burney will tell your housekeeper if there is anything particular Her Majesty would wish to have in her room. Miss Burney and Miss Planta dined, &c., with the Equerry in Waiting. I think I have told your Lordship as far as I can recollect what we did; you will best judge how far we were right, and probably improve upon our hints, to which I will only add (what Lady Frances may wish to know) that I received the Queen without a hat, but when Her Majesty went to Blenheim she ordered the Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Spencer to wear hats. I hope Lady Frances will accept of my compliments, and if anything further should occur to you in which I can be of the least use, I beg you to command me freely, your Lordship may depend upon my not mentioning our correspondence."

The Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1786, December 2. Dresden.—I hear from my mother that the letter I wrote you before my departure from Paris did not reach you ; a young man, in whom Madame de la Tremoile was interested, was the bearer. A thousand thanks for your goodness in speaking on my behalf to Mr. Moreton Eden and to Count de Bruhl; the latter has written to his friends at Dresden to assure my receiving civilities. I believe I have already found, by the aid of Mr. Ferguson, all the masters necessary for me for studying the language, tactics, and law of Germany, and for acquiring knowledge of horsemanship and arms. Mr. Ferguson finds that "le grand uniforme des gardes" is very necessary for me ; send me therefore a pattern of the uniform of the 3rd regiment.—*French.*

The Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1786, December 17. Dresden.—This is my only aim, I have one great desire to be able to be of use some day to my country. So far I have had great advantages.

John Walter to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1786, December 20. Printing House Square, Blackfriars.—Some friend of your Lordship's having sent a just eulogium in verse on your Lordship's late investment, I send it for your Lordship's perusal, as likewise the present state of my press, with a proposal for printing a new edition of "Anderson on Commerce, &c.," to which I shall be happy in your Lordship's name and good offices, as likewise your recommendation of the newspaper which I submit to your Lordship's countenance. The fount for printing, after remaining at Buckingham House about a year, I have since removed to the British Museum. I have been extremely ill-used in that business, and, I am sure, was His Majesty rightly informed of the circumstances, he would never have permitted such gross treatment on an occasion, where his patronage might have been naturally expected, and will call on me when the Parliament meets to relate some matters relative to it. It has been the means of greatly retarding the utility of it to the public and of all the inventions in the present reign perhaps none have been of more consequence. I am at the present moment stopped in its progress by the journeymen in the trade, who will not take the trouble of learning the arrangement, so that after all the expense I have been at and the time and attention paid to it, I must wait with patience till I can get proper apprentices to bring up in the art of printing by words. The Duke of Richmond has lately had two founts of it for his private use, which will no doubt be the means of making his Grace acquainted with its merits."

Princess Elizabeth to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1787, February 12.—Requesting him to send certain books to Mons. de Lucy, the Prussian minister, and to tell him from her mother that he must not ask her the explanation of the words of Mons. Lavater's making, for she does not understand them.

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1787, March 19.—Requesting to receive for her a work just finished by the authoress of "Adele and Theodore."

M. Countess of Elgin to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1791, November 16. Broomhall.—I do not know what part of Italy Lord Bruce means to reside in this winter, but I wish it may be at the same place that Prince Augustus goes to, which I understood by my friend Mrs. Cerjat is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Naples. She writes me a few days ago quite in raptures with that charming young prince who had dined with Mr. Cerjat in his way from Vevey where he had resided some time. Her words are "He is so good, amiable, and "attentive to all that at his leaving Vevey, at a little ball the evening "before, they were all in tears and the four gentlemen that attended him "here were quite concerned at parting with him. He seems and really is "in perfect health and his looks are much improved and his constitution "seems so strengthened that I trust there is no fear of any relapse."

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1791, November 29th. The Queen's Lodge, Windsor.—Requesting the Earl of Ailesbury's interest in procuring some assistance for Mrs. Robinson, widow of Captain Robinson, son of a surgeon and apothecary of Richmond.

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1791, December 8.—"I shall see the sheriffs on Wednesday next at the Queen's House the time they are to come I leave for you to fix upon. Million of thanks for your goodness about the petition. You must ever be happy, being always the promoting of it to others. Thank God another violent night passed without any accident, for which I am truly thankful. The noise of the wind was quite dreadful." *Seal of arms.*

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1791, December 16.—"I received your letter last night with the enclosed from Lord Morton, but I do not agree with you in what you say about its being possible for me ever to have another I shall like equal to the one I have now, and it is no compliment but real truth and I feel not ashamed of acknowledging it publicly, and one thing more I must add, which is, that I never could have brought myself to this change, if in some way or other you had not stayed in my family. This circumstance does make it easier to me, and you will be so obliging as to signify to Lord Morton that I accept his offer and leave to you to settle the rest.

"The 13th of January will surely come too soon this year, at least I think so, time passes away very fast, but I will convince you, though time passes fast, that my regard for you is unalterable."

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1791, December 16.—Requesting him to make all preparations for the Duchess of York to receive the City address in the room next the State Bedchamber.—*Seal.*

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1791, December 25.—"Lord Morton's letter I return; if he will follow your example and ask your advice upon every subject we may perhaps make something clever of him. We have received the account of old Hawkins' death at Kew. I named Mr. Keate, my extraordinary surgeon, in hopes that he should succeed the former. I therefore desire you will immediately appoint him my surgeon in ordinary, or whatever it is called, which is but fair to myself, as I like him, and to him likewise (*sic*), as he has done the duty at least for four years without salary, and therefore a very proper successor to poor old Hawkins."—*Seal.*

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1791, December 31.—"To finish 91 will I sit down to answer all the letters I received from you since Thursday, and was I very worthy of the Muses I should answer in rhyme, but alas, my love for poetry never could taste French poems. Judge, therefore, of the poor choice Monsieur Cruchen has made, but I believe I understand his meaning, which is that of wanting a little present, and should he be an object of charity, and you be able to find out what ought to be given, I am ready to do it.

Lord Galloway's absence from the birthday may be granted. His reasons for not coming are very valuable, and wanted no excuse. As to Gabriel Matthias' letter, it is a made-up story between Mr. Rowland and my page's man. I never inquired after him, nor left any message for him, which I think right to explain, as some time hence you will find, *entre nous soit dit*, that whenever he is late or has no mind to come stated times or days, he is extremely clever in inventions.

Dr. Gisborne's proposal seems so very reasonable that I must stand in my own light should I not agree to it, and you will order it to be so."

Princess Eliza to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, January 3. Queen's Lodge.—"I am commanded by mamma to inform you that we all six go to the play to-morrow night."—*Seal.*

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, January 12.—I rejoice that Lady Hillsborough is safe and well; pray let her know that I interest myself much about her, for she is an amiable little woman. Pray, is it true that the Dowager Lady Dashwood is dangerously ill from the consequences of setting herself afire. If true, what a severe stroke it is to Sir Henry and family, who can only live at Kirklington as being the jointure house of his mother, and if she dies it is a question whether the creditors will suffer him to

live there. Oh, how I pity the young lady, who suffers with patience undeserving misfortunes. Is Lord Sandes dying or dead? The newspapers say all this, but those who come from town know nothing about it.—*Seal.*

Princess Augusta Sophia to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, February 1.—"I have received mamma's commands to inform you that if it is convenient to you she would prefer seeing Lord Effingham to-day, before the levee rather than afterwards."

Princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, February 2.—I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that she has asked the King in what manner the petition from the Buckle Makers was to be given to me, and his Majesty thinks the best method would be for your Lordship to receive it, and promises them to give it to me.—*Seal.*

The Earl of Charlemont to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, February 6. Dublin.—Though scarcely able to write from a long continuance of nervous complaints in my head and eyes, a letter from my dear Lord Ailesbury must not remain a moment unanswered. In writing to him my head is not necessary as my heart will far better perform the office.

Princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, March 31.—"I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that she wishes that instead of coming to her at three o'clock to-day you would be so good to come a little after seven o'clock this evening. I shall hope that you will by these means be persuaded to stay and play at cards with me for to make up for your avoiding us all the other night."

The Earl of Charlemont to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, May 14. Dublin.—I will read the books as fast as my eyes, now reduced to a miserable state of weakness, will permit me. I have lately indeed been very ill and can scarcely say that I am getting better.

Lord Bruce to his father the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, May 30. Venice.—The most disagreeable thing attending the opera is that it does not begin before 10 o'clock, consequently it is never over, dances and all, before half-past two in the morning, and I am told the three or four first representations lasted till daybreak, as the ballets were twice as long. The set of dancers are as usual bad as they are all Italians, except one, and she is a Spanish girl who learnt in France, and has none of the disagreeable Italian manner of jumping.

Rev. T. Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, June 23. Vienna.—I think Lord Bruce's portrait at Rome is too broad in the face, a defect which the painter assured me would disappear in the finishing.

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, July 2. Vienna.—Our dear charge feels an ennui here which gives me great concern. I heartily wish that with the good accounts I constantly give you of his good health and the general prudence of his conduct, I could give you equally good of his moral improvement. I was in hopes as his strength increased that his great natural abilities and good sense would have prompted him to be more active in the acquisition of knowledge, but he has still too much of that indolence which I have so often lamented, and which if it does not soon take a more favourable turn will make every situation a burden to him.

Lord Sydney to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, July 29. Frognall.—The account which my cousin Captain Madan, who left Lord Cornwallis in perfect health, gives of little brave, honest, but too high spirited Medows is this. He had appeared in perfect good spirits, but sitting in his tent he committed this strange action; a horse pistol from his own holsters was the instrument, but as he had ridden with the pistols some time it is not impossible that the balls had dropped into the holster and that the wound was made by the wadding. The consternation and regret in the army amongst all ranks was beyond conception. He is loved and respected by everybody. He was immediately after the action reconciled to life and received Lord Cornwallis' visit with cheerfulness. General Medows will come home by the *Dutton*.

The Duchess of Somerset to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, August 20.—Acquainting Lord Ailesbury that the quondam doctor (now Mr. Thomas) Bowdler and his sister have pursued Lord Bruce and have already contrived to marry Miss Bowdler's maid to Lord Bruce's servant. They sailed from England in the summer of 1791.

Lord Sydney to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, August 20.—Lady Sydney's spirits are much improved by the manner in which our good master was pleased to receive an application which she ventured to make in favour of our relation and your neighbour, poor persecuted little Selwyn. Their Majesties were very gracious to him at Salisbury, and he is likely to come in for a little share in the ecclesiastical preferments now vacant or likely to become so. I have sent a cargo of bloody French newspapers to your house for Lady Ailesbury. What a nation of worse than cannibals.

The Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, October 9. Brussels.—"In regard to myself the situation is highly interesting, but your Lordship will understand me when I say equally anxious to be minister of the only court of consequence that is neuter in this crisis. Placed in the midst of all the eager and unfortunate emigrants persecuted politically and individually, and at the same time feeling the importance of my position to England, when these reflections come in upon me I am inclined to give it up and fly to my lime-kilns."

M. Countess of Elgin to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, October 11. Downing Street.—"I hope my dear Lady Caroline (to whom I wrote on leaving Deal) told your Lordship the cause of my coming to London a little sooner than I intended, namely, to get my son Charles recommended to the new Governor-General of Bengal. We had a dismal journey and were much afraid in coming over Blackheath at night, but thank God got safe, and found my friends without solicitation busy in serving me. My dear Lady Campbell, and Bruce's own valuable friend, Mr. Law, have done all that their sincere affectionate hearts can suggest, in favour of my son with Sir John Shore, and considering that Sir John Abercrombie is second in Council, I hope he will be promoted if he deserves it. Of that, as yet, thank God, I have no doubt, and therefore trust he will be preserved in the paths of virtue in which he has hitherto trod; faithful and diligent, and then he will soon be with honour independent.

"The sad accounts I got of the Royal Family on Saturday night made me very unhappy. The King was said to be dangerously ill, and that dismal tidings were come of Prince Augustus, but though I fear the Prince has had a relapse, thank God, the King is well, and all the Royal Family, but the Queen, whose foot has been troublesome, and is the cause of there being no Drawing Room.

"I cannot help being much distressed with the public news. A messenger came last night. Elgin could not write me, but he allowed Mr. Abercrombie, his Secretary, General Abercrombie's son, to send me a few lines, which I am making Charlotte copy for you, but beg you may not show them to anybody or say from whence they come. Elgin says he trusts me, and I say I trust my best, my beloved friend, to whom he always did (when he wrote me) desire me to communicate everything. I have forbid his writing me at present, as I hear he writes from twelve to fourteen hours every day, so young Mr. Ryder said.

"Lady Eardley got a little lump in her throat, when I read her what you said of her brother, and felt that exquisite delight which one does on discovering those they love, are loved and esteemed.

"This moment I hear the King has had a Drawing Room, where he was well, and I have got a note from Lady Sydney to desire me to go to Kew this evening, and I am frightened to go in the dark. Oh for summer!"

Rev. T. Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, October 16. Florence.—Captain Curzon, who is now at Leghorn, went to Nice with his frigate and received a strange mixture of civility and impertinence from the French there. He behaved with

proper spirit in not saluting the fort nor changing his cockade, or complying with many ridiculous proposals of excepting the King's health in their toasts, of singing liberty songs, and dancing like Bedlamites; but he found the English there so well pleased with the French that not one of them would come away with him. The Bishop of Winchester, who is setting off for Rome, has shown great attention to Lord Bruce. Of course we immediately paid our respects to Mrs. N[orth], but we did not see her to advantage; she was in a very ill humour, an English lady having affronted her, and perhaps, too, it was too soon after dinner, yet she seemed equally desirous to show civilities to Lord Bruce with her excellent husband, who is universally beloved and pitied.

Rev. T. Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, October 25. Leghorn.—Everyone seems willing to believe the French will attack Civita Vecchia and Rome. They themselves have said so, and profess that it shall be the most liberal attack ever made, that plunder is not their object, and that they only intend to exact from the Pope security for his not interfering with any superstitious influence in their philosophic revolution; but I think that if some unlucky philosopher who has more zeal than taste, more avarice than virtue, should suggest that the Farnese Hercules might be a bribe to Russia, and that the Apollo, and Laocoon, and Meleager, and the other spoils of the Vatican, if carefully packed up and carried to a good market would maintain a southern army and be as productive as abbey lands, that the modern sacking of Rome by the Gauls would be still more deplorable than the ancient. Certain it is that the geese might cackle till they died of hoarseness before they could awaken a single spark of valour in defence of the Capitol.

Rev. T. Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, November 20. Naples.—I hope Rouby's drawings are already in your possession. and that the Vesuvius by Don Tito has not suffered, for it is an excellent drawing.—*Seal.*

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, November 27. Naples.—The Minister of the French Republic is received, by order of the Court, with almost servile complaisance in the great houses of Belmonte, Butera, &c., and his *citoyenne moitié* was yesterday presented to the Queen. What a change. It was but the week before we arrived that 30 people excused themselves from a great dinner at the Duke of Miranda's because Lady Dunmore and her daughters, who had twice met this minister accidentally in their little excursions to Baia and Procida, were to be there, and it was looked upon as a crime to hold any converse with people who had been in such bad company.

We have this week lived very much with a specimen of the London fine gentleman, Mr. C. Greville, who appears to have been designed by nature for something much better. Even fashion and affectation have not quite spoilt him. He came to Italy with Lady Hervey and Mr. Hervey, and returns immediately to England with the latter.—*Seal of arms.*

John Ward to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, November 30. Marlborough.—"The proposal for introducing the silk manufacture here appears to meet with the general wish of the town, and after some discussion about the mode of raising the money the persons present seemed to think it would be most eligible for the subscribers to have a long lease and take the matter entirely on themselves as to any profit or loss, as your Lordship does not want to make any advantage of the concern."

Enclosing :—Resolutions of the inhabitants of the borough of Marlborough, dated 30th November 1792, that it would be a public benefit to establish a silk manufactory; that subscriptions be raised to build the shell of a mill, and Lord Ailesbury be requested to grant a lease for 99 years of the Castle Mill at 10 guineas a year for 21 years, and 20 guineas a year thereafter; that the shares be 50 *li.* each, and no person shall have more than two shares.

Rev. T. Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1792, December 11. Naples.—Don Tito has made some fine sketches of Calvi for Sir Richard Hoare. Lord Bruce has bought a most beautiful drawing by him of the Temple of Proserpine at the Lago d'Averno.—*Seal.*

Edward Montagu to [the Earl of Ailesbury].

1793, January 1. Frognall Grove.—Give me leave to recommend to you the perusal of a little 'Village Politics' by William Chip, a country carpenter. As the poison has been universally spread amongst that class of people, and to whom the French minister intends to appeal, it is necessary to provide and industriously circulate such sort of antidotes. The Crown and Anchor Association have printed some thousands.

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, January 15. Naples.—"Sunday's post brought us only one of the mails due, viz., that of the 15th; we received our newspaper, but were much mortified at having no letters either from your Lordship or elsewhere; indeed, I have been very unfortunate in having heard from you but twice in five weeks, the 15th and 29th of November. Lord Bruce's last was the 10th of December. I am sorry that Rouby's drawings from Schidone are so much criticised; their being both drawn looking the same way is to be sure an objection to their being formal companions, but I hope you think the execution good. That fault will be done away by the two angels from Raphael by Seydelman, which I suppose you will have received before this time. They both face the other way. I am glad you approve of the Vesuvius. The drawing Don Tito is now finishing for him is, I think, much finer. Our weather at the beginning of the week was delicious though the thermometer was at the freezing point, which rarely happens, at least on the sea shore, but the last three days have been extremely disagreeable with violent storms from the Scirocco and Libeccio. We took advantage of the fine weather to carry Lady Berwick and her daughters to Cuma and Baia. The most eloquent pen could not do justice to the beauty of the views, yet the cold in some particularly exposed points was so severe that it

chilled our enthusiasm more than once. But I must acquaint your Lordship (in great confidence) with an incident that happened in this excursion, as it may perhaps have no small influence on our future life. Miss Hill and her younger sister were on horseback and gone on before, whilst the other sister and Lady Berwick were with me at some distance behind, getting upon *Cuccios* as they were tired of walking. Lord Bruce was with the former when on a sudden the horses (who it seems did not participate at all in the sentiments of the riders) began to plunge and kick at each other. Our dear charge spurred his and disengaged him from the combat, but Miss Hill's continued kicking and turning round violently with her. I expected every moment to see her dashed to pieces, when Lord Bruce jumped from his horse, ran with great intrepidity and presence of mind to her assistance, and came up just in time to receive her in his arms at the very moment that the pummel of her saddle broke, and (not being able to disengage her foot from the stirrup) she was falling head foremost to the ground. We had now got up to them; she was pale as ashes and very near fainting, but was relieved by a violent hysteric laugh. We procured another *cuccio* for her, which he led by the bridle and never quitted, and in a few minutes every symptom of fright vanished. We proceeded on our journey, and having seen the *Piscina mirabilis*, &c., &c., we ate our cold dinner with excellent appetite on the southern terrace of a cottage which overlooked the Elysian fields, and all was tranquil, except, perhaps, the emotions of gratitude in one heart and a tender satisfaction in the other. When we were all in good humour and had expelled cold and hunger by the spices of our pie and the generous warmth of Falernian wine, I could not resist the temptation of making a little experiment on the state of their minds, and observed to Lady Berwick with an air of careless mirth that I had read descriptions of the scene which had just happened in almost every romance I could remember, but that I now thought myself qualified to make a much better description than any I had read. It was really curious to see the effect of this unexpected remark. Her Ladyship laughed heartily, but it was still a sort of forced laugh; she clearly thought that it might end as much like a romance as it began. The two sisters gave each other a most expressive look and joined in the laugh. The young man blushed and was for a moment much agitated, but the poor heroine, whose face was a still deeper dye, turned her head entirely aside, and it was long before she ventured to look at any of us again, and I began to fear the laugh which she affected would have turned to a tear. I then pushed it to a strong caricature and told Lord Bruce that it was very ungallant that he did not break his arm, that it would have been very chevalier-like to have worn it six weeks in a sling, &c., &c., which soon brought on a real laugh and recovered the whole party from their confusion, though Miss Hill, when she at last looked at me, gave me a good-natured smile of half reproach.

"Your Lordship easily sees how much this adventure is calculated to promote the sentiments which, as I told you before, began to discover themselves. They are now evidently in a state of progression. If, therefore, you have any doubts on this head you must give me your orders to remove out of their reach. I must, however, take the liberty to add that I have a very good opinion of the young lady, who is of a very amiable disposition and sensible and conversible to a degree, which rather surprises me considering the great shyness and timidity of the rest of the family. She is (in my opinion) very handsome, but is neither vain nor affected; her musical talents are very great, and I think she wants nothing but that ease and fashion which it is almost impossible

to aequire without mixing more with the great world. Yet, though she wants this she has no vulgarity, and I really have seen no young woman whom I think more likely to insure domestie happiness and eomfort. The difference of years, though on the wrong side, eannot be a great deal. The brother seems a worthy, honourable, and loyal young man. The mother is an odd woman from her exeessive shyness, whieh, however, she struggles against beeause she thinks it a duty she owes to her daughters. With us she is perfectly unreserved, and I think her a good and virtuous woman as she is eertainly a tender and affeetionate mother.

"Mr. Mackinnon is not yet arrived. We rejoice in the firmness of the King's speeeh, and hope the thermometer of loyalty mounts. We rejoice, too, in the majority of 290 to 50, but that joy is not so general at Naples."

Captain the Hon. William Waldegrave to [the Earl of Ailesbury].

1793, Mareh 25. Portsmouth.—I am sorry to say the fleet is still sadly in want of men as notwithstanding upwards of 600 arrived yesterday from the Nore and Downs, the poor *Courageous* cannot be allowed even a fiddler from them. I have been reeruiting this morning in the Freneh prison, a strange place, you will probably think, to seek reeruits. However, I found among them one man from Ostend and another from Sweden who have entered as volunteers. This is but a wretehed way to man a British man-of-war, but as we are living in the days of wonders nothing should astonish us.

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, April 11.—I have seen young Lyon this morning, and find him much grown and very awkward. He sets out to-morrow morning for Plymouth, where I hope he will be well drilled and made sensible of the necessity of shifting without the constant eare of his mother. I have made all possible inquiry about how mueh his allowanee ought to be, and find that our ensign, besides his pay, must reeeive from his parents 50*li.* or 60*li.* per annum. I do not therefore think that it will be proper to allow him 100*li.* a year.

Sophia has had seven hours' natural sleep, and is eertainly better, thank God. Pardon the trouble I give and the bad writing, but I am beset with milliners, painters, and officers.—*Seal.*

Rev. T. Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, April 27. Florenee.—In consequenee of your Lordship's letter of 29th March, I immediately aequainted Lady Berwiek with the weleome news of Lord Bruee's proposal, and your Lordship's aequieseenee. She reeeived it with the sineere satisfaction of an affeetionate mother and desires me to express her sense of the honour done to her family.

Your Lordship will also oblige me mueh by information on the subject of foreign marriage. The chapel of the factory at Leghorn seems to me the properest plaee, being the only regular one in Italy, and I suppose I might perform the eeremony there without any seruple.

The Abbé Mann to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, May 3. Brussels.—"I send your Lordship herewith an engraving of the fountain on the *Place de Sablon* at Brussels erected in conformity to the will of Lord Ailesbury who died there in 1741. What regards this beautiful fountain, together with a description of it, may be seen in the History of Brussels which I published in 1785 (2 volumes in 8vo.), a copy of which is among Lord Elgin's books in London (*see* Part I., page 241, and Part II., page 210). The French have entirely effaced the arms which were on the fore and back part of this fountain, as also the inscriptions which were on each end of it. The busts on the escutcheon, held by Minerva, are only covered over with plaister to hide them, and may be easily restored to view. It is much to be wished that the whole of the elegant work was restored to its former state."—*Seal of arms.*

Rev. T. Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, May 21. Florence.—The deed is done. . . . I performed the ceremony last night about half-past six at the Quercia in the presence of Lord and Lady Hervey, Mr. Monck and Lady Elizabeth, Lady Berwick and her daughters. We then drank tea and had the bride cake handed round, and in about an hour we took our leaves and returned to Florence.

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, June 8. Florence.—I am concerned to hear of Lady Cowper's capricious behaviour; she is the most extraordinary woman I ever met with. Much as I despise her principles and conduct, I own I cannot help feeling a degree of interest for her. What a pity that her talents, her politeness, and her very superior excellence in the art of pleasing should be so obscured by envy, vanity, and temper. She has just sent for the copy Anna Tonelli made of her beautiful picture by Hamilton. I carry it this morning to the Quercia to show Lady Bruce, who has some curiosity to see her. Her picture at Angelica's is finished. She holds a lyre crowned with roses, and from the accounts everybody gives of it, it appears to be one of the best pictures she ever painted. I never saw any portrait of hers with so much truth and character, but she herself was much struck with the original and really painted it *con amore.*

Lord Bruce to his father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, June 17. Quercia.—Our Prince Augustus, who seems to be almost the only one of the King's family who is not employed in military duties, is set off for somewhere. He wishes particularly to go to England. His health is much better and universally beloved. The D—— will, I am afraid, chase him everywhere as they have cut such a conspicuous figure at Rome and wish, I believe, to do the same wherever he goes. I am happy to find he behaved very properly with regard to that and they very rediculously. There are, I know, a thousand reports, both here and in England, but don't give credit to any, as I am persuaded no connection has ever or will ever take place. He has too much sense, I am sure, ever to do so foolish a thing. They, I know, wish to make

the world believe he has done it as they stay mostly at home in order that it might be supposed it had been done quite in private.

Lord Bruce to his father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, July 2, Florence.—"I am getting a portrait in small done of dear Lady Bruce by a French artist whose name is Gousier, and who has a great deal of merit as a painter of strong likenesses in oil. He is one of those that were obliged to leave Rome on account of the disturbances."

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury at Brighton.

1793, July 8.—Here I am in my sweet temple looking for shade which can be found nowhere, but that is the only thing wanting, for every other blessing is here, and I will not complain, for Augusta, Elizabeth, and Lady Elgin are all a laughing, chatting merrily about me. I fancy you do the same now with Lord Cardigan, and are looking out for Lady Ailesbury's arrival, who, I hope, will meet you in perfect health, as I know without it you will enjoy nothing.

Mr. Wyatt is just returned from Oxford with many pretty tantalizing proposals about my little paradise of which many must be rejected, but not all. I think therefore to propose to you, if possible, to begin from this quarter of putting by 500*li.* and to continue that for some time as the only means of doing it in a regular and commodious way to myself as well to those who are to arrange the whole, as yet not one single alteration has been made to the first agreement, but now the finishing of the rooms is to be settled, and some must be adopted for particular purposes, some alterations must take place, and as I am not at all eager to finish at once but can wait with patience, I am of opinion that the putting by the sum I named for some time without interruption [will] answer my purpose very well, and if you think my proposal a good one and do approve, pray give immediate directions about it, that it may not be put off an hour longer. And now I am talking of houses permit me to mention that Lord Shrewsbury's house in town is to be sold, which might not be unwelcome news to your Lordship, as it would bring Lord Bruce into your neighbourhood if you should choose to purchase, and also enable you to restore Lady Ailesbury's view in the park which was obscured by my Lord's kitchen in the upper story. What do you say to all this? If I am wrong I beg pardon, for I do not mean to offend nor to meddle where I have nothing to do, but such good opportunities of meeting good houses do not happen often, particularly when one wants them.

Pray could you obtain for me Lord Cardigan's painting? If you can I shall be obliged to you. It shall hang over against the Duke of Montagu, and if there is one of yourself and your brother, Mr. Robert Brudenell, I should be really very agreeable to have them also.

The Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, July 13. Florence.—We have already read a great part of Mr. Young's Diary, which has sometimes made us laugh, often raised our indignation at his Gallic predilections, but much oftener stare at the trifling and ridiculous remarks he has made on persons and things. I am indeed much shocked at the manner in which he has mentioned

many persons of my acquaintance both in France and Italy. But when a plain country gentleman leaves his plough and his fireside to roam through the world, and at his return takes it into his head to favour the public with his journal and remarks on courts and ambassadors, opera-houses, and ballerini, he seldom fails to expose himself both at home and abroad. . . But with all his childish vanity I believe he deserves well of the world as a scientific man, and the more regular part of this work certainly contains many useful things, and shows he has spared no pains to get information.

Joseph Bullen to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, August 5. *The Agamemnon* off Toulon.—The cruel unhappy prejudices Lord Chatham has taken against me, I was made acquainted with by Captain Nelson, who gave the intelligence to Lord Hood. Had it not been for what passed between Lord Hood and Lord Chatham I might have been on board the *Victory* as there have been some vacancies in that ship.

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, August 6. Florence.—Lord Bruce has sat to Goussier, and as far as we can judge from one sitting it will be as complete a likeness as Lady Bruce's. Beyond it art cannot go.

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, August 20.—As to Mr. Macpherson's letter, I communicated the contents to the King, who says that his librarian, Mr. Bernard, is to be made acquainted of it, and that he is to give directions about it. This I did not dare contradict, but *entre nous* under the rose, this man is a very vain impertinent fellow, and has given me at times very disagreeable uneasiness, and though you must write to him upon this occasion (by the by he lives at St. James'). I will tell you there is a man in the same office with Bernard whose name is Maclean, to whom it would not be amiss to give a hint of these presents, which may be done by you by dating the letter earlier than the one to the librarian.

Lord Bruce to his father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, November 1. Rome.—I bought several editions of different works on Italian poetry at the Badoni Press, they have also many of English, one or two of which I have bought; but the worst of their printing in another language from their own is that they make so many blunders in the spelling. Nothing can be more beautiful than their type, which they have brought to the greatest perfection possible.

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, November 6. Rome.—Mr. Hodges is gone through, he has taken a house and set up a carriage and has been furnished with letters of credit from Lord Cholmondeley and Sir Godfrey Webster for 500*li.* each to which he adds 500*li.* of his own and opens a rouge-et-noir table. You may be certain that neither Lord nor Lady Bruce will ever sit

down to it but it will still be a great nuisance. Again there passed a Mr. Weston who during a long residence at Lausanne has done more mischief to his young countrymen than perhaps any other man living. Noisy, riotous, and drunken but with a great good humour. Gibbon said of him once in my hearing, "Poor Weston he has been 20 years of age ever since I knew him and will never be 21."

Lord Berwick is sailed I suppose by this time. He has taken with him Wallis a promising young landscape painter, who went into Sicily last year with Mr. Hope. He was originally a protégé of Lord Warwick's. I think he bids fair to be the best of the English branch since the death of poor Moore.

Lord Bruce to his father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, November 9. Rome.—I am more than ever delighted with Angelica's picture of dear Lady Bruce which I go frequently to see. Lord Berwick has had his done which is very like and in a Vandyke dress.

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, November 16. Naples.—The rouge-et-noir table I find had been mentioned with much disapprobation by almost everybody but it was last opened under the auspices, Oh shame! of Mrs. North. She has had a terrible quarrel with the bishop and insisted on Sir W. Hamilton drawing up articles of separation. But alas the bishop's evil stars were ascendant and they are still in conjunction. She has just had a violent quarrel with Lady Hamilton also but is looking out for a mediator convinced probably that she was to blame or supposing that everybody would join against her.

Lord Bruce to his father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, November 23. Naples.—I still admire Don Tito's drawings more than any and the one he has just done me, I am vastly pleased with, of the three Temples of Pæstum where he has been all the summer working for Sir R. Hoare and me.

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, November 26.—"I was extremely sorry not to be able to answer your letter yesterday, but I was so busy writing letters abroad upon rather an unpleasing subject which had been put off for so often that I was determined to get it off my hands as soon as possible which in my opinion can never be too soon when it is of an unpleasing nature. Having said this I need not tell you how very ready I should be to help my treasury if I had the means, but not having that I have at least spirit enough to do anything you can advise or think right for me to do upon that subject (*excepting one thing namely that of asking the King*) and I beg, excepting that, you will name whatever you think right, and I promise to do it without difficulty, even Frogmore House, I am in no hurry about, for it is my real maxim the longer the better, as it is at present, it is decent and clean, and will be according to the contract finished by the spring. The furnishing it, is by itself, a great part of

that is bought and paid without drawing money from the Treasury, and excepting the library and back stairs, which latter I was forced to do new for safety sake, I have not made any other improvement and that addition comes to 330*li.* all the expense of my garden and the little dove house, I paid regularly every month by Mr. Price, and I have even refused all the temptations which even the King himself has put in my way, for I always think that something new and necessary every year will be much more agreeable. When I have said that which is an undoubted truth, I will surprise you more, in telling you that exclusive of all this, my private purse pays every quarter, the day I receive my money, about 400*li.* pension in England, and above 150*li.* in Germany, and yet I have no debts; besides this I allow the three younger princesses above a 100*li.* pocket money, *pour leur meme plaisir.*

"The bills I know are high this quarter, but etiquette will have it so, for the quantity of lace and linen I am in duty bound to have and the clothes are far more that I want, nay, I assure you than even I wear, and some years ago I meant and wished to have less and change seldomer but was advised against it on account of the noise it would make amongst the bedchamber women, and if you knew how little I want of what I must buy, you would yourself say that the arrangement made for me was hard, for I give away lace, and gowns which I never did wear but once.

"I now come to the most agreeable part of your letter, which is the good accounts of Lord and Lady Bruce, I am most extremely happy to hear that both continue so well and so happy, and if I do not mistake the meaning of your expression, I ought to congratulate you upon the prospect of becoming a grandfather. If I am right in my guess, I assure you nobody can more sincerely share your joy than I do, and I most fervently wish they all may go on as you wish, which I am sure is for the best.

"I take the liberty of sending back Lord Moira's letter to Lady Ailesbury. The opinion of his Majesty's ministers, upon my Lord's not appearing at court, is to me a proof that the wisest men can be mistaken and I always rejoice when I discover that wise men can err as well as myself and an error of judgment is not so bad as an error of the heart. The King has seen the letter which I believed you wished he should.

"One thing more I must add, if it was possible that we could travel less, the stable bills would not increase so much, but alas what can I do in that. You will be astonished when you see them every method has been taken to avoid it but without success, and Lord Harcourt sings Philippics upon the subject every quarter, in these things we opened *par devoir* and not by inclination, for I like a fixed life and should not move unless I was ordered. I have now said all I can say upon the subject, I will only repeat that whatever you think to propose I will do it, excepting the one thing mentioned before."

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, November 26. Naples.—Lady Hamilton tells me she has been studying very hard with Aprile all the summer, but has not yet given us an opportunity to judge of her improvement. I doubt whether she would now write to you so favourably of us as formerly. She has one female misfortune, that of not enduring that another woman should be thought handsomer than herself and she has had the mortification of hearing Lady Bruce's beauty highly spoken of.

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, December 3. Naples.—We have lately had a visit from a curious and eccentric character, Sir Sidney Smith, who came from Smyrna in a small vessel in which I should have been afraid to have crossed the Bay of Naples. He was at first condemned to a long quarantine but at last had permission to reckon it from the day he sailed and got ashore for two or three days. He is now gone to Toulon in the same vessel where he hopes to have employment in the management of the gunboats.

Lady Hamilton has made me very happy by informing me of the honourable mention you made of me in a letter to Sir William during the summer.

Lord Bruce to his father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, December 7. Naples.—"You will be happy to hear that there is to be a waistcoat club here the meaning of which you of course know as it was originally established in England and Lady Spencer has been the person to set it agoing here. The Neapolitans I believe will follow the example and assist in clothing their troops at Toulon as we shall ours. I think Lord Elgin had a most fortunate escape from the footpads that attacked him on Maidenhead Thicket. That serves as a lesson not to travel of a night particularly in our country.

"Lady Bruce was gratified the other morning with a sight of Lady H[amilto]n's attitudes which astonished her as much as it did me when I saw them three years ago at Thrime (?) before she was married. I think she performed them full as well now as she did then though she is grown coarse and much altered. I am rather surprised at her exhibiting them before so many people, particularly in her present situation."

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, December 10. Naples.—"A cutter came in yesterday from Toulon with news of an engagement which terminated in our favour to which the valour of the Neapolitans contributed not a little.

"The other day we had the pleasure of seeing Lady Hamilton's attitudes and hearing her Nina. Lady Bruce went I think rather prejudiced against them but truth as the quack doctors say is great and will prevail."

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, December 13.—"After having received so circumstantial a letter from you about ten days ago relative to the difficulties in my Treasury I expected to have seen you in town on my arrival there and being disappointed of that interview, I own I expected another letter, particularly so as you mention immediately after the different proposals you had made, that you doubt my approbation of them. You are perfectly right in your conjectures upon that subject, I can neither agree to suspend the regular payments of the quarterly bills, nor that of the salaries, as in either case you will be sensible it must make too great an éclat in the world which is the thing above all others I not only

wish but ought to be avoided, particularly at the present time when everybody should endeavour to prevent being the town talk, who never fails to make bad worse.

"I had intended to speak fairly upon that subject with you and as I think that it should not be any longer unsettled I take it to be perhaps for yourself a better way of putting my ideas upon paper that you may have time to think it over before you see me, or if you like writing better between this and Wednesday next you will send me an answer enclosed to Major Price as he will take care to deliver it when I am alone.

"Another proposal I have to make about the younger Princesses, whose bills, though not so high as formerly, still are more than they ought to be owing to many indulgences of foolish expenses perfectly unknown to me at the time and indeed quite unnecessary. It is therefore my intention to put them upon a certain allowance after this quarter, but as they are not to be much in the world as yet, they cannot require as much as their eldest sisters, and I am of opinion that Mary and Sophia will be able to get through the year with a thousand pounds each, and Amelia with 500*li.* in this arrangement I know I must be a gainer, as they will find themselves checked in their little follies which can never be done unless they learn the value of money.

"I cannot enter upon the stable bills in any other way but lamenting their being so high which is not in my power to lessen in any way as our constant travelling backwards and forwards in the summer as well as in the winter is a duty and not inclination, but as long as hunting is in fashion no possible alteration can be expected in this expense.

"There is but one subject more to mention which is the payment for Frogmore House. There is not absolute necessity for paying the 500*li.* every quarter to Mr. Armstrong, 250*li.* will do, for he is not a man that presses hard for payment and I am myself in no hurry to finish it all at once, particularly as I mean this place to furnish me with fresh amusements every day.

"I think I have now fairly stated everything in as clear a manner as I can and hope you will as fairly answer it. I will only add my best compliments to Lady Ailesbury and the young ladies and wish to hear that the accounts from Italy continue to be as good as you can wish."

Lord Bruce to his father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1793, December 13. Naples.—"The ladies here are employed every evening in a most excellent way, which is in making flannel waistcoats for the English now at Toulon. It is really charming to see how industrious they are. I am sure 300 must be made by this time. Sir W. and Lady H[amilton] purpose giving a great dinner Tuesday to all the new comers, which is the first and I suppose will be the last this winter, as he is going soon to Caserta, which is an excellent retreat when one is sick of company."

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, January 6. Naples.—I believe I told you Lord and Lady Palmerston are arrived. They had a large assembly yesterday, at which they permitted the rouge-et-noire table to be opened. I am sorry for it, and I wonder much that so quiet and regular a man should set an example which every other person had discountenanced. But

I think it will not succeed. The only person who played deep was a Neapolitan. The English either did not play or played for very small stakes.

The Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, January 28. Naples.—I am always astonished when I hear of a man of family pretending to Jacobinism, and sacrificing the dignity of birth to the vanity of that false philosophy which makes men think themselves able to govern and restrain the vulgar, but which has hitherto only led them uniformly to the guillotine. These reflections have lately made a deeper impression upon me, as we are in daily expectation of a Mr. Brand, the heir of a good family in Hertfordshire, who they say is terribly infected with the madness.

Lord Bruce to his father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, March 1. Naples.—We dined with the King at his manufactory, three miles from Caserta, called Belvidera, where they make silks and cut velvets and gauzes, and have brought their manufactory to a great perfection, entirely under His Majesty's inspection.

The Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, March 11. Naples.—Last week I made a little excursion at Salerno. I found Lady Spencer and your friend Mr. Poore, and as her Ladyship has a general leave from the Pope to carry temptation into any religious house she pleases, and to display her singular beauty to monks of all orders, from the Carthusian to the Capucin, and of all ranks, from the abbot to the novice, I profited by her permission to see the various manuscripts and curious diplomatic instruments of the old Lombard princes of Salerno and Benevento, and the first Norman kings, which are preserved in the monastery of La Cava, one of the principal of the Benedictine order.

John McNamara Hayes to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, March 14. Southampton.—The sickness of the troops is on the decline, but they are in so weakly a state that nothing but the measures which Lord Moira's great attention to them in the supply of porter could remedy for a considerable time. I shall hope to see them soon, with the help of this valuable medicine, get into health and show rosy cheeks, when my anxious cares will have some respite. I cannot say too much of Lord Moira, this idol of the army, beloved by all. His goodness and noble actions speak fully for themselves.

Edward Montagu to [the Earl of Ailesbury].

1794, Easter Sunday. Frognall Grove.—"I was too much engaged in public business when Lady Ailesbury honoured me with her commands, but I hope your emissary reported my assurances that they should engage my immediate attention, and having made several copies of M. Dumont's address, I have to-day very much interested myself in his favour. Mrs. White and Mrs. Walker have promised to do the same,

I hope it will be attended with more success than the enclosed address, with which the hedges, stiles, and gates round this place were ornamented during the time we were better employed; several of these were brought me to be dealt with according to law, but the difficulty is to get at the traitors. The intimation your Lordship gives me of an established Jacobin club within my purlieu is not true, for I have informers, odious as they may be deemed, and jealousies and carpmeals is intrepid as at Bow Street, who know their duty and supporter. A recent event has given rise to the report, for last Wednesday some of my loyal neighbours were returning from town through the fields by a farm at the foot of Haverstock Hill, a little detached from the public road, and observing a vast concourse of ordinary people with printed cards in their hats surrounding the farmhouse, which also is a licensed alehouse and place of resort for tea, etc., and seeing all the adjacent fields filled by them, curiosity led them to know the occasion. Finding many orators in and about the house, garden, and grounds preaching reformation and the tenets contained in the enclosed, they made haste to acquaint me with it. I went myself prepared with a letter to Bow Street, and suggested the expediency of a few light horse, least anything should happen that might require a check. It happened before my messenger could reach town, the several orators had finished their speeches (not of the length of brother citizen Grey, Fox, &c.), and though auditory immediately retired, for no liquor was to be had. Mr. Conant, one of our best police magistrates, having early in the day got knowledge of the convention, sent a mandate to the landlord to lock up his cellar, on the penalty of losing his license. He was obedient to the injunction, and the *sans culottes* retired peaceably; a flow of gin might have led to riot. The tickets in the people's hats were entitled 'London Corresponding Society, to meet at Chalk Farm, Hampstead, 'on 16th April instant, on affairs of importance; an early attendance 'is requested.' These were sold at sixpence each at the corner of every street leading into Tottenham Court Road, and one fellow acknowledged to Mr. Conant that he took above 9*li.* One of our constables guessed that the numbers about the house and fields could not be less than 6,000. I hope Government will find *good evidence* to lay hold of citizen Martin, all his council and delegates, for without a moral certainty of conviction it is folly to commence prosecutions. A defeat to them becomes a matter of triumph, and increases their strength. Mr. Bowles tells me that on the same day the Convention met here, their corresponding brethren met at Derby, Sheffield, and other factious towns, where their proceedings were exactly similar. This circumstance the Crown and Anchor Association have received advice of.

"The Lord President was a distant relation of mine by his marriage, but I shall not put on my black coat on the present occasion, having always held him in detestation; in his private character he was selfish and mean to excess, and in his public and political most criminal. We may thank him for the loss of America, and by his judicial conduct when Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the affair of John Wilkes, for the destruction of all order, political and religious.

"Your Lordship will of course acquaint Lord Moira of his being a favourite toast with the virtuous citizens; mine shall be 'that he may live to see them all hanged.'"

Queen Charlotte to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, April 26. Frogmore Garden.—Consenting to be godmother to Lord and Lady Bruce's child.—*Seal.*

Dr. Burney to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, April 26. Chelsea College.—Asking the Earl of Ailesbury to request Lady Bruce, his old pupil, to procure him certain books in Naples.

Lady Frances Brudenell Bruce to her father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

[1794], April 28.—"Caroline and myself were both at the opera Saturday in Lady Downshire's box. She did not go herself, so Lady Fludyer was our chaperon. The pit was as full as possible when we got there; Bante sang only two single songs, but as far as we are able to jndge is charming, and notwithstanding she evidently had a bad cold her voice answered our expectations. I think myself there is rather too much trick in her manner of singing, but I have not heard the opinion of the critics."

Lady Frances Brudenell Bruce to her father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

[1794], May 11.—Lady Downshire has been telling us a melancholy story of Lady Anne FitzRoy's being certainly taken by the French coming from Lisbon. Her youngest brother, who is in the army, is with her, and on that account, as well as her being about the Duchess of York, it is thought will make much against her in the opinion of those wretches. Lady Mornington is almost distracted, which nobody can wonder at.—*Seal.*

Rev. Thomas Brand to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, May 13. Florence.—Acquainting him that Lady Bruce had on 10th instant given birth to twin girls.

Charles Townshend to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1794, June 11.—The great news of Lord Howe's victory came about 8 o'clock last night, and, being immediately conveyed to the Opera House and the play houses, the performances were immediately stopped in all of them, and "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia" chorussed by the audiences.

Rev. J. Lipyeatt to [the Earl of Ailesbury].

1794, June 12. Northallerton.—I am just returned from the Court House where we were convened by the Lord Lieutenant of the Riding to concert measures for raising troops of cavalry for any emergencies of government. The meeting was a small one. The object was unanimously carried, if I except a speech from a young man, Mr. Hutton of Marks, of large property, whose family are occasionally deranged, and he was answered in such a manner by Sir Laurence Dundas as to be obliged to ask pardon of the Court.

Lady Frances Brudenell Bruce to her father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

[1794], June 13.—"Caroline returns you many thanks for your letter received this morning. Wednesday night I went to an assembly at Lady Stawells, and on coming home a quarter past twelve I found every house illuminated the same as on the King's recovery in consequence of the good news. We thought you could not object to having a few flambeaux put up, as otherways your windows must have been broke as many were in consequence of people not lighting up quick enough; however, your house escaped entirely. Last night there was a grand illumination, and we drove about the principal streets and were much amused, from having had all the day to prepare, it was much better work seeing than it could have been the night before when it was quite a sudden affair. It is said it is to be repeated to-night, which is overdoing the thing I think. I forgot almost to mention that out of curiosity we visited Hill Street, and, strange to tell, Lady F. Tilson had a candle in every pain of glass on the parlour and next floor.

"I believe I did not tell you that at Sir John Macpherson's breakfast, Monday, there was a man of the name of Stewart who has walked all over the world, who sung a Spanish and a Turkish song to the company; he is a most particular looking man and attracted our attention very much on coming in."

Lady Frances Elizabeth Brudenell Bruce to her father, the Earl of Ailesbury.

[1794], June 16.—We have had the "Mysteries of Udolpho" but we found it too tedious and long.

[The Earl of Cardigan to his brother, the Earl of Ailesbury.]

[1794], June 21. London.—I scarce ever see Lord Pembroke, if I happen to meet him by accident he always says I am in a hurry and have not time to speak to you; *entre nous*, he has a pure Herbert twist in his head. I have some thoughts of making my friend Lady Pembroke a visit to-morrow at Richmond Park, who has been very ill of late. I hear Mr. Dundas was alarmed about her one day. So that sweet tempered and good natured man the Marquis of Bath has at last subscribed 300*li.* to your county.

Thomas Potter to Mr. Wilson.

1794, June 25.—This evening a labourer of the Earl of Ailesbury's, with whom I discoursed in a friendly manner, in a hasty passion wished the French were immediately to enter the town and cut off all our heads. "By this vulgar expression I immediatcly searched him and lodged him in the Blind House for your approbation in the affair."

Dr. Charles Burney to [the Earl of Ailesbury].

1794, July 2. Chelsea College.—Requesting the Earl of Ailesbury to convey his thanks to the Rev. Mr. Brand for procuring him a copy of the Salmi by Sigr. Saverio Mattei, at Rome.

THOMAS ASTLE to the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1794, August 22. State Paper Office.—I beg the favour of your Lordship's acceptance of a work on The Seals of the King's Royal Burghs and Magnates of Scotland, wherein your Lordship will find several particulars concerning your illustrious ancestors. I have only taken off 25 copies to present to my friends.

THOMAS ASTLE to the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1794, September 5. Battersea Rise.—Sending certain extracts from the Public Records about Savernake Forest, and a copy of the perambulation of that forest in 18 Edward I.

WILLIAM MELMOTH to the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1794, November 4. Bath.—It is seldom that poetical publications excite my curiosity, and I should probably have long remained unacquainted with Mr. Jessop's Roman portraits, if I had not received your request for my opinion upon it. I sat down with a strong prejudice, but the further I advanced the more I condemned myself for my foreboding. The ingenious author has proved the uncommon dexterity of his muse by the happy management of a subject naturally so incapable of poetical embellishment.

The EARL OF ELGIN to the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1794, November 11. Broomhall.—I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your Lordship of my having engaged to command a regiment of fencibles to be raised by Mr. Drummond of Perth.

EDWARD MONTAGU to [the EARL OF AILESBURY].

1794, November 30. Public Office, Symond's Inn.—"Such measures as your Lordship has adopted on a late occasion (we are doing the same thing here) I hope the effects of will soon appear. You see by the papers we are forming associations; that at the Crown and Anchor is numerous and respectable, and that of the merchants, bankers, and traders is expected to be so large that one of the Companies Halls is intended to be the place of meeting.

"I have convened my Hampstead neighbours to-morrow for the same purpose and I am very happy to observe the tradesmen and middle class of people there are impatient for the measure and have actually begun it among themselves.

"I believe it will afford some satisfaction to your Lordship to know that citizen Wilberforce has given up his mischievous plan of abolishing the slave trade; his reason, as he has assigned, in a letter to a Mr. Edwards, his privy councillor on that subject, is that he has been grossly deceived, and finds many facts that he has stated in the House of Commons to be false on his farther investigation.

"I dislike him as much as Mr. Grey.

"The idea of *additional* strength being given to administration is very prevalent at present; my neighbour having had frequent tête-à-têtes with Mr. Pitt. Lord Kenyon has been dangerously ill within

these two days; it was feared that a mortification in the bowels had taken place, but he is to-day rather better."

C[HARLES] T[OWNSHEND] to [the EARL OF AILESBURY].

1794.—Sir William Howe says that the French ships are in the opinion of all our officers superior to ours in every respect. When they came into Portsmouth there was but one half mast standing in the six ships. It is a mistake I find to suppose that the French fire more at the rigging and the upper works than we do. Sir William says that there are in proportion more shot in our hulls than in the hulls of the French ships. The prisoners all agree that there certainly was a third ship sunk. They like their quarters in Hilsea Barracks, find our biscuit and beef much better than their own, and are astonished at the good treatment they meet with. Most of them are very young, and were driven on board by the bayonet.

MEMORIAL by SHIPOWNERS and others.

1794.—Memorial by British merchants and shipowners praying for compensation to be paid them for the loss of certain merchant ships and their cargoes, which were captured by the French and recaptured by Lord Howe who ordered them to be burnt.

JOHN SOANE to the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1795, June 11. Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Enclosing proposed plans of alterations at Bagden House.

[CHARLES TOWNSHEND] to the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1795, [June 16].—Your information from Southampton agrees with that circulated here, which makes the French regiments embarking or embarked amount to between 3,000 and 4,000 men, but I hope you do not hear as we do that a large proportion of these men sing patriotic songs, abuse England, and praise the Convention. Be that as it may I am quite of your opinion that no English troops should go with them. A few of our regiments would be of little service in the field, and they would probably do a great deal of mischief by exciting jealousy. The Frenchmen may either draw the Royalists, if Royalists they are, viz., if they should find the Republican party decidedly the strongest they may, and I think they will, declare for the Convention.

MATTHEW ROBERT ARNOTT to the EARL OF AILESBURY.

1795, June 25.—There was no division yesterday upon the second reading of the Bill for enabling His Majesty to settle an annuity on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales owing to the message from the Prince delivered by Lord Cholmondeley, since after that no one could decently oppose the committing of the Bill. It was much insisted on that the Prince's message was a mere acquiescence and not an approbation, and perhaps they were right. I daresay we shall sit much later in the committee to-day than we did yesterday, for though any amendment would be fatal to the Bill every clause of it will be disputed with

the greatest warmth and animosity. The Duke of Clarence spoke well and gave us to understand in the course of his speech that the Princess of Wales is supposed to be pregnant. Lord Rawdon spoke admirably well against the whole of the Bill, though with a candour and moderation that did him much honour. Lord Lauderdale was as violent and abusive as usual, and according to the vulgar saying bounced about like a parched pea.

Rev. J. Lipyeatt to [the Earl of Ailesbury].

1795, July 20. Wath Rectory.—"In reply to your question, How are the labouring poor fed in this country? I answer that hitherto we have not been without wheat, though it has been purchased at a most exorbitant price, 14 and even 15 shillings the bushel. and I have heard, but not from authority, that it was as high as a guinea at Richmond. The difficulties of the poor will now increase weekly as the wheat is scarce out of bloom, and I fear there is very little left in the country, but the potato crop is promising, and another fortnight will bring a large supply of that valuable root into the market."

John McNamara Hayes to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1795, July 24. Old Burlington Street.—"I arrived here yesterday in consequence of instructions received from Lord Moira to make every necessary arrangement for a speedy embarkation; and as my department was incompetent in point of numbers, it became expedient to wait on the minister and represent my situation to him. I have seen Mr. Wyndham this day, and I am given to understand that every demand of mine shall be complied with, not, I am confident, in time to be of any service, should the troops be put in motion. I shall return by the mail tomorrow evening and inform Lord Moira of the success of my mission. His Lordship returned on Monday night from an interview with Mr. Pitt and the other ministers at Wimbledon.

"The object of the expedition is, I understand, to favour a general rising of the province of Brittany. The emigrants were sent there for that purpose, since which six British regiments under the command of General Graham were sent to support them, and Lord Moira with the remainder of the army destined for this service are to follow, but when, it will be difficult to determine, no troops, or transports, or anything else, being in readiness.

"An embarkation properly fitted cannot take place sooner than three weeks, and consequently *too late by the whole of that time* to be of any solid advantage to the cause of Royalty. What a pity, that when Government conceived this business of sending the emigrants to assist the Chouans they had not in readiness a sufficient number of troops and stores, to give effect to their enterprise if successful; and now they will have to accuse their own supineness, as large bodies of troops are marching against them, and who must ultimately crush them and their adherents. We shall therefore be embarked, sail as far as the coast, find a landing not practicable, return to port and then detach largely for the West Indies.

"The troops which were destined for Lord Moira are 12, 14, 27, 28, 57, 80, gone with General Graham; then 19, 33, 42, 78, 90; second battalion 25; ditto 29; 92, 101, 103, 39, 43, 56, 124, 134, to which the ministers told Lord Moira on Monday, six regiments should be added

and 7,000 cavalry. With all this force I am sorry to be obliged to say that nothing will be done, and the poor people who have risen in Brittany and joined Charette will be extirpated. Count D'Artois was to have been of our party, and a frigate is gone to bri[ng him] to Quiberon Bay.

"I shall frequently trouble your Lordship with our proceedings, and sincerely hope something may be done to add glory to the character of my noble chief."

John McNamara Hayes to the Earl of Ailesbury.

1795, July 30. Southampton.—"The accounts of the emigrants landed at Quiberon Bay is truly distressing, and the consequences so serious as not to give any hope from any enterprise which may be attempted against the French.

"The emigrants stationed in a fort on the Peninsula and having a strong picket in front, the whole of it being men of D'Hervilly's corps, went over to the enemy, gave them the parole and countersign; returned with them and thereby obtained admittance in the fort.

"This surprise occasioned a great carnage in which it is said Compte de Sombreul at the head of Salms, Damas, and Perigord's corps behaved with great gallantry. Some interior work and Sir John Warren's ship annoyed the Republicans greatly. The emigrants, overpowered, were obliged to capitulate; who, to the number of one thousand were permitted to embark on board of our transports, they leaving behind them their arms, ammunition, guns, and stores of every kind, which they had on shore.

"Thus has ended the Quiberon business; and the emigrants, two thousand minus by the expedition, are on board ship. General Graham with the six British regiments were at Plymouth on Monday night last. What is next to be done, I am at a loss to divine; but as Lord Moira is summoned to have an interview with the ministers at Hertford Bridge to-morrow, we shall know something more.

"Lord Granard is here vastly well, and in high spirits to commence an active campaign. Dr. Stewart has been lately very ill, and is, with Lady Shelley gone to Town from Brighton where he had been for some time."

Charles Townsend to [the Earl of Ailesbury.]

[1795]. Stanhope Street. Applications are every day made to the Government for wheat from almost every part of the kingdom, and great quantities of foreign corn have been supplied to meet these wants; more is coming, and with the assistance that may be derived from potatoes, and other wholesome articles of food, I hope there is no doubt that the poor will be tolerably well supported till the new corn, of which there is a most promising appearance, can come into use. Great pains have been taken to discover whether any corn or flour has been clandestinely carried out; but the collectors at the different ports all say that nothing of that sort has come to their knowledge, and that they believe it to be next to impossible to smuggle out so bulky a commodity, especially at a time when every one's attention is turned to that article, and when there is no man who would not with pleasure be an informer, were it in his power. The waggons your lordship mentions certainly are suspicious, but Bristol I know has been in great want of corn, and I think they would not let it escape from thence.

We learn nothing of importance from the coast of France, and as we have heard of no great risings in Brittany, nor movements in la Vendée, it looks as if the emigrants were likely to act only upon the defensive, and if so, I presume neither Lord Moira nor any British troops will be sent to them; a few thousand English would add little to the strength, and would take away all the popularity (if it has any) of their cause. Perhaps, though we may not like for this reason and others to land our own troops upon the continent of France, we may make an attempt upon Belleisle with English forces. It is probable we should succeed, and great advantages might be derived from such a position upon the coast of France."

Diary of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury.—Vol. I.

1786, September 6.—I was called at four, and set out about half-past five after two dishes of chocolate and some toast. James in chaise as far as Reading. I was at Kew Bridge about half-past one. The Queen had left message for me to go to Queen's House. James had post-horse from Maidenhead, and his furniture and postillions in their new jackets. They set me down at Queen's House, from whence I walked home. I saw Queen first in large apartment, and then went to her closet. She first delivered me a message from King to desire me to be at Queen's House in evening half after seven and meet the Archduke, and at Kew on Friday at 11 o'clock, and plain Windsor uniforms and plain hat, I understood, but King wore his with gold band. I took my sword but none was wanted. Lord Carmarthen had a little stick in his hand. Queen gave me paper Lord Guildford had left with her at end of July, and she wanted an opportunity to give it me and to desire me to give it King, and to represent how much she was obliged to King for what he had given her before to pay her debts, and that on present occasion she only wished him to advance or lend her the money wanted, which was upwards of 11,000*li.* I had only time to write letters, dress, and return to Queen's House (as I ordered chair at eleven) before I returned to Queen's House. The Duchess of Ancaster and Lord Carmarthen came with Archduke and Duchess before eight, they went through the great room. The Duchess of Ancaster expressed her disappointment at King's or Queen's coach not coming for them, and thought I ought to have handed Archduchess up, which Lord Carmarthen did. Princess Albani declined coming as she had remains of marks of small-pox. Madame Cazini and the Chevalier Bosali, a Milanese, Chevalier de Malthe, and Prince Albani were attendants. Lady Effingham in waiting, Lady Harcourt, Lady E. Waldegrave, Lords Salisbury, Rivers, and Amherst, and Count Rewitiky, the Emperor's minister. King's band only, played Handel's music chiefly. It was half after eleven before I got home and was thoroughly tired, only tea brought in, ices and lemonade, etc. without, but it was so before. W. told me of them, and Lady Effingham mentioned them to Queen, but they were not brought in. She got up at last which was signal to Archduke and Duchess to go; the former expressed to Duchess of Ancaster apprehension of their staying too long —his voice and uncommon smallness of shoulders, and long waist, and skirts of coat, uncommon. She behaved with great ease and propriety, and would not go before Princess Royal, till Queen took her by hand. Archduke on his legs, as King was, all night.

September 7, Thursday.—I walked to Queen's House about 10. Ernest went in to the King, who saw me directly, and I made apologies for troubling him, but it was a case of necessity, as Queen was come to

a stand. King inquired what it was coming to and when it would be better, and I told him it was likely to be worse rather than better as the Princesses grew up, and that several young ladies were more attended than them. He said it was to save expense he had sent Princes abroad, that is, it was one reason. He told me I must have the Green Ribbon after Lord Cowper was gone next week, and two knights could be got. I answered that I was afraid I should be the cause of his losing a good subject. Lord Cowper was presented to Queen on taking leave, and he desired me to take his proxy for King's service.

September 8th, Friday.—Foggy early which cleared, and it seemed likely to be a fair day. Lord Rivers called on me quarter before ten and said he meant to go to India about Christmas. We were at Kew by half after ten. King told me on Thursday morning to write Lord Rivers as he was a good Frenchman; eleven was hour fixed. Archduke etc. came sometime after in coach and three, and postillion, and another coach with attendants. Queen told me I was to go down and meet Archduchess and show her up, and King said it would be right to offer her my hand. Duchess of Ancaster in fuss at my not going to coach door. When King handed Queen I was gone down and neglected to hand her. Lord Carmarthen came by himself and had little cane in hand, foreigners had swords. King drove calash, with Archduke on his left (who at first would not put hat on), with pair of cross black horses, and Major Price had one in his carriage, and landau for Lady Harcourt in waiting and Duchess of Ancaster; Princess Albani and Madame Casini and Lord Carmarthen with Prince Albani; Lord Rivers with Chevalier Bosali and General Budé, etc., all in phaetons. Landau stuck in gate in going into Kew garden. We went first to observatory where elderly man and young one, Monsieur de Marnberg (?), who told me there was only an old watchman; astronomical instruments, looking at a star which I believe was Venus, and examining minerals from King's mines in Hanover in which there was the appearance of a good deal of silver, took up a good while. At the menagerie saw a few beautiful birds (particularly crown bird), and Algiers cow, and Hindustan bull I gave Queen; and there was another somewhere, and a beautiful little cow from India, the bull of which was killed by being moved to make room for Hindustan ones; a hog like a porcupine in skin, with navel on back. There are neat rooms in house here with Hogarth's prints; brick front shabby. King said he had no thoughts of going up pagoda till Archduke proposed it; hour and a half's ceremony took up, and on coming down King asked me whether I did not think it would rain, and added that he would get near home, which he did by going to kitchen garden where rain came on, though Mr. Eaton the gardener had just told me it would not. The cotton on peach trees to preserve them from wasps (of which there were remarkably few this year) had odd effect. We were all in conservatory during rain, and whilst open carriages went home and covered ones came; the phaetons and landau had tops up at the latter part of our drive, as it was so windy, but Lord Rivers and I kept ours down. I had charge of King's cane when he drove. I chose to go on foot to lodge across the green, which gave me an opportunity of speaking to Duke of Montagu who was waiting for me at Mr. Hayers; and I was not without hopes, on King's seeing carriage, he might order me away, but he was gone into dinner with Queen, two Princesses, Archduke and Archduchess, and I found the attendants set down, but by Compton's persuasion I went in and thought myself obliged to sit by Madame Casini, with whom I had some conversation about her family at Milan. Le Chevalier Bosali sat on the

other side of her; she and, I believe, none of them eat only fruit as meagre day, and none provided. I met a tolerable dinner of cold things. King forbid dinner for him at Windsor. Carriages were ordered at three, though six before they were used. My chaise was to come for me by six, but luckily I told Launce to call at Mr. Hayers for shoes and stockings, and I desired him to send them back.

September 22, Friday.—Mr. Stanhope offered me a watchman's place 25*li.* a year at some distance from town, but as reading and writing were necessary it would not do for George Neale, my hind chairman, and he was not sure of being under 40 years of age. It was after three before drawing-room began. I saw Mr. Pitt's carriage at St. James's when I came, and on Queen's return to her apartment she desired me to come in for a moment, when she told me King had been with her before she dressed to say Mr. Pitt has promised to advance Queen the money wanted, but she did not know how it was to be done. She told me again she was obliged to me, and that King was displeased at Mr. Pitt's not coming to him about it, which obliged him to send for him that morning to St. James'. Drawing-room as usual in confusion, but not so full as I expected. Pepper, Arden, and Harding there, Duke of Portland with Captain Bentinck, whom I desired to stay, that Princesses might speak to his Grace. He, Lords Compton, Arden, and Hampden in mourning, Duke of Chandos, Lords Coventry, Exeter, Howe, Salisbury, and Herbert and Waldegrave there. After five when drawing-room over, I dined with maids of honour, Miss Tryon, Boscawen, and Gunning. Major Price, who carried Stanhope and me to Queen's House, Mrs. Egerton in waiting, and Mrs. Herbert there. It was 20 minutes after six when we went, greatest applause on going in. Lady Salisbury, Essex, and Madame Bevenblan(?) not come; husband of latter in frock. "Bezzonico," not "Belle's Stratagem," and "Love in a Camp" lasted so as to make it 12 o'clock when I got home, and I was thoroughly tired.

September 28, Thursday.—I waked I suppose about three this morning, and I was so apprehensive of being too late and that James would oversleep himself that I got up and opened shutter, and I repeatedly watched to see whether day was breaking, which at last I found to be case, and I was getting up when James came in and owned Aaron had neglected to call him, and it wanted only 20 minutes to six instead of being a quarter before five, which would have allowed me time to have dressed and to have been at Windsor at half after 12, instead of a little before one, and I did not set out till the clock had struck seven, after dressing in full uniform, and drinking chocolate. I had four horses from Newbury and Reading, and a pair of my own carried me to Newbury and went next day to wait for me at Reading, to which place James went in chaise. the other pair of coach horses met me at Newbury as I returned. Two hours going thither and hour and three quarters to Reading, two hours to Windsor Thicket, where we got out of track. Weather milder this morning, for it had been so cold lately that I shook yesterday at breakfast with cold, and at night, as Caroline mentioned their hopes of fire from King and Queen's coming, I ordered one for supper, and next day there was one in the bedchamber, and dressing room, and grey parlour at dinner, to which they moved. On calling at Queen's Lodge, porter, Humphries, told me that as I was dressed I was to go to Castle where I found King and Queen and two eldest Princesses. Princess Elizabeth did not come either day till after dinner and went about 10. Lord Rivers told me he was in waiting on Wednesday for

Lord Oxford, and that he had invited him and Duchess of Ancaster and Lady Effingham, who was in waiting, and Sir G. Howard came with Sir J. Yorke who was on a visit there. Mrs. Harcourt had wrote to Duchess to hint she wished to be invited, but the King told me he never took such hints, and thought Duchess of Ancaster did wrong to show letter to Queen, which she did; a second in answer to being invited for next day when she declared that she had never felt so much as she had done from mortification on not being invited to meet Archduke and Duchess with whom she had been much acquainted last winter at Nice. King wondered she had spirits to go anywhere as account of Miss Danby's death was daily expected from Geneva. The two Lady Waldegraves, Prince and Princess Albani, Chevalier Bosali (Madame Casini had fluxion in her eye and did not come), Major Price, equerry in waiting, was ill in bed this morning, and General Budé officiated. We walked about Castle and went about three, in separate carriages to St. George's Chapel. Harris showed Castle. King told me he expected Archduke to have come Friday as he gave him the choice of that or Thursday and till nine Wednesday it was not known that he preferred latter day, and the King said they might come in frocks. He had no idea of their appearance so undressed, for though he mentioned a frock he expected them to wear sword, but they had called at Herschel's at Datchet, were much dishevelled when they arrived and had no swords of which the Archduke was so much ashamed that he turned about to go away. Count Reuikky, the Emperor's minister, was with them. Dr. Lockman, Majendie, and Fisher attended in church, and West, where design for window was exhibited in black chalk, and Jarvis' specimen of glass. West had done two groups of angels on right and left which he had done in a hurry for the occasion, and Princess Augusta observed they were not so well done as the middle part. At top was poor Prince Octavius represented, and at side below a figure from Mrs. Siddons as Princess Augusta told me. It was, I imagine, about four when we dined. I handed Archduchess as Queen had told me to do, in the apartment below, where old Duchess of Marlborough lived. Archduke and Duchess went afterwards to see Queen's jewels, which latter particularly desired, and Prince and Princess Albani, etc., went afterwards to Queen's Lodge on same occasion. Lord Carmarthen not of party, though at Queen's House. On asking how we were to appear at Kew, King said in plain, and that we should keep dress uniform for another occasion. Lord and Lady Courtown, Lord Stopford, Colonel Fox, Lady Louisa and Miss Clayton, Mrs. Egerton, bedchamber woman, Mrs. Giddings, Lady Charlotte and Miss Finch came before concert, after seven with King's band, and playing Handel's compositions which Archduke wished to collect and could not get them, on which King undertook to supply him, and Queen, I believe, with a set of Hogarth's prints, which I heard King ask West, who was both nights at concert, about being able to get them. Concert divided into three acts, which King thought an improvement on general plan. After first they went to tea, there was lemonade, etc. Eleven was the supping hour, and all the music had not been played which King said was owing to being an hour at tea which next night he shortened, and Mrs. Bates was then at harpsichord, and I understood she was invited but ill with rheumatism. Though there were fires in some of the rooms, the castle was very cold and chapel, where the organ struck up on our coming into it, and at cathedral it was very cold as end window in choir was down. Nothing could be more magnificent than supper in St. George's Hall where eleven musicians played horns, etc. with kettledrums which were too loud, and somebody observed lights

were wanted behind them, and they should have struck up on our coming into hall. Only one or two spare places at our table. King and Queen and Princesses and Archduke and Archduchess supped together. King observed that Archduchess and he eat only apple compose, and Archduke wing and leg of partridge, and at dinner they eat no fish, as twice a week they eat nothing else. Carriages ordered at twelve, but half after when we parted, which appeared to affect Archduchess, and she kissed Princesses; they came in chaise and pair, and their attendants in post coach and four. Herschel at concert, and he showed stars with King's telescope. Archduke, etc., returned to town. Lord Rivers walked home, which made him ill, up night, and prevented his coming next morning. General Buda and I had carriage. King gave notice there would be no chapel next morning as St. George's Hall would not be cleared.

September 29, Friday.—Very windy but dry till the afternoon, when there was a hard shower, and nobody could appear on terrace. King came into my separate room before nine, my new breeches and boots made me longer dressing. I was called at seven. On going to bed King called out and said I was to have my own apartment, and he told me in equerry's room I was to preside at dinner, and I heard him order 10 covers for each table, viz.:—King two, two Princesses four, Duchess of Ancaster five, Earl and Countess Waldegrave seven, Lady Howe, Miss and Miss Louisa Howe, myself one, Major Price two, Colonel Goldsworthy (who came to-day) three, Colonel Fox four, General Fawcett five, Lord Rivers six, Majendie seven, Mr. Fisher eight, Bates nine (but by some mistake he did not come). General Buda 10. King said we might sit after dinner *à l'angloise*, which we did till seven o'clock, when we were sent for and went up to concert. I gave King, Queen, Princess Royal, Princess Augusta as separate toasts, the unmarried ladies, and King and Queen's party supped with us, and General and Mrs. Harcourt and rest of company as last night, except Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Effingham, and Lady Courtown and Howe, who were with Queen, and Del Campo was with us. I whispered King before dinner that Lord and Lady Essex and Duke of Queensbury were coming to Windsor, but he took no notice of it, except to Queen; Lord Rivers at concert told me a lady had desired him to mention them to me, but I told him in confidence what I had already done, and I could do no more. King ordered me both nights to sit down, which I did behind him and by Mrs. Delany, who was handed out by Colonel Goldsworthy, whose sister was to-night at supper, and Miss Planta at concert, as two other attendants on little Princesses were last night, and Mrs. Clevely was one of them. Supper in same apartment as we dined in. King last night thanked those that had done their duty so well about the entertainments, for which they had such short notice for their services, and succeeding so well. As it was so windy King did not ride, which he intended we should, to paddocks, so we walked about park. After I had been twice to Lord Rivers to invite him to dinner, and on calling a second time to tell him it was to be at Castle, I found his grandson, Beckford, who had been a fortnight at Eton and appears to be a charming boy. I called on Mrs. Jones after my walk and dismission by King, and about two began dressing. There were carriages to carry us to Castle, and Lord Rivers called to take me if I had not another conveyance. Lady Howe and her daughters were waiting in court. Between 12 and 1 returned to Queen's Lodge on foot as weather fair. King would, he said, have state carriages for us. He came into my room at a quarter before nine when I was in my waistcoat, my new breeches and boots had detained

me in dressing. Mr. Fisher was soon going into his house as canon. He breakfasted with General Buda, Major Priee and me: King eame to us and I showed note from Lord Rivers, to whom I earried invitation to dinner, and I returned to lodge, where I heard King was gone to Castle, and I met General Buda who told me King expeeted me, and after searehing for him in Castle I found him, where Fitzwalter and confectioners "German in figure, &e., little Gotte Frenchman in figures," were preparing for desserts. King who thought it was done with sugar found it was marble powder that was used, and a figure was done in an hour without any design before their eyes. On walking up to Castle observing mountain-ash, King said he meant to carry plantation and a green walk under wall round park.

November 15.—Sir S. Wroughton eame to me last night about a pareel of Swedish gloves for Queen. Queen told me she had once a large quantity sent her, which she gave away as King disliked smell. French Queen fond of them.

November 16, Thursday.—Glass had sunk very mueh and uneommonly so, and about noon wetting begun but gradually. Caroline earried me in coaeh. Fanny went [to] Ancaster before two with Lady Sydney. Duke of Cumberland came soon after one, and by page sent in word that he wished to see Queen, which he did sometime, and it was late before drawing room began, and was over when dusk, and there was no distinguishing any lady. Candles lighted in Queen's apartment and I had Lady Templetown's letter to deliver, whieh made dinner begun before I got into maids of honour's apartment. Lady Hareourt there, Miss Beauclerk, Vernon, Tryon, and Boscawen. Miss Gunning had headaehe (after whom Queen inquired on going to play), and Miss Jeffries who eontinued lame and not able to attend. The elock struek six as Mr. Fauquier and I went out of eourt with three maids of honour, and ealled on Miss Beauelerk, as Mr. Fauquier was not eome. It was quarter after six, though that was hour in their paper for beginning, before we went, and at home by eleven when Mr. Strutt set me down. "All in the Wrong" when Ryder and Mrs. Betfield appeared first time before King and Queen, and former in "Cheats of Scapin." W. Templeton, Lady C. Waldegrave, and Mrs. Hall in box opposite. Pickpocket passed in going to eoaeh.

November 21.—I went to Horse Guards at 12, and round by Dean's Yard, as Aylett, the attorney, was standing or to stand in pillory for perjury, opposite Westminster Hall, when great gates were thrown open on occasion.

November 24, Friday.—No sun, good deal of wind and very eold in appearanee; after broth whieh I have had lately, about noon, I went to St. James'. New painted the ehamberlain's passage way. A very thin levee and soon over. I eame away about two having had first audienee, in whieh I told the King I wished to take first opportunity, and that I thought to-day would be a more leisure one than Wednesday, to thank his Majesty for obliging me with Order of Thistle in whieh I hoped he had not made great saerifiee, and I owned Lord Cowper had distressed me by giving me his proxy, which King seemed to know, and I told him he had partieularly desired it might be given for King's serviee. King thought he would never eome baek. I told him what I had learnt from Sir John Diek, by Lord Brudenell about his giving up sueeeeding Sir H. Mann, whieh King thought would be beneath him, and I mentioned one reason was that he would be obliged to show eivility, etc., to all English instead of those he liked. I hinted also, though, that

Lord Cowper had given up idea on being told for whom that post was intended. I told King how kind Lord Brudenell had been about my application for Thistle, and he said my son had won his attentions which he supposed I had given him a hint to win, but I assured him he was naturally civil and had learnt it from Mr. Hoare. I told King of melancholy state of Bishop of London, and that Lord Mansfield could not get rest and that Bishop of Worcester was well, and was to be in town the 12th of December. My daughters took me up and we carried Lord Sydney home, and I went to Lady Pembroke and Sir C. Thompson to tell him cause of audience, as his talking with Lord Sydney hindered my doing it at St. James' where he was in waiting. Dined at 4 o'clock by candle light. Lord Brudenell last night was here till half after ten.

November 29, Wednesday.—Fair morning, but about twelve o clock rain came on, and about half after, girls carried me to St. James' where I continued in bedchamber till Mr. Palmer brought me word Mr. Quarme was gone into King to have warrant for wearing star and colours, and other instruments signed. I waited in next room and Duke of Queensbury and Lord Stormont introduced me. Lord Lothian going first by himself, as Lord Carlisle did not attend, though in or near town. I was first knighted by sword of state over right shoulder, and then oaths administered, and I kissed book once after saying *So help me God.* There was a cushion for me to kneel during being knighted, and afterwards on King putting ribbon on when he told me to put my right hand through it. I made string loose by Mr. Palmer's assistance before, and lame servant man assisted me in fastening it. I came out through Queen's apartment with Lord Brudenell and Lord Courtown, who with Duke of Montagu and Sir James Peachey and Duke of Queensbury made me a visit in Queen's bedchamber, where I continued walking about, but not without apprehensions which I had about return of giddiness from state of my stomach which I felt not quite cleared. The levee to-day was full and late and Monsieur Pinto had audience as minister from Portugal, which Lord Carmarthen attended after long absence from illness and next day he was not at Court. Some of foreign ministers stayed to see ceremony of investiture. Mr. Quarme officiated as secretary for Mr. Dempster, which he had not done for twenty years though worth three hundred a year to him and as gentleman usher. He administered oath in one capacity and brought ribbon in another, as King observed to Lord Stormont. I moved to right of cushion to overlook oath Mr. Quarme read and then returned to cushion to kneel to have ribbon put on shoulder, after which I kissed King's hand again. It was about three when ceremony over and Duke of Montagu, who returned to Richmond to dinner, was in closet during ceremony, and door was much crowded with spectators and left open. Wet from noon and much so at night when I went to try on ribbon to have it shortened as it tied too long by Palmer, who told me when I met him a day or two ago, King had ordered him to put clean ribbon to insignia of the order, which the Duke of Montagu and Lord Lothian observed was uncommon, and Lord Portmore observed to him that he had been out of luck in that particular, as in others. I called on Mr. Lethieulier to let him know of the honour conferred on me to-day as one of my old friends. Mr. Lascelles was with him and they were come to town from Sir James Miller's in Hampshire.

December 2.—I was much disappointed at Mrs. Siddons performance of Lady Macbeth, as was Sir T. Wroughton, who never saw her before, and found great fault with her night dress as if a nurse, over by 9 o'clock.

December 5.—We went by Bishop of Durham's who was in Town, and found out Mr. Matthias' at Little Ealing beyond Sir Charles Gerald (?) who has lately sold him half an acre which he has planted as an orchard and made gravel walks about. He has some very valuable drawings by Cipriani, Head of Madonna and Child, and a moon light and fay: two pictures done by Vernet when he lived next door to him at Rome in 1747, and a capital drawing with figure and tree in Salvator Rosa's day, and drawing of angels which hangs high in drawing room.

December 6. Very wet we played at shuttlecock a little after breakfast and some time before we went to dress.

December 7, Thursday.—Mr. Way, who called acci dentally, told [me] it was only within ten days Lord Mansfield had resolved to resign, which he had signified to King, this Chancellor, who Mr. Way thought might prefer that situation as not responsible and more his own master, and as Lord Mansfield had repeatedly refused to be Chancellor, he might make it a precedent for his accepting that situation. Lord Mansfield's reasons for judgment in Johnson and Sutton's cause more likely to be in many hands, they were drawn up in the summer before his faculties failed, he is at present so restless that he cannot long sit still, but walks four or five miles a day at Caen Wood, and about his room. He insinuated that Lord Stormont was the cause of his not resigning, though fortune would be so affluent, which he (Mr. Way) had been rolling up for him. Mr. Way told me what he came about, which was to say that Count Taaffe's settlements on marriage would show powers reserved in marriage deed, of which he had a draft in Mr. Drunes hand and an affidavit as I understood of Mr. Barrett, who was consulted in this business and is Chancellor of Durham and was an eminent conveyancer. Mr. Way said Mr. Doland was dying and he thought a Mr. Mitchell, agent to Governor Ellis, would be a proper person to be employed if Mr. Doland should not live, and if Court of Chancery gave him proper power which Mr. Doland ought to have.

December 15.—Found the Princess Elizabeth was yesterday in Queen's private apartment, when we went in, and Princess Sophia. She then returned to Kew. She is much thinner which Queen said was a good sign as she had such a heat before she could not bear windows shut.

1787, January 3, Wednesday.—I carried Mr. Somner to St. James', Fanny called for me, I mean carriage. I fetched her from Mrs. Hamilton and she carried me to Queen's House before three, and Lord Guildford was there and went in first and gave Queen her money. I received 30 guineas for Dr. Arnold's house though 30*li.* was rent. I made a pretence for going to Queen and asking for her gentlemen ushers to wear Windsor uniform which I observed did not depend on her but King. She observed that low personages in Prince of Wales' family had none and that Duke of Northumberland had lately applied for it, as he hunted with King, which should be rule. Queen wished me to go to Mr. Pitt and to say she was obliged to him for assistance of 12 or 13 October last, but that was only temperary relief and that she hoped something would be done by Parliament (especially as Princess Royal was coming of age), if anything was done for Duke of York and for rest of Royal Family. She told me a young lady wanted to see me and it proved to be Princess Elizabeth whom she called out of the other room.

February 8.—Went to the Queen's. King came in as none of his ministers at court to-day. I continued with his Majesty who told me of dissenters having been with Mr. Pitt about repealing test, which he said was of too great consequence to give answer without more consideration. King had not talked with anybody on subject except Mr. Pitt, and chancellor furnished a Mr. Wilson for his tutor who was a Socinian. The Chancellor said he should oppose it. King hinted Lord Lansdowne was at the bottom of it and thought he could not succeed with ministry without it. King owned having talked to Bishop of Worcester about it. It was not from clergy of dissenters this application came, Bishop of Worcester had received petition intended.

February 15.—Princess Amelia's house in Cavendish Square sold yesterday by auction at 9,700 guineas.

February 22.—Went to see play written by King of Sweden, in which 600 persons were introduced on to stage, and a carnival he gave, in which King's sister was near killed from horses, four abreast, running away, and young man of fashion, of the name of Platen, died in consequence of wound he received.

March 12.—I had visits to make, especially to Lady Mary who was last night at Queen's House, and with Her Majesty had a great conversation on the situation, when Queen said she did not think I had courage to marry again.

March 18, Sunday.—The instruments were tuning when we went into Sir Watkin's, and Miss Linley and Mrs. Sheridan did not come to it afterwards. The former sung charmingly, and Dr. Burney, who had not heard her three years, found her voice as perfect as ever, and sorry she should change a note.

March 25, Sunday.—Lord Waldegrave brought me home after I had my audience with the Queen to state Lord Waldegrave's affairs, and she readily undertook to ask King to apply to Mr. Pitt for post office. She owned to me her having written to the Duke of York about clothing of regiments on his succeeding to Coldstreams, but she had never any answer from him. She did not seem to listen to idea about Lord Chatham's being Master of the Horse, nor did she know of any application first when last vacant. She hoped Lord Waldegrave would not be in a hurry to resign which he had told me he had no thoughts of doing, as he had his house, for which he was to pay 300 guineas till July.

April 9, Monday.—Not a cloud all day; wind cold, and drove dust with us. Twenty minutes after six when we set out. I was called quarter before five, when it was quite light, but Fanny's new hat not setting as she liked, having never tried it on, she did not come down at half after five when breakfast was ordered and we talked of going. We had the four coach horses, and James rode the fifth to Cranford Bridge; changed at Maidenhead Inn again, and I got out at Reading whilst chaise was greasing, which Fanny did not till we got to Marlborough before three o'clock. I received a letter from Mr. Dundas at Pelican which occasioned my sending James on to say I was coming, and I waited a little for him and desired him to take no step about application to him till I had an opportunity of consulting judge, which he promised me to do. James went to Mr. Ward's, where we arrived sometime before three by Marlborough clocks which were later than London ones. The bells at Upper (Upnor ?) church rang, and Mr. Ward was desired to pay them, and James gave his servant something. As we had the Devizes postillion and a pair of four horses which we took from Newbury, we

determined to go that road. Some of Scotch Greys regiment there. About 4 we set out, and were at Bath by dusk. Sunset sometime before we got to Kingsdown. Sun hot and troublesome in afternoon. Mrs. O'Neill's servant met us at the Abbey Green, from whence Fanny went in chair and I walked, but went home in chair (Mr. Tyson's night and had seven or eight people) as I did every night, which I did to dinner, except Thursday which was a remarkable fine day; and I was in the evening to visit on foot, and Tuesday afternoon walked with Mrs. O'Neill a little, and only that once. Mr. Reid, two milliners from Mr. Jackson's town in Ireland I lodged with, facing North Parade and next coffee house, very neat bed and rooms. Bed brought down, half a guinea a week a bed. The music did not come to Mrs. O'Neill till two or three mornings after we came, but we heard of no demands from Betts.

April 12, Thursday.—After post came in, which used to be about 11 o'clock, we all walked to Crescent by Gay Street, and I left Fanny with Miss Northey till I returned for her after going with Mrs. O'Neill to King's Bath, which she drank; but on our arrival she had gone through discipline from calomel, which Dr. Fraser had ordered her, and to refrain from drinking water. She bathed one night, which Mrs. Saint Leger did, whilst we were at Bath. The latter went the evening before to cotillion ball at Upper Rooms, where Mr. Tyson sometime took notice of her and Fanny, and did not offer to get them partners. Fanny danced a country dance in two sets: she paid 5*s.* 6*d.* I walked to visit Mr. and Mrs. Egerton, with whom I sat some time, and to the Miss Hydes, who were not at home. Went to see outward of a house in Upper Bristol Road Mrs. O'Neill took a fancy to, and at dusk I went to General Tryon till time Mrs. O'Neill was likely to have finished her letters, and we chatted till eleven.

April 18, Wednesday.—Windy and cold. I was at levee and Queen's House with Mr. Digby's letter about his resignation, which I left with Queen, and I mentioned Mr. Septimus West as his successor, if not too young. Queen appeared not to understand Mr. Digby's letter as wishing to resign, but apologising for his non-attendance, and she said she was sorry on my account, but I explained that I thought it would be a relief to his mind to have his resignation accepted. I saw greyhound Queen had under her arm as afraid of other dogs, which was favourite of late King of Prussia, and somebody that belonged to Queen's family in Germany had mentioned her fondness of dogs, and it was sent her. Mr. Stanhope and Tatham called on me to go to . . . . music, where Sir Watkin was director, and it was a long heavy performance, particularly *Te Deum* composed for Duke of Chandos, and I suppose 12 and after before I got home.

April 21, Saturday.—King went at 7 to hunt, and Queen followed about 11. Lady Courtown was to have gone if she had not been with Lady H. Montagu. Lord Brudenell told me to-night Prince of Wales had sent Wednesday fortnight letter to King by Lord Southampton, in which he threw himself at his feet (his expression) and promised to have nothing to do with party, and desired to have his establishment and debts paid by instalments. King was very gracious to Lord Southampton, and inquired after Prince's health and his amusements. Lord Brudenell observed how ill-judged it was in Alderman Markham to call on Mr. Pitt yesterday to know if he meant to move anything, which Mr. Pitt answered he did not without His Majesty's commands, on which the alderman gave notice he should move something the 6th of May. Mr. Cowper told me yesterday the Chancellor was not

quite satisfied with preamble of Bill on Thursday, though he spoke ably on it, and on asking his opinion he told him in what manner it might have been worded to obviate all objection, in which Chancellor agreed with him. Mr. Cowper said the minister had no lawyer to advise with.

April 27, Friday.—The rain prevented my going out again with my daughters after I was set down by Duke of Montagu, whom I found at Queen's house, in parlour, sometime before clock struck 11. King's coach not come, which had black instead of cream coloured horses, no guards. We went through Horse Guards, where Duke had not given notice. I took care to sit on left of Duke as he joked last year about my taking right of him. Sir William Chambers, Sir Joshua Reynolds (who knew nothing of the pictures), Caroline, and Mr. Newton had manuscript account of them, but it did not always say who the portraits were. King said nothing of Prince of Wales' which was in large and small, the former, Queen observed, was too short and latter too long. Sir Joshua painted former with black and in a hussar dress, latter was by Vanderpuy (?) in small. Sir William Chambers gave me a book going. We did not drive in but line of sentries each side, and a sergeant made room for Duke of Montagu and me. Chairs above and below if King and Queen had wished to sit down. Door above shut and Queen sat down some time. We were here almost two hours, as clock struck 12 on our coming away. We were first in sculpture room below. Mrs. Damer had osprey or sea-eagle in terra cotta, and bust of a Mercury as a boy, and design for a fountain at Buxton. On coming down we went into room where Duke of Rutland's purchases of sacraments, of which there was a duplicate of one of them; 1,500*li.* was about value of what was given for them, and 2,200*li.* was what Sir Joshua thought they had cost. Duke, Princess Royal, and Princess Augusta went with King and Queen, Princess Elizabeth, Mary and Sophia, and Lady C. Finch in third coach. On our return Queen sent for greyhound, which was favourite of King of Prussia and which present King gave to his daughter and she sent to Queen. Afternoon was fair, the exhibition in general thought a very indifferent one. Mr. Cosway's ideas for Lady Jersey and two children in one and three of her children in another picture, very odd. A portrait (three-quarters) of Sir W. Englefield, best performance, as are most from hand of Sir Joshua, except Child with a Dog and Bird; the rest were only sketches as he called them. King mentioned Princess Mary's immediately taking to drawing heads, West giving her one to copy, she used to draw only landscapes. Collins, whose name was on one of minature pictures, King admired, and Queen said he had done her portrait for Lady Pembroke. King in grey mourning frock, which was buttoned up and I suppose he had no ribbon, which Duke of Montagu showed, as I did with coat unbuttoned. The King thinks Loutherbourg improved, and there were four or five of his landscapes and one a portrait of a young man by Reicraple, and his landscapes have great merit. The Paramour in court at Somerset House, appeared about half done. A Little Boy with a Dog and Bird, which is a son of Lady Elizabeth Yorke, was one of Sir Joshua's best portraits. He spoke favourably of A Gentleman done by Hoppner. Lady Jersey, done by Maria Cosway in the character of an enchantress, with two of her children. On King asking after a child done by Sir Joshua, he said it was a daughter of Lord Dudley's, on which King observed it might be anybody's daughter, and the vulgarity of Lady Turner's look showed her origin. Lady Weymouth sent word she would meet my daughter at 10 at Lady

Bathurst's, but we went together at half after 9, after my being sleepy all the evening, and I did not thoroughly enjoy ball where I stayed till about a quarter before 12 ; two sets, about 20 couple each. I left Fanny dancing with Lord Fielding her two first dances, she did not come home till a quarter before 6. Chairs ordered at 4.

April 28.—Duke of Montagu yesterday had white glove to hand King and Queen; former buttoned up his frock and I suppose had no ribbon.

May 3, Thursday.—I said all I could to express my disapprobation of Fanny's going to Almack's to-night, and I would not undertake to speak to Lady Weymouth to go with her, though at drawing room. Princess Royal asked me who she went with, and I told her Lady Weymouth, though I wished her not to go. King sent for me into Queen's apartment to desire, me, before drawing room, to take an opportunity of desiring Lord Rivers and Sir James Peachey to make use of their influence with their sons at least to stay away to-morrow if Alderman Newnham's motion took place, and I spoke to Sir James at drawing room and Lord Rivers at my house in the evening, and latter was shocked at King's doubts about Mr. Peachey's conduct. Lord Rivers owned he and his son were not on best terms, but he hoped to succeed in preventing his being against or staying away, and was not without hopes he would be for King, who told me of a good deal of intrigue of Duchess of Cumberland, and making Mr. Grey believe she was in love with him. King hinted he could never forgive Duke of Cumberland's interference on this occasion, and meeting Mr. Dundas at Prince of Wales', he never could have a good opinion of him or Mr. Eden, as they were too intriguing. King owned Prince of Wales and he never could be on good terms, and if Prince paid his debts he hoped it would be by degrees, that he might not get into fresh debts. He had not been five minutes with Queen sometimes. Mr. Pitt was at drawing room after he had been with Prince of Wales, to which he had no objection.

May 4.—I went to Gunningsbury House where I saw Mr. Burdett. The elms out and verdure fine, which made place look to advantage, and water would have been better if ends could have been hid. Rooms small, except galleries, saloon, dressing room to ladies' apartment pleasantest in house, as view of Surrey hills, a chapel.

May 5.—I understand from Lord Brudenell, who has just been with Lady Mary Bowlby, that Prince of Wales told him yesterday of reconciliation between King and Prince. The Prince of Wales all night, I believe, with Mrs. Fitzherbert in her box, and Lady Berwick and Broughton in Prince of Wales' box below.

May 16th, Wednesday.—I was out at Mr. Whitbread's about Mr. Howard's appearing Whitsun eve when their Majesties are to see the brewery. I returned to see Charles dance, and he and Fanny went with me to exhibition, where Mr. Blackstone met us. Mr. Courtney and Mr. J. Lipycott just called to breakfast unexpectedly. Rooms at exhibition crowded and hot, except where sacraments were below. Mr. Blackstone returned with us and saw exhibition of . . . . . in Jermyn Street from Norfolk Street. To-night last ancient music, Sir W. W. Wynne officiated as director.

May 17th, Thursday.—I was to call on Mr. Langston in Clifford's Street, to know character of butler, to whom he had never any objection except being sometimes too much in a bustle and hurrying, as Mrs. Langston, who was not in good state of health. I called on Lady

Sydney to tell her I could not find out who was to be next night at Queen's house. Fanny carried me to St. James' and at Chamberlain's Office, as wind brisk and blew her much. About half after 4 returned from drawing room which would not have been crowded if a circle had been formed. Orders were at half after 7. Mr. Stanhope set me down, which he did yesterday at Queen's house, when Mr. Hodges the painter carried engravings from his views of India. Mr. Stanhope went into Richmond House, as only myself, Lord Waldegrave, as Master of Horse, and as Mr. Digby was prevented by Lady Lucy's illness, Mr. Jenkinson went to carry candle, if there had been nobody else; but when Lady Courtown went and called on Fanny I desired to come in, and I mentioned Lord George Lennox carrying candle for Queen, which he did, and Mr. Jenkinson was not wanted there, and as he returned to Queen's house he was too late, and Page's man, Davenant, carried it. Quarter before 8 we were going and clock struck 8 as we went into Richmond House. Duke of Richmond carried candle to King and Lord George Lennox to Queen, and I believe Captain Berkeley to Princesses. We were first in room and then we went up stairs to box in theatre. Names where attendants and company were to sit, who were desired to be there half after 7 that all might be seated before King and Queen came. The Sussex band played as King and Queen came into house and went upstairs. There were grenadiers at gates but no guards nor maids of honour, who were with King and Queen's attendants in gallery on right. Pillars of cast-iron. Three eldest Princesses had each a gentleman usher to attend them, and two youngest Princesses, Queen said, wanted nobody. Mrs. Hobart was in want of prompter in prologue, Mrs. Damer in epilogue had monotony of voice, and she did not speak the epilogue well; there was little or no applause. Duke of Richmond stood most of time behind King's chair, and Duchess sat nearest Queen. Former gave King tea and bread and butter; latter, Queen, and Princesses had each tea, but I believe no ice was eat by them, and King and Queen eat none. Wyatt fitted up theatre, which King was looking at with his glass, I mean the ornaments, when Duke thought he was observing a Madonna which was left I suppose in place where he stood in the room, but as the one opposite was moved it might have been as well or better taken. King said he was not inquiring about it, but the ornaments. King talked to Chancellor and Lord Camden from box. Everybody sat where their names were. Fanny was much crowded between Lady Howard and Lady Weymouth. Song of Lord Abingdon's composition and accompanied by his flute sung by Mrs. Hobart, and Miss Campbell played on harp. On coming out of theatre the performers formed a circle in room where the whole would have ended agreeably and in good time, particularly for young Princesses, but maids of honour first gradually came down and almost everybody followed, which made it crowded and hot, which I found in box so much as to oblige me to stand back for air, and King and Queen spoke to everybody almost, and it was 12 o'clock I suppose before I got home and later I believe. Princesses did not come till sometime after to Queen's house which prevented Mr. Jenkinson carrying candle before Queen upstairs, which Davenport (*sic.*), Page's man, did. Lord Waldegrave set me down.

May 21, Monday.—I rode under walnut trees in park which were not in leaf, hour or two. Sun hot and I was overcome in the evening at House of Lords with heat. I was at House and commission sitting, I returned about 4, home to dine, and went at 6 again and stayed till 10. The message from King about Prince of Wales' debt being

paid, &c. had been read before I returned, and was appointed to be taken into consideration next Wednesday after debate, but no division on post-horses. Saw Mr. Hastings' last article of impeachment was brought up by Mr. Burke, Lord Downe, and others, and he was brought to Bar by the black-rod, after the House of Lords had ordered Sir [F. ?] Molyneux to take him into custody from sergeant-at-arms of House of Commons. Mr. Hastings was dressed in black and he appeared much affected by his situation, and, partly from bad health, leaning on his hand, he knelt and was told by Chancellor to rise, and on Chancellor's mentioning to Lord Walsingham, who spoke very sensibly and humanely, and proposed 20,000*li.*, according to Sacheverall's and other precedents. The articles were going to be read shortly and Mr. Hastings expressed a desire they should be so, but Duke of Richmond expressed a desire they should be read in full, and Chancellor allowed it would be right. Mr. Arnott, reading clerk, told me it would take up four hours, which it did I believe almost, as it was 12 o'clock and more before it was over, and when I came away, about 10, half was not read by Mr. Arnott and Mr. Cowper alternately. Lord Rivers brought me home. Lord Dunmore moved that Mr. Hastings might have a chair to sit down, which was granted, though there was no order about it. Lord Porchester talked of 100,000*li.*, which he said was Sir James Rumbold's tail. The Duke of Norfolk moved 50,000*li.*, but 40,000*li.* was finally fixed as highest ever known.

May 22, Tuesday.—I rode under walnut trees. King reviewed Sir H. Clinton's regiment at Blackheath. He and Queen came to town yesterday and Prince of Wales said to be at Queen's house at night. Fanny was at Almack's at 9 last Thursday and came home at 5 this morning, danced four country dances, two with Mr. Smith and two with Mr. Shiffner. Up about 3 to-day, carriage took me to House of Lords, and she carried me back. Mrs. Drax went with her last night or rather met her a quarter before 12. Prince of Wales was to be yesterday, between 6 and 7 with King who was in greatest agitation till he came, which was not till after 7. King told him he had lost his character but might retrieve it if he would not live with such scoundrels, which expression animated the Prince, who before could scarce utter anything so as to be understood. King gave him to understand he meant Traver and wished him at least to keep company with Christians. King and Queen and all five Princesses went to Burletta, full house, 39th representation. Lord Waldegrave not there. Queen thought she saw Prince of Wales in Mrs. Sheridan's box, Charles was in Lady Mary's who carried him, and he came home in chair.

May 23.—King and Queen and five Princesses went to Duchess of Ancaster's attended only by Lady C. Finch and Miss Goldsworthy, Lord Salisbury, as chamberlain, Duke of Montagu, myself, Lord Waldegrave, Lord and Lady Aylesford, all the ladies of the bedchamber, except Lady Pembroke I believe, and Lady Effingham (Duke of Hamilton sent us an excuse that he had company to dine with him, and Lord Exeter had engaged Mrs. Bates and a large party to hear her sing this evening at his house), Duchess of Hamilton, Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Lord and Lady Louvain, Earl Galloway, lord-in-waiting, and General Adeam and Colonel Manners, groom and equerry. Our appointment was at 8 p.m., at half after which Duchess of Ancaster desired might be hour, as it would be suited to candle light. Sir Peter Burrell, the Duchess' son-in-law, carried candle to King, and, as vice-chamberlain was absent, Mr. Jenkinson, first gentleman usher-in-waiting,

and there were three to hand the eldest Princesses, whom I appointed without Duchess sending messages which she did to everybody else There were flutes and clarionets which played in parlour as King and Queen went up and down stairs. Tea and ice. Lady Willoughby and Lady Charlotte Bertie there; about 11 p.m. went away.

May 24.—Took Mr. Jenner to see Queen and three Princesses go to bedchamber. King stopped me in passage as he was talking in room opposite about smell in Queen's apartment, which was supposed to be from stove at Mrs. Toney's drawing-room.

May 25, Friday.—Stormy. Soon after third regiment got into park about half after 8, there was a hard shower, but fair afterwards till towards 2. I went to Queen's house by 11. Mr. Bolton attends there Mondays and Wednesday from 10 till 11. My horse came down to me, and I went to Duke of Montagu's to let him know orders which Queen had given me for to-morrow, and I went to explain that three hours instead of one, which Mr. Whitbread's clerk told me last night and which I wrote word. I rode back to Brook Street to endeavour to find Duke at Duchess of Buccleuch's, and a little near walnut trees, but threatening and wanting to go again to Whitehall as I had not seen Duke, when I found a note from Princess Royal to say Queen wished me at 3 o'clock to be at Qeen's house, which I was, after visiting with Fanny. She returned to dress for Duchess of Gordon's ball, to which she went between 8 and 9, and did not return till between 5 and 6 next morning. Lady Sydney carried her, and Lady Weymouth took charge of her. I found the Queen did not expect me again, and that note was wrote, or meant to be, before I called this morning, but luckily it gave opportunity of learning number of carriages that would be wanted, viz.:—the Master of the Horse's chariot to lead the van, King, Queen, and two eldest Princesses in King's, and Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Ancaster, and Lady Harcourt in Queen's coach. Queen told me Princess Sophia was liable to be heated and always wanted to drink. Princess Mary had danced, to practice of new minuets, evening I understood before, exceedingly well. She is very deaf in one ear, I understood, at times, but Hawkins advised nothing to be done first. Queen told me of Duke of Montagu being disconcerted, especially if Lord and Lady Courtown were gone and Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch not come, about governess for young ladies, who lived with Monsieur Walmoden, and Mr. Cerjat had got, and who was very well born, and Queen should have liked of all things to have had her. Queen told me of Duke of York's coming this summer, and that he was fond of idea of living in Yorkshire, and there he was likely to be a good deal, and that she wished him to keep out of clubs. I met Prince of Wales as I went first to Queen's house, in phaeton, in which, I understood, he took Mrs. Fitzherbert to Epsom races, and on his return after cold dinner before races he was at Duchess of Gordon's ball, where my daughter saw him dance, where she danced 10 country dances, and four of them with Colonel Loftus. Mrs. Fitzherbert danced a great deal too. Mr. Tynte called next day to desire to speak to me, and it was to tell me Prince of Wales was exceedingly ill and worse than Mr. Keate had ever known him, and besides Sir Richard Jebb and Halifax, Dr. Warren had been called in, who gave him James' powder, which took effect: and he had a pretty good night. King saw three battalions of first regiment on Thursday and third regiment of guards to-day; but neither fired, as there had been and was rain. He was much pleased with latter as General Carpenter, whom I saw as I came from Queen's house, told me and I was telling him what Hatsell said of Mr. Pitt's speech, as guarded

and everything it should have been, and Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas were at that instant passing by on horseback. Queen went in Lady Harcourt's carriage to day to Mrs. Parrey's (?), and on my seeing her second time she told me Miss Peck was much grown, and it was now time for her to go, having been a year more than usual, and the supernumerary would supply her place, and that there was another vacancy if I should recollect application that had been made to me of land or sea officer's daughter. She wished to prefer the greatest object. I walked in the evening visiting, as book shows.

May 26, Saturday.—Windy and showery early and in afternoon when King and Queen, &c. went to Kensington Garden and King ordered carriages half after 5, when we returned from Mr. Whitbread's about 2 o'clock. We were ordered at 9, and I was there more than a quarter before, when Queen's page's servant was in hall going to say breakfast was ready and on going into room where their Majesties dine and we usually wait, I saw King's hat and sword, which I thought were put there for to-day, and I ran into page's room to desire my servant James to fetch my sword, and King found me there and asked me how I did, and then went away with General Buda. I had forgot that their Majesties breakfasted there, I mean in music room above, and on going into it to make water in page's apartment I opened door gently and hearing Queen's voice crying, "Who is there?" I ran down and saw General Buda and Albert . . . . . on stairs, desiring me to come, and dogs were barking, and as I heard afterwards King and Queen came out after me, but I was gone down, and I found Duke of Montagu who was in mournig frock and sword. About 10 minutes after 9 we went; King had stick and no sword, common Windsor uniform. King, Queen, and two eldest Princesses went together. I gave former cards with accounts of buildings we passed, and one to Princess Elizabeth, who went with Duchess of Ancaster and Lady Harcourt and I was with Duke of Montagu in chariot first. We went by John Street and Portland Chapel into New Road and by Moorfields, from which we turned into Chiswell Street on right; we were about 35 minutes going. The chariot did not drive up right way, which made it a little dirty, on King and Queen getting out. Clarke, the Queen's footman, afterwards brought clogs for Queen, which I took in my pocket, but Queen did not want them, as every place was covered with carpet, mat, or cloth, and bags against the wall in several places, and lamps where dark, particularly where 5,000 pounds worth of beer is, of which there are two. 200 are number of people employed which in summer from July for two or three months go to harvest. Mr. Whitbread pays from 48,000*li.* to 52,000*li.* revenue, consumes 50,000 quarters of malt, upwards of 70 horses employed, one of which was above 17 hands (general) high; passed by steam engine, which Mr. Watts showed, a clerk above 40 years in service. We saw everything but the cooperage, which we could see at a distance from window over the crowd through which we must have passed to it, which might have been disagreeable, though Miss Whitbread said a passage was formed of their own accord. Queen wished to go back another way and we went by Newgate, Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges. King stood all the time and only ate bread and butter. Queen told Duke of Montagu how good the brown bread was, and former eat some, which I declined till King cut me a piece and I put a little butter on it. We drank nothing. Queen and Princesses had tea and strawberries, &c. Duchess of Ancaster and Lady Harcourt sat down by Queen's desire, as no chairs were at first set for them. They eat heartily of fowl, ice, and strawberries, but

waited on themselves, as no servants came in. Mr. Whitbread did honours to King and Miss to Queen and her sister, who did not appear till we went upstairs, on Princess Royal and the other Princesses. Bells ringing but no application for money and none given. Mr. Whitbread's people were collected in different parts, decently dressed, with hats off and no noise. Two acres is all the ground this valuable brewhouse stands on. Mr. Whitbread pays 200*li.* to New River for supply he has of their water, besides a very good well, and no Thames water is used, as generally supposed, in porter. Princess Elizabeth took notes which Lady Harcourt did, which Miss Whitbread jokingly said nobody was allowed to do. King at first adding on my saying I understood Mr. Whitbread cleared 15,000*li.* a year told me he learnt from Sir Richard Jebb it was 37,000*li.* a year. His upper people attended us to help to explain things. Queen frequently wanted support which I gave with my arm, without putting on my glove.

June 1.—Mrs. Siddons and her brother Mr. Kemble read on Wednesday evening "The Jealous Wife" a play written by Garrick; ladies of bedchambers and others were of the party. I was at House of of Lords; so many ladies, that with difficulty Sir Francis Mollineux could keep front row of cross benches where I sat crowded with 13, one of which was Lord Dudley. It was, I suppose, between 3 and 4 when King came. Lord Hawkesbury carried sword, which he had done once before when King did not speak to him, which he did to day. Lord Brudenell showed King, Charles, who sat in clerks' place with a Miss Leslie. After King was on throne, His Majesty said the neglect fell upon young Quarme, who officiated first time as deputy black-rod in the room of his father, but King thought Sir F. Mollineux more, and Sir Peter Burrell as great chamberlain, under whose direction the whole ceremony upon that occassion should be conducted, were to blame.

June 4, Monday.—King's birthday. Orders evening before from Lady Harcourt, who had been I suppose at Queen's house but was not in waiting (which Lady Weymouth was) for a quarter after 1, but I was at St. James' a quarter before 1, and I desired nobody might be admitted in matted passage till I came, when I put Mr. Eaton, his son and daughter in first passage and they were both nearly filled, but nobody stood in long passage except fronting door. Queen, &c. came out at where Lady Charlotte B. . . . . and Mrs. Stopford stood, and went afterwards into presence chamber where Mr. Eaton's wife was likewise. The Queen was some time in bedchamber waiting till bishops came round, and King was gone to drawing room before they quitted Queen's bedchamber. Two archbishops and Bishop of Peterborough &c., with Preston, Bishop of Killaloe. The Drawing Room began about 2, as there was no levee, and we got along the rooms with no difficulty, Queen speaking to people *en passant*. Lords Stormont and Sandwich and Duke of Manchester at Court. Windows open at top and a good deal wind and no sun made drawing room cool, and for some people too much so, and in general a tolerable space was kept round Queen who desired Mr. Digby and me to take care of her. She complained of weight of jewels on her head. King wore mourning as a week remained of that for Prince of Orange's sister. Queen had done speaking to people some time before King came from upper end of room, and it was 6 o'clock when we went through Horse Guards to dinner, and half after 8 as we returned. I was not at King's dressing as I thought it would be such a hurry, but there would have been sufficient time between our coming into bedchamber and the bishops getting round. The guns in Park did not fire, that the Prince of Wales might

not be disturbed by them. I called in my way to St James' at Carlton House and the account of Prince was favourable which Dr. Warren, who was spoken to by King and Queen in Drawing Room, confirmed. Ball room not crowded and Queen observed, going and returning, how much better it was conducted than it used to be. Lord Hertford at Drawing Room.

June 7, Thursday.—Moderate weather. I went in coach to Whitehall, carrying Mr. Cottrell part of the way through Park, and had dish of tea and bit of bread and butter at Duke of Montagu's, whom I found Mr. Wilberforce with and asking him to be president of a society for carrying into execution the proclamation of last Saturday's Gazette for the Observance of Sunday, &c. I kept my carriage as Duke unwilling to go in his, as we have drawn the mob about us. We got out on Ludgate Hill at Stationers' Court beyond a church on left and we walked to Dr. Douglas' in Amen Corner, where Lady Cowper and one of the Miss Cowpers, and Archbishop Morgan's daughter, and another lady were by half after 11, but we waited for Dr. Phelpsom, domestic chaplain to Bishop of Winchester, and examining one, who could not be heard except by us who were in pew near, which we had great difficulty, by Dr. Douglas' means, of getting to, as crowd so great. The Doctor preached 50 minutes according to Lady Rushout's watch, service lasted from 12 till after 2. There was a plate to receive money going in, and I gave a guinea but Duke of Montagu talked of giving a ten pound note, and I thought of five guineas till I saw by plate how small the donations were, and coming out the plate was there. The reader was well heard. A Psalm before service, another when over, before sermon, and 104th after sermon, 100th and 113th, the two other Psalms, I believe. We walked to Blackfriars Bridge and Duke of Montagu took coach and carried me to Charing Cross, and I called at Prince of Wales' and walked home, but coach had put up and I ordered it out again and Fanny went with me to Mr. Biggs and Mr. Butler's. This was last day of inquiry after Prince. I walked in the evening to Morella's benefit which was a pretty good one. I sat in Lady Fairford's box with Lord Brudenell and Ashburnham.

June 13.—Mr. Wilberforce was with me after I had been at Duke of Montagu's who desired to see me about plan of a society for enforcing proclamation of King of 1st of June for Observance of Sunday, &c. He mentioned a society of same sort in King William's time though he would not exactly copy that. He proposes certain rules which arise out of proclamation, and a committee of five persons, one of which was Sir Charles Middleton, who was a man of business and in town a good deal officially. I understood that Mr. Wilberforce had communicated to Queen, King William and Queen Mary's plan then of Reformation.

June 20, Wednesday.—Air still fresh and cold rather. I was only visiting on foot a little way and dressed before 12 and Mrs. O'Neill who was with her sisters saw Charles dance a minuet and cotillon. On coming from court half after 1 (having thought it right to go and Duke of Montagu was there) I went with Mrs. O'Neill and Fanny to Mr. Townley's to whom Mr. Butler applied for leave to see his busts and statues which are in hall and passage and parlour to[wards the] Park and in three rooms above stairs, which are elegant. The drawing room very handsome with glasses under canopies and elegant music tables, and to[wards the] street above an antique chimney piece, in drawing room a figure of a man eating, leg of which part of foot seems left. I gave servant half a guinea. Only one person appeared, and it was almost an

hour we were there. In room below to[wards the] Park was a tall figure holding hand up, with great expression. The Opera House last night was uncommonly full for the season and the duet was sung three times. I went again to St. James's in my frock before dinner to see Lord Sydney, who was not come. I was there before Lord Walsingham kissed hands as one of Postmaster-General. Lord Sydney wanted to see me about application to Queen in behalf of Lady Sydney which I undertook to deliver next Friday at Windsor. I went about 20 minutes after 6 on foot and went in at Chester Gate and by Buck Hill and round by Palace and the Causeway home, within two hours. Fanny went to Ranelagh with Lady Shaftesbury and Mary Ann, Mrs. O'Neill, and Scrivener. Dined at home with Mrs. Siddons.

June 24.—Ordered chaise which was brought home last Friday or Saturday from Stoddart who painted carriage and wheels. Sir R. Jebb ill at Windsor.

June 26.—King came from Town and told us of Lord Sydney's application for pension for Miss Pelham and about General Elliot's receiving some mark of favour. King said there was but one, which was a peerage, and as Elliot was already a title, Gibraltar was only one proper for him to take, but did not know what he had resolved on.

June 28, Thursday.—I was not out till I went to Court. I took plan of one of great casks at Mr. Whitbread's for King and Queen to see measurements. Drawing Room lasted from after 2 till almost 5. Mr. Pechell attended, Princess Elizabeth and Lady Harcourt, Duchess of Ancester with Queen before. Chevalier Pollon had his private audience, as Mr. Cottrell was with him in bedchamber. Windows I desired to have opened as I did not then know Lord Salisbury was there. Lady Harcourt told me she saw Charles going out on horseback which he did to Clapham, and Mr. Buckland returned with him and he advised him what to do. Mr. Stanhope carried me from St. James's to Lord Brudenell where we dined after 5, and Lady M. Bowlby carried me home after 7 to undress, and I walked out calling on Mr. Digby and Lord Beaulieu. Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and their daughters were at St. James's and there were several presentations, particularly Generall Elliot from Gibraltar.

June 29.—Saw the Queen about what Lord Sydney had told me with regard to report in Mr. Errington's family of his having made presents to Queen, particularly of a Madonna with jewels, worth 3,000*li.*, Duval who made it said it was worth 2,500*li.* Queen received letters with it saying he was a most dutiful subject. She was advised not to return it but she kept it in the state she received it. She said her intention had been to return present to family, when he was no more, which I said was his situation at present as he was under confinement, which Queen did not seem to know.

July 2.—I went with Mrs. O'Neill to Mr. Udney's to see his pictures, he was, as yesterday, better. The Salvator Rosa from Salviati, Palace of Fortune with Harvest and Cupid, &c., to show fickleness of fortune, the head and arms of which is excellent, and a Domenichino of St. Cecilia without instrument large picture which came out of Pallacini family, most valuable, the varnish in general too high as pictures.

July 6.—I called on Mr. Hodges who was painting a picture of Stricken Deer from Shakespear.

August 23.—Cullum of Charing Cross brought me sword intended as presentation by Island of Barbados to Prince William, 300 guineas were

voted but it will cost 360 guineas. Brilliants and pearls, and blade from Solingen. A figure of Neptune with flag, as Island has no arms, and *Perseus* frigate, done in gold.

October 1, Monday.—Glass had sunk and cloudy at times but fair, after Mr. Spence had been with me I made visits to Mr. and Lady F. Tilson and inquired after Mr. Benson, and with General Stephens to satisfy him. Lord Elgin is coming home. I dressed about 12 and dined at Gooch's (?) which time and before Fanny was dressed, though Green (in absence of Robinson) did not succeed, as her hairdresser and barber new did it and tighter. Carriage ordered at 3 but more than half after when we went, and then so slowly that I told James to get horses at Hounslow and went faster then and with giving horses hay above "Magpie" beyond Hounslow Heath we got to Windsor at dusk before clock at Castle struck three-quarters which it did whilst we were getting out of carriage after stopping about intended habitation. Went to Queen's Lodge, King, Queen, &c., carriages at door as we passed. A person at entrance below to mark names as company came in, and King's servants to show way to Guard Chamber, which was lighted as formerly and looked shabby compared to new lamps in rest of the apartment. Next room hung with West's pictures, curtain with cloth, canopy and border worked by Mrs. Parrey's young women and founder of . . . . . new manufactory, and in third room a glass from Wales, larger than any that ever was made, even in France. It was some time after 8 (the order was for 7) before ball began; two Princes danced with the two eldest Princesses two dances each, and then with Lady Stawell and Lady Salisbury, but they went away soon after supper to Newmarket. Tea was I suppose between 10 and 11, and supper about 1, which lasted till half after 2, and carriages were ordered at 5 when dancing ended, but King and Queen spoke to most people after it, so it was 6 when we got home. Lord Rivers, Miss Pitt, and Mrs. Fielding carried her [Lady Fanny?] and I walked home. At first I did not but afterwards I got all the Princesses partners, that was when Princes had done dancing with Princesses, and chose Duke of Dorset and Earls of Winchelsea, Salisbury, and Chatham to dance with three eldest Princesses, and Lords St. Asaph and Parker with Princess Mary and Sophia, who supped in St. George's Hall but went away immediately. Queen and Princesses retired and I stopped company following, and King stood at door which partly stopped them. 28 couple was most that danced and it pretty well filled Guard Chamber, but reduced at last to 12. I applied, by King's desire, for partner for Lady F. Perceval (?) to Colonel Leigh and Colonel Stanhope who both declined and Mr. Ludlow did unwillingly consent. Lord Arden only person not in uniform. Ladies would not gradually go up to dance but came in at top sometimes, iron rail in further room to protect hangings which some gentlemen powdered last time with their heads. Mr. William Finch did not dance nor Mr. Fitzroy, latter hurt himself by fall from horse lately. Not that uniformity in the ladies dress that was intended and impossible as the expression of dancing dresses is so vague. Twenty-nine couple first and second dances as Princess Royal mentioned next day.

October 5.—Before 10 I went to Sir E. Erule's and found him, Mrs. Erule, and Mr. Beach, the painter, at breakfast, after which I saw Sir Edward's portrait, which Lady Jones desired me to see. The stick took off from formality of figure.

October 22, Monday.—Wet morning, and so damp that I had fires in library which smoked much, and they were not lighted again till further

order, it was fair towards noon, and continued so. Carriages ordered at two o'clock, but some time after when we went, Fanny thought it might not appear right for Lord Elgin to go with her, so she went alone in my chaise, and I followed in Lord Elgin's with him. Charles rode with us to end of London Walk. Lady Jones was to meet us quarter before 4, but she was come sooner when we arrived, and about a third of company come, and soon grew very full before we went down to dinner, when I was desired to hand Lady Jones, who was president of that day's club. He handed down Fanny, and Lord Elgin, Mrs. Popham, I believe between him and Fanny. He sat as I did between Lady Jones and Mrs. Hartley, lately married, who was very chatty, she was seized as she danced at beginning of ball with violent pains in her side and afterwards was at card table. She told me she visited from Bucklebury between 60 and 70 families. In our room 60 persons dined and in all including tables, in another room 74 were company. Half a guinea collected from those who were not members of club, and as Mr. Dundas told me, was for the absentees of club. After Lady Jones, Mrs. Hyde, and Fanny, and Miss Jeff were gone to ball room, Sir William's coach returned and carried them, Lord Elgin, Mr. Hyde, and me. I had stick which I left in coach by forgetfulness and I found nobody had one. I suppose it was between 7 and 8 when we went. Tea was first had above, as difficult to furnish at ball room where there was negus in plenty and perhaps tea for dancers. Lord Elgin danced with Fanny and nobody changed partners, two Miss Poyntz's and Miss Montagu, Lord Sandwich's natural daughter, were there with Mrs. Hartley. Mrs. and Miss Read not there. Miss Charlotte was at ball but I did not see her, a Mrs. Smith parted from her husband and a natural daughter of Wm. Dalbiac. Vandeput was there with Miss Archer, but was little noticed, at dinner particularly. Mr. Archer there. Mr. Wylde's two sons of Newbury and Mr. Fowl's of Kimbrey, Mr. Onslow, whose name was Mr. Williams and Mr. Poyntz, and Mr. Hartley, and Mr. James danced all night, last exceedingly active. Mr. Poyntz danced with the eldest Miss Pocock, whose father married Miss Blagrave of Kingwood, and she was a scholar of Noverré's (?) and danced incomparatively well, and she had three sisters the youngest of which without powder was a fine girl and danced well; she and two of her sisters had learnt of a scholar of Noverré's at Reading. Two sets most part of night but at last one. Between 20 and 30 couple danced in all at one time. I suppose it was about 1 when Miss Poyntz and Mrs. Harley went, which was breaking up of ball. Three of Miss Pocock's and Miss Dalbiac of Hungerford Park were dancing a cotillion with Mr. Poyntz, Mr. James, Mr. Onslow, and I believe one of Mr. Wylde's, as we came away half after 1. I suppose as it was almost 3 when we got to Tottenham Park, James and the coachman who waited on Fanny were with us and at Harrow. Michael and Charles Dixon, former next morning so [ill with] rheumatics (that he could not go a coursing), in his arms. Woman brought printed book of subscribers to Hungerford Assembly, which I declined, saying anything about. James came before 10 and again before 12, before I determined to stay for Fanny, who was to have gone with Lady Jones. Lord Elgin went to Mr. Dundas's though we had secured a bed for him at the "Bear Inn." He returned next day to town at 10, as we heard from Eaton, who went for milk. Coker left at "Bear Inn", took a pine-apple to Mr. Dundas and one to Mr. Pearse, and inquired after families. Mr. Bigg was to go next day with Miss Bigg to Winton and Isle of Wight and Lisbon (?) with his sister, Mrs. Mackenzie; Mr. Blackstone went yesterday on horseback to Chilton, and returned thither

to-night, or rather next morning. Danced with Miss Bigg. Ball vastly well kept up.

Diary of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury.—Vol. II.

1788, January 22.—Lady Mary Bowlby carried the jewel box with ear-rings and necklace, which latter petits are said to be in fashion, but not former.

January 24.—Mr. Brudenell in waiting had audience which I found afterwards from King, at Queen's house, was to beg that Miss Brudenell might succeed Miss Gunning if she married Mr. Digby.

May 6.—Lady Ailesbury and Fanny carried Lady Courtown and Miss Brudenell to play and returned soon after I did. Lord Henry Fitzgerald's acting was incomparable, but rest, particularly Mr. Damer, very indifferent, and Miss Hamilton's singing and band of music so so.

January 28.—Mr. Gainsborough sent word by Hardey, which was written down, that his price for a head was 80 guineas for half [length] 80 guineas and double that [which] is full length, 160 guineas.

May 19, Monday.—Cloudy and threatening. I was up before 8 when I changed my mind about going to Bishop of Rochester's and desired Lady Elgin to make my excuses as Queen did not expect me. She was to go with Lady Holderness and five Princesses at 11 o'clock. Lady Holderness was in waiting. Charles came before 10 sometime, and went in chaise and coachman with him. Lady Elgin carried him to Lady Yates who was not ready when Queen came, as she did not expect her till 12, but she went from Queen's house at 11, and half after, procession began, and she came away by 12, but Charles went with Lord Elgin into Chapel and it was half after 3 by time Lady Elgin brought him to Seymour Place. Mr. Yates handed Queen with white gloves, and Lord Elgin, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Townshend and others had wands and tickets to say they conducted ladies to their places. I rode after making visits near in parks. Sun out at last but not at first. I dressed in one of King's birthday suits and Lady Ailesbury and my daughter Frances had new dresses. We were at Queen's house before 8. Supper at 1 o'clock. Mr. Thynne danced once before and after supper with Frances, who sat by two dances only. Duke of York came before dancing began, and Prince of Wales afterwards. He danced little but stayed supper, which Duke of York did not, and they both went to Lady Hoptoun's masquerade, which Lord Charles Somerset did.

May 27.—Sir Richard Hoare was gone to Sir J. Reynold's to sit for his picture.

June 14, Saturday.—I was called for 6, and horses were ordered half after, but 20 minutes after 8 almost before we set out. Old coach was to have gone with six maids as early as possible but did not, and it was after chapel before they arrived next day, they were at Salt Hill when we passed them. James went on to enquire after letter I desired Mr. Hayes to leave me, with account of King, who had arrived here at night and was better to day though weak. Lord Brudenell was kept by Prince of Wales and Duke of York yesterday till King came with Queen from airing. We met younger Princesses going to-day with Miss Goldsworthy to stay at Mr. Hayes. At Reading, Lady Ailesbury and Caroline got out and had sandwich with some wine. At Reading, the person who keeps great shop at corner opposite the church, came to thank

me and appeared as if he had something else to say which I found was to desire he might be employed, if there was a vacancy. He was appointed about same time by King, Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, at Newbury. James told me bells had rung and I ordered a guinea for ringers. We met poor Sir J. Lindsey's funeral going from Marlborough to Westminster Abbey where he was to be buried next Lady Mansfield. We overtook Miss Craven riding who sent a servant after us to say we were welcome to drive by Benham House, but we declined doing it, and said we would take another opportunity. On entrance to Park a man carrying garland of flowers and four or six bridesmaids in white and a fiddler were waiting and followed us to house, where they danced before on lawn. Lady Ailesbury saw them before and I after dinner. I left it to Hardey to pay them after finding out what they were and the ringers had drink and bread and cheese and Mr. Ward was to pay them as Mr. Bill did on former occasion: Lady Ailesbury wished immediately to see every part of house, and the evening went to kitchen garden and pleasure ground and stable, and on coming in drank tea.

July 26, Saturday.—Called 20 minutes before 6, but it was 10 minutes before 8 when I set out on black mare and James postillion on chestnut mare and went by Werg mill and straight forward, leaving Ogbourn's on left and not passing any house except red one near Chisleton where I took directions, and I found by landlord, who lived with late Mr. Stone of Badbury, which is near, that I might go to Mr. Freke's at Hannington without going to Highworth which I understood was nine miles from red house, which is called five from Werg. I crossed several roads and went a little on them sometimes, and instead of going up to Highworth which is out of way, I took a short turning to left through a gate and then short again on left through a bridle gate and across large meadows and by handsome looking church at Hannington to Mr. Freke, who was just going with his son on horseback to Cricklade and Lord Suffolk's to dine. He showed me his place which he has much improved by extending terrace, where he meant to have wall to enclose a bit of kitchen garden ground, he had been advised to take away wall that joins to house that was built 1656 and there was a Latin motto, in stone, of two hands in one purse on which footing two brothers lived. This estate has been 200 years in Freke family, late gentleman left a natural son and three daughters born in wedlock, as Mrs. Freke told me there were several miscarriages of boys. Present Mr. Freke has fine boy from Bath school; his eldest sister was in Dorsetshire and youngest is subject to fits; I insisted on Mr. Freke's going and I stayed some [time] after with Mrs. Freke who made tea for me. Mr. Freke and his son were going to ride in boot stockings. Dined half after three. I drove Fanny in high and Lady Ailesbury, Caroline, in low phaeton. Charles left at home.

August 19, Tuesday.—It had appearance of wet morning when I got up about 5 o'clock, but cleared by degrees, and, except a short shower as we were in park, no rain. Chaise and pair and four horses, for my chaise from Marlborough. My horses with coachman went on yesterday afternoon to Newbury, and we went with them to Reading and with post-horses in hour and three-quarters at Windsor by inn at Maidenhead. We knew of our being at Mrs. Delany's, but not where we were to dine. I went to Round Tower to consult Lady Courtown, and saw Lady Sydney there. Former advised my going to Queen, which I was doing, but General Buda told me King was at my house,

and there found him, and I accompanied His Majesty to Queen's Lodge, where I was some time with Queen, who was at window as I went through court of lodge. I made application about Dr. Lind to be Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty, which she said that she would consult King, and I mentioned I would give list of former appointments at night, on which she asked me whether we would dine with them. Lady Holderness and Duchess of Ancaster and Lady C. Bertie were expected, but former was at General Harcourt's and latter at Salt Hill. Prince of Wales, who came in after dinner was begun, and Duke of York and the Lady Waldegrave, all the company. Some turtle, which made me very dry. After dinner, and before we went to coffee, King came to tell me Dr. Warren was at Windsor, and he sent to him to come to me as soon as he had dined, which he did after I got away from King, who went up to have weather-glass put up when Queen, &c. had been gone up sometime. I had only just time to have Dr. Warren's prescription and directions about Fanny, and to send them to post before I went in one of Queen's coaches to castle, and Lady Harcourt, Lady Courtown, and Lady Waldegrave and Lady Ailesbury went in coach after ball, which ended about 4 at daybreak, and I walked home. Nine o'clock before dancing, as company came slow. Lord and Lady Courtown gave dinner, and invited us. Mr. Pitt did not come till 5 o'clock. Tea, I suppose, about 12; supper at 1 or soon after. I went to tell Queen I was ready, and she sent me to King. Carriages ordered to be ready at 4, but King sent for them sooner. Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Cumberland went sooner. Two latter danced with Princess Augusta and Princess Sophia, one dance after supper. Lord Bernard danced with Princess Royal. He was not invited till Sunday, when Queen in the evening received Lord Sydney's hint about it. He had notice, as Lord Worcester had, that they might wear Windsor uniform. I sat between Lady Courtown and Lady Effingham; Lady Ailesbury between former and Lady Lorraine about middle of table. Noise greater near orchestra. Lord Lewisham, Lord Clarendon, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Winchelsea and Lord Worcester danced with Princesses. Mr. Fitzroy and Mr. Howard did not dance. Lady Finch, Lady F. Howard, and Fanny were wanting, as not couples enough, especially as crowding at top of room.

August 21, Thursday.—At 11 Mr. Spence came to us and Lady F. Tilson called before 1 sometime, and carried me to St. James's, Lady [Ailesbury] saw her for a minute. Mrs. Brudenell's carriage went from St. James's for Lady Ailesbury and Lady Sydney carried her home. It was 3 o'clock before Drawing Room began. After Lady Ailesbury had been spoken to and invited to Kew she went away. It was so near 6 when I got home that I had barely time to write to Tottenham Park, as a hint of Lord Waldegrave's made me suppose I ought to stay for levee to-morrow. At half after 6 we were desired to be at Lady Sydney's to meet Lady Mary Howe, and as we were going in chaise we met Lady Sydney's servant coming for us, and we were at Kew some time before 8, which is understood to be the hour, and at Lodge we were desired to go to Princess Mary's house which was Prince Edward's where Princess Elizabeth and the other Princesses younger than herself were. Queen, about 10, told me to follow her out and it was to tell me she could go on no longer without a *Dame de Compaynon* and that Lady Courtown was person she thought of, but Ireland seem to be in the way, by which she meant as I found afterwards that she should give up all thoughts of going thither and of her immediate journey to Scotland. She expected her next day to visit Princess Mary when

Queen would see her, but I advised her being spoke to first, which I offered to do. She desired me to call King, who approved of that step and as Queen was going out of room, after speaking in German to King, she told me Lady Courtown would have same salary as the Ladies of Bedchamber, with whom I was told before she was to have nothing to do with, and at Windsor she said no appointment would be necessary. It was 11 when we went and watchman going 12 at Knightsbridge.

August 22, Friday,—It had rained till about time of my getting up. As soon as I was dressed I went to Lady Courtown who was just coming out of her room. I asked her if she had told Princess Royal she would put off her journey to Scotland if she could be of any use, but she did not recollect having said anything of that sort. I then told her what the Queen had commanded me to say, and advised her to consult Lord Courtown, and to do whatever he advised. I called on Mrs. Brudenell at Seymour Place and went home to breakfast. Lady Ailesbury out a little while in Lady Sydney's coach. Lady F. Tilson carried me and Lord Courtown about 1 to St. James's. On my telling King last night I meant to pay my duty at St. James's, he said, "Oh no, we are not on that footing," but on my persevering he told Queen of it and they agreed it would be best for us to go to Windsor after levee, and on Queen asking what time I might get away, he said his dressing should begin before 1, and he would only say yes or no to anybody, but he did not come till after 1, and quarter before 2, dressing not over, when I came out of room, which I desired Mr. Chamberlain to let me out of, as I was afraid of being too late for dinner at Windsor, where Queen said she would wait for us till 5, but we were there 35 minutes after 4, and dinner was immediately, for as I was brushing in Humphries's room, Lady F. Tilson waited to carry me home, when we had eaten some cold chicken. At "Rose and Crown" the landlord told us postillions could trot to Hounslow in an hour; weather mended soon and continued fair but windy. Queen talked a good deal to me during coffee, and on going into next room I went down stairs through King's apartment to have something done to my hair in Humphries's and I was in music room, sitting down till King came half after 9, and music began. King did not leave town till quarter after 7. I thought he did not look well at dressing and Lady Ailesbury thought he seemed much fatigued. He drank two large dishes of tea, and eat hearty supper of fowl and tart, particularly of crust part. Supped later than 10, Princess Elizabeth, Lady C. Finch and Lady E. Waldegrave did not stay supper. Coach for Lady Caroline Waldegrave, who went to house next Lodge and to carry us to Mrs. Delany's.

September 18.—Drawing Room about half after 2. I saw King and Queen before and latter told me Princess Eliza's illness was cause of my not having list of invitations for Princess Royal's birthday sooner. She wished me to find out if Mrs. Siddons was in town, and whether she and her brother would come to read tragedy or comedy at Windsor. King thought she excelled in former but that latter was more cheerful.

September 29th, Monday.—Bells began ringing at 8. Fires last night and to-day in rooms above and below. We gave Mrs. Ashley, by Atkinson, two guineas, which she was to give part of, if she chose, to maids. We had tea, and cream, and butter, and sheets found us from Queen's Lodge. We went last night in our chaise, but Queen's carriage brought us back, and we set Miss Townshend down at Round Tower. We had no invitation to-day, but James found by stable people carriage was to carry us to dinner, but it went first for Prince of Wales and Duke

of York, but it was time enough for us, and Prince of Wales came afterwards. Lady Ailesbury and I walked to visit Lady Courtown and I left it there, whilst I called at Mrs. Jones, and on Colonel York, and Captain Oakes; they were gone into Park with regiment who were preparing for review that day se'nnight, and were then to march to Plymouth, and 23rd were to relieve them. I went up to show Lady Ailesbury, and Miss Townshend was with us, the Round Tower, where there was appearance of storm of rain coming, and we got home by 1 o'clock, which gave Lady Ailesbury full time, and she had none to spare for dressing. It was a considerable time after 4 before King came. Prince of Wales on coming in sat on one side and Duke of York was on the other, next Princess Royal, and I saw Prince gave Duke something for Princess which made Princess colour, and I saw her put on hoop ring which she got up to show Queen and to kiss Prince, who came I believe at one this morning early, and they both went away after supper in their way to Newmarket, carriages had been ordered quarter before that, King said he had rather be before his time, and ordered them half after 6 which gave me only time to go into Humphries's room to have powder put in my hair, &c. Prince and Duke of York took Colonel Goldsworthy and me to Castle when carriages returned. Haunch of forest buck I sent and turtle I gave their Majesties, when I was last in town, were dressed, and King eat of former, not having eat any since he came from Tunbridge, and he thought it very good, and Queen told Lady Ailesbury at Kew she had lived two or three days on my things. Two brace of pheasants were left Wednesday morning at Kew. Their Majesties were at rehearsal in Castle this morning. Horace (?) was not known to be come in afternoon, Norris neither came or wrote excuses, Mrs. Kennedy much frightened, Fisher played once, rest of performance very indifferent, particularly Windsor singers. It began before 8, and excepting tea between the acts it lasted till almost 12 o'clock, when supper was ordered and carriages to go away at half after 1. No fires in any of the apartments and not cold. Mrs. Am. Egerton was so much affected by lights in hall at supper that she went out, and last time with difficulty sat it out. Excellent supper and burgundy. I sat between Lady F. Douglas and Sir G. Yonge, and Lady Ailesbury between Lady Franeis and Lady Lorraine, Mr. Pitt opposite between Lady Salisbury and Lady Essex. Miss Goldsworthy took Lady Ailesbury and Lady Waldegrave home. I walked before 2 o'clock, and Mrs. Ashley would sit up for us. Lord Camden went away before supper was over. Catches, glees, besides usual band. Queen told me before second act of music, of which there was printed books, she had given Lady Ailesbury a commission home, which I found was to invite us to stay to-morrow.

October 28th, Tuesday.—I believe Lord Huntingdon came before Queen, Lady Ailesbury in her dressing-room, and Lord Huntingdon sat there the evening. Prayers half after 9 and supper at 10. He was in the column room, and Lord Elgin next print room. Fanny, Caroline, and Charles had colds, and latter fire in his tower used to go to bed before supper.

November 8.—Went to St. James'. Lord Sidney's account last night dated half after 10 was that King had been very much disturbed and agitated yesterday and to-day, that he had slept about five hours, had little fever, but in other respects was the same, particularly in the main point.

November 10, Monday.—Lord Brudenell called this evening and told me Dr. Warren had called on him and left note to say King had

slept two hours and had little or no fever, and took sufficient nourishment, but that there was no amendment in brain. Somebody told Lord Brudenell, King's pulse was at 75 and that he was low, which was thought good sign. Duke of York told Mr. Pitt and Lord Sydney, King had complained of throbbing in head before illness began, and several accounts made it certain that he was not in perfect state of mind when last at St. James'. Wood, of livery stables stopped me to ask whether report of King being dead was true, as Dr. Warren and Sir G. Baker were both in Town, but I told him they were returning to Windsor.

November 20.—I met Mr. Digby going on horseback to town and he told me King had been very refractory, but was sleeping this morning.

November 24.—Mr. Pitt was to go over to Windsor to propose that Dr. Addington, who kept a house at Reading, where he attended patients with disordered minds, should be added to consultation.

November 27.—I went to inquire at St. James' where the account was that the King was much the same as yesterday. I heard that all the Cabinet Council were gone to Windsor to settle about the King's removal to-morrow to Kew. Dr. Warren said King had expressed a wish to go to Cambridge and wished the Doctor would get him an account of the procession when Charles II. was there, adding most graciously that he must go first to Lord Ailesbury.

November 29.—Between 7 and 8 in the evening, Mr. Digby surprised me with a visit. He was on King's horse just come from Kew, where he waited till King arrived. Queen and three Princesses came first, great difficulties in persuading King to follow, and the physicians were obliged in a body to represent how absolutely necessary it was for him to move, but Dr. Addington told me next day that without the assistance of Mr. Pitt, who saw him yesterday and to-day, it would be impossible to have succeeded. On coming into house at Kew, he turned to left as he used to do to go to the Queen's apartments, but it was bolted on purpose to prevent him, and the right hand apartment was allotted him.

November 30, Sunday.—Lady L. Stuart last night with Lady Ailesbury. I returned after 10. Prayers as usual to-day, and about 12, I went to Kew, calling for a minute or two to speak to Mr. Brand, who assured me his charge was well. On coming to Kew House I met Mr. Keate in passage, who told me King had been very violent in night, and I found it was 3 in the morning before he got to bed, but he was quiet this morning. I was at a loss what room to go into, but at last went to Lady Pembroke. Dr. Addington, who came this morning (it wetted a little as I was going to Kew), from Windsor, and Colonel Goldsworthy; the doctor was eating his broth and talking over the melancholy story with Lady Pembroke. He declared that he thought rash, getting wet in bed, and gallstones to do with disorder in mind which was a simple thing and not complex. I was with Lady Courtown till she said Queen had rung her bell for dressing about 3 o'clock, and Lord Courtown went with me, but whilst carriage was sent for to inn, we waited in a room where Lady C. Finch came, and Mr. Digby called her out to go to Queen. I desired Albert soon after I came to tell Queen I was there, but I heard nothing. He said he was going to her presently. Lord Courtown and I walked to Mr. Hayes, where chaise took us up, and we were in town not long after 4. We met Mr. Pitt on horseback going to Kew, and Lord Carmarthen and Mr. Pitt was surprised, and seemed to think it improper for Chancellor to have seen

King to-day. Lady C. Finch said he was a good deal flurried on coming out, and I heard afterwards he had cried. Faculty also saw King.

December 1, Monday.—Cold and wetted about breakfast which determined me to put on surtout. I was at Lord Brudenell's and heard from him that he went yesterday from Kew with Prince of Wales and Duke of York, and from that place took Jack Payn to make them laugh. It was 12 at night or later before they arrived at Carlton House with King's jewels, valued at 40,000*li.* as their Royal Highnesses said. They were found in drawer with single lock in commode in one of the windows on ground floor, and only two housemaids and Humphries the porter to take care of things. Lord Brudenell knew King had received 6,000*li.*, and that only 1,200*li.* of bills had been paid, but only 100*li.* could be found. Several drawers there were no keys of, and it was settled to return on Tuesday to look for more money, and to seal up papers, and Chancellor proposed Lord Weymouth, as Groom of Stole and favourite of King, to go with them. I was with Bishop of Worcester, and made visits, returning home half after 1 to go out with Lady Ailesbury to St. James, &c. Mr. Digby called on me half after 4 on coming from Kew, where he had seen Queen, as he did Sunday, and she owned to him how difficult it was to keep within bounds when Prince of Wales said King knew Prince Augustus's bad state of health before he sent him abroad.

December 2, Tuesday.—I was with Lord Sydney from whom I learnt that on day the cabinet were last at Castle in Windsor the Prince of Wales did not come to them but sent Duke of York. I made other visits, and got home just as Duke of Montagu and Lord Courtown were coming from Kew, where they brought message from Queen to say she should be glad to see me; and she told Lady Courtown she meant to see Duke of Montagu, but he did not let her know he was there to-day as Lady Pembroke was there, and he thought Queen might be distressed about seeing her. Queen much displeased with physicians, which she could never forget or forgive, for moving King from Windsor for their own convenience, and leaving His Majesty first night without any physicians, and Dr. Warner this morning wrote no account of King to Lord Sydney nor was any left at Kew. I was out with Lady Ailesbury and Caroline after Duke of Montagu was gone, and in the evening at Mrs. Bacon's, and Lady Ailesbury at Mrs. Cornwallis to meet Lady Belmore and Sophia Hobart.

December 3, Wednesday.—Snow had fallen and glass sunk in night. Carriage ordered at 9. About quarter after 9 I set out to Kew, and there quarter after 10, calling at Stafford House to leave newspapers, for which I called as I returned. I went up soon to Lady Courtown, and she told me she would inform Queen, as she was alone, of my being come, of which I had told Albert, the tallest page of Queen with that name. I ordered my carriage to return at 11, and a quarter I returned having first seen Lady Courtown. I drove at once to Council Chamber, where the chairs were freed, and they were waiting for doctors. I saw Warren pass me; it was half after 12 (half hour after summons) when I got there, and about four, Council was up; it was left to physicians to settle time of their coming in. Dr Warren was first, and I was struck at his answer, particularly at his mentioning the word insane; and when he was advised not, and another expression was dictated to him, he answered it was the same thing, and he described particular causes, such as a fall from a horse and disturbed mind from disappointment, as causes of such a state as the

King was in; but he insinuated that King's was from unknown distemper, and he mentioned bilious complaint as nothing. Queen told me King's pulse was at above 130, and that James's powder took away fever in two days. She thought King's languor and pain in his legs and arm were from his head, and that he was aware of that attack coming on him. On Queen declaring one day in post chaise, she thought everybody ought to endeavour to bear up under afflictions, and that she had a confidence in God not inflicting more than we were able to bear, he took her round the waist and said, Then you are prepared for the worst. On hearing bells ring he inquired what it was for, and Queen said for 4th of November; he said he thought it had been Prince Edward's birthday, and he declared he had forgiven him and all; but Duke of York's behaviour, I understood, was what gave him great concern. Chancellor was with Queen yesterday, but he did not say what was to be done to-morrow in House of Lords. Dr. Addington was allowed a chair to sit down in at Council. Queen mentioned a Dr. Willis from near Stamford, to whom a letter went this afternoon, as Lord Sydney told me Queen wished a person to be constantly with King, who did choose to eat, but he got down two eggs to-day as Lord Sydney told me at night, where meeting was not numerous. Lord Bagot not there, but Chancellor, Duke of Richmond, Lord Stafford, and Lord Carmarthen were. I was afterwards with Lady Sydney a little.

1788, December 6, Saturday. Snow gone, good deal of wind and very cold. I called between 11 and 12 on Lord Brudenell, and Lady M. Boulby at 12, who received letter from Lady Courtown, with account that King had better night than he had since his illness and the Queen was made happy by it. On coming from Duke of Montagu's, I met Mr. Pitt going to him who was not at home. I had comfort of hearing from him, just come from Kew, that Dr. Willis who went yesterday to Kew for the first time in consequence of an express, which Lord Sydney told me after Council he was going to send, with letter he had received from Kew for Dr. Willis, who had by Mr. Pitt's account a struggle at first with King but had fairly subdued him, and the Bishop of Salisbury called on me in his way from Kew where he had seen Lady C. Finch and Colonel Goldsworthy, and the Bishop confirmed this account with particulars of King having asked Dr. Willis by what authority he came and he told him by that of the Privy Council and the wishes of his subjects in general, and the Bishop mentioned a remarkable expression he made use of to day. It was, that the game was up for he had not received a check but a checkmate. Lord Moira, Lord Rawdon, and Mr. Berwick dined with us and stayed till after 10, except Lord Rawdon, who went away much sooner. Lady Belmore came on purpose to see Lord Moira who has watch that belonged to Charles the First.

December 7, Sunday.—Windy and cold as yesterday. After prayers I went to St. James' about half after 12, when account came from Kew dated at 10 and signed by Dr. Warren and Sir L. Pepys which mentioned that the King was more unquiet yesterday evening than usual, and that he had about four hours sleep at intervals, but was no better to-day. Colonel Manners whom I met as I was walking to Kensington coming from Kew, said things were not so well this morning, but that Dr. Willis with whom he had a long conversation did not think the worse of the case, and it seemed to impute His Majesty's being worse to want of better management in his attendants which it had better have happened now than later, and he said it would be necessary to have proper people to assist him.

December 10, Wednesday.—Mr. Spence here to see Charles, who came for his dancing master as well as to attend Lady Ailesbury and me, and between 11 and 12 I rode to Kew and though roads were in excellent order and as sun out at times, day not unpleasant. I found Duke of Montagu and Lord Courtown with Lady Courtown, who went to let the Queen know I was there if she chose to see me, which she did immediately when I told her I had not spirits to come sooner again. She sat down immediately and told me in what cautious manner she had acted with Chancellor, to whose tender feeling upon the present melancholy occasion she did justice. On his wanting her to take charge of King's person she desired to decline it, which he said it would be cruelty to do, but she answered if the Prince of Wales had declined acting and leaving every [thing] to Council, why might not she. The Prince catched at her declaration of having declined and asked whether he might make it known, but, however, on Her Majesty's writing to Chancellor to say how unwilling she was to take on her all the responsibility upon this occasion, he wrote her a very pretty letter and gave an assurance of the cabinet council taking that on them ; which letter satisfied her mind on that point and she would keep it for ever. She told me of the declaration the King had made formerly of his never forgetting Mr. Pitt's standing by him at the time he wanted his assistance so much. Queen told me Lord Guildford had told Lord North that if he acted in this business against the King it would bring him so much sooner to the grave. Queen declared on application to to him about taking charge of King she had lived happily with him in prosperity and would not desert him in adversity. Dr. Willis whispered Queen to-day, he had been to Mr. Fox, who owned Dr. Willis's evidence yesterday knocked up all their hopes. Chancellor is to be with Queen to-morrow as she prevented his coming to-day to save hurry from being obliged to attend committee to settle about future care of King, which Queen wishes to have left to Dr. Willis and his son, whom I met to-day going to town without interference of the other physicians. Sir G. Baker went in this morning without knowledge of Dr. Willis and consented to King's going back to Windsor which Dr. Willis forbid his doing and he readily acquiesced. Dr. Willis says he shall have more weight if he is not constantly with him, he thinks King's nerves from over-exertion exceedingly shaken, and if he can bring them to a proper tone he thinks the King may enjoy himself more than he has done for years. I told Queen, Duke of Montagu was with Lady Courtown and she said she would see him, but could think of nobody else, not even Lord Guildford or Bishop of Worcester, nor about going out till she had settled next day about the physicians not coming, except Dr. Willis and his son, who were to see Chancellor to-day, and his Lordship is to be at Kew to-morrow. The sending for Willis the Queen wished to be act of council and not hers, though she had high opinion. King had four hours very quiet sleep last night.

December 13, Saturday.—I ordered chaise at 9 o'clock, as I was called as soon as I could see, and before clock struck 10 I was at King's House at Kew, when Lady Courtown told me it was Queen wished to see me, and I went very soon to her. She was, as Lady Courtown told me, exceedingly distressed in consequence of visit yesterday from Duke of York, about time they were going to dinner, from which he kept them, an addition to the Queen's distresses was a protest signed by Paget against acting with Dr. Willis's people, which was addressed to Lady C. Finch, but squinting Albert brought it to Queen, who recapitulated the untruths the Duke of York had told her,

and consulted me about what she had best do with regard to seeing Chancellor and Mr. Pitt, I wished her to consult Duke of Montagu, who was coming to Kew to-day upon those points, which she did. I met him on road and prepared him on his coming into my chaise, as Lord Courtown, Lord Stafford, and Richard were in carriage with him.

December 14, Sunday.—Some sun and clearer, but wind uncommonly cold, and glass had sunk a good deal. Prayers as usual. I visited from 12 till 3 on foot, my daughters out a visiting, but not Lady Ailesbury, who went in the evening to Lady Pembroke with Lady L. Stuart. I had prayers after dinner. Lord Brudenell called on coming from Kew about 4; he saw Mr. Dundas, the apothecary at Richmond, who sat up with King and said he had one of the worst nights he had known him and particularly about 4 o'clock he was very bad, the account at St. James' was likewise a very unfavourable one, but the cause of this unfavourable turn might be owing to King's having first seen Princess Amelia and her asking whether she should not call Queen to him, to which no objection was made, but he was much agitated by it though he declared it made him very happy, and that he would do all he could to recover which he was indifferent about before. He was exceedingly affectionate to Queen. On Dr. Willis or his son telling him he was not so attentive to his game as he used to be at backgammon he said, how can I when the person I love most in the world is in the room with me. The Queen said she did not find the King so much altered as she expected, and Queen told it was a fear that the Princess Amelia was to see him yesterday evening, and whilst she was with him, she asked whether she should call Queen to which Dr. Willis could not object and after staying 20 minutes, Doctor proposed her going, but King would not consent till about 10 minutes after, he told King it would be better for Queen, and then he consented to her going. King had bad night as Mr. Dundas, the Richmond apothecary, said, as bad or worse than any night he ever had, particularly since 4 o'clock when it was said that the strait waistcoat was put on him till 9 in the morning.

1789, January 15.—We had our medal party last night, as usual from after tea.

January 17.—Mr. Digby on coming to town wrote me word Queen and three eldest Princesses had been an hour and a quarter with King, who was very affectionate and not boisterous or improper in his behaviour. Princesses found His Majesty much better than they expected.

January 18, Sunday.—Wetted in morning but held up at times and Duke of Montagu ordered carriage half after 12 to carry us to Kew. Wetting again rather but fair and sun out at time as we returned but storms in afternoon. We inquired for King at Queen's page's room and heard he had seven hours sleep, but was disturbed this morning, as supposed partly from day which he recollected. We sent message to Lady Harcourt, who saw us in room below with Dr. Willis and his two sons. Colonel Goldsworthy came in for a moment and Mr. Digby stayed with us till we went to Queen, who had been dressing to receive Prince of Wales and Duke of York, if they thought of day and going to her. Queen received us in the gallery but I desired to see her alone and then sent Princesses to Duke of Montagu. Queen expressed satisfaction with tears in her eyes and thanked us for visit; she said she could not bring herself to see General Granville and General Buda, as they belonged to Duke of York, whom in private she thought the

most blamable (as she had told chancellor), as the King had cautioned him before his illness connecting himself with people Prince of Wales had in the . . . . and other business connected himself. They were at Kew as usual during dinner and stayed till dessert was over or near and then came away. Queen asked Prince if he had been at opera he answered, every night, and one day he was to pass very merry, and repeated it, and on Queen taking no notice he said at Duchess of Devonshire's.

January 30, Friday.—I sent to Parliament Office for resolution and address. I made visits in morning, and about 2 Lord Waldegrave called and we were at Kew before clock struck 3. Last night Lord Brudenell, Lord Conrtown, and Colonel Manners called on me. Mr. Digby went to-day to Kew to present it. He told Lord Weymouth and me, Queen had not long before received a letter from Prince of Wales in 10 pages to intimidate her against accepting. After ceremony she employed Mr. Digby to take a copy to read Mr. Pitt and kept me to carry the original to the chancellor. It was half after 5 when we arrived in town, Lord Moira and Mr. Berwick dined with us and stayed most of evening. Nothing could be more affecting than Queen's reception was to-day, she told me yesterday that Warren had sent up word to Queen that King was as insane as ever. Lord Courtown, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Howard, and Lieut.-Colonel Manners went in equerry's coach. The chancellor was gone to bed, which prevented my going to him with Queen's answer and Prince of Wales's letter, which he should recommend.

January 31, Saturday.—I was with the chancellor by 12 o'clock, fine day for time of year. He said that if he had known the business he would have got out of his bed, but that it would require some time to answer letter from Prince of Wales. The chancellor was inclined to go to House and Council first but was prevented by Dr. Warren's advice. The apothecary had advised bleeding but he appeared apprehensive of its being gout, so wished to consult Dr. Warren. I was at the House to attend Lord Waldegrave who after Lord President Camden had reported Prince of Wales's answer to address, Lord Waldegrave reported the Queen's, on which Lord Southampton moved that Prince's answer might be printed, that his Royal Highness's sentiments might be known to the public, and Lord Radnor moved that the Queen's might be also. After Lord Camden had spoken some time (Lord Bathurst officiated to-day for the Chancellor) about putting seal to commission for opening Parliament. I went home in hopes of hearing Chancellor's answer was gone by James to the Queen, but it did not come, but on Chancellor's writing me a note to inform me of his having sent answer to Queen, James went with it about 10 with my letter to Queen and returned time enough to put me to bed. I was at House of Lords again after dining half after 5 and ordering carriage at 6 and when I got there Duke of York had spoke for himself and Prince of Wales as Duke of Cumberland did for himself, and pretended for Duke of Gloucester about their declining being put in the intended commission. I stayed till committee was over and there was no division and I went about 8 to opera, having kept my carriage.

February 6, Friday.—Fine day but windy I rode to Kew so as to be there about half after 11. Mr. Pitt had been come some time as I understand about the three Royal Dukes being added to Queen's Council, Lady Harcourt announced to Queen and Mr. Digby went in after me. I found the Queen had continued to suffer from pain in her face which was muffled up, and it was become intermitting and she was

advised to try bark. She continued walking about and told me of King having asked when she saw me. He was so gracious as to say he he hoped I was well and happy with the wife the Queen had, as he told Dr. Willis, found for me. He had been told of Mr. Tilson's death and desired Dr. Willis to tell Baron Alversladen that he wished to know whether he meant to propose to the young widow, Lady F. Tilson. Dr. Warren, senior, came to General Harcourt and Mr. Digby for key of the Observatory, which King described so well that they found it amongst a great many keys. The King shaved his head and face this morning and the day before yesterday. His last night not quite so good, and I understood he had been sick in his stomach the evening before. Queen and two of the Princesses spend an hour or two every evening with King and sometimes he plays with Queen at picket and sometimes they sing. I called at Loutherbourg's and Mr. Newton's but both in the country, former returns in a week. I was at Duke of Montagu's to get him to send information to Kew of what passes to-night, when there was no division, and House was up soon on Regency business. Lord Rawdon dined with us by his own appointment. We were nowhere this evening. I think King said there had been coercion since Tuesday se'nnight which was I believe about time pages were prevented going to King, which had good effect.

February 14.—The Bishop of Hereford on Friday desired to speak to me, and I offered to wait on him next morning about 11, which I did. He gave me a history of the subscription for restoring the church of Hereford, fallen down, particularly the tower. I believe Mr. Wyatt's estimate was 7,500*li.* The late bishop and chapter did nothing. The present bishop gave 300*li.*, and Winchester, Durham, and Worcester contributed 100*li.* each and county handsomely.

February 16.—I called on Sir J. Reynolds who was engaged, and I only saw his pictures which was what I wanted, and I was much disappointed.

February 17, Tuesday.—The House of Lords sat till near 9 o'clock. Lord Fauconberg set me down at Opera House, 42nd representation, Burletta, first dance just finishing. Sir J. G. Long carried me home. I had soup before I went to House and cold chicken at supper.

February 18, Wednesday.—Went to Kew with Mrs. O'Neill's present of a cabinet. It struck 2 when I got thither, and Albert's man told me Queen had been walking with King, and was still with him, and half after 3 sent for me, when I found Queen had been crying much, which I understood to be from King, having unexpectedly come up into her apartment. Sir G. Baker had told him this morning he was not only well but perfectly so. It was, I suppose, with difficulty he was persuaded to go down, but Queen's apprehensions were very great of his seeing newspapers and pamphlets that were on her table. He looked yellow in his countenance, which chancellor thought too, the first time he saw him. Queen told me of Prince of Wales' visit with Duke of York by 11 o'clock in the morning, upon idea of King's wishing to see him, which Queen promised to let him know if that should be the case, and the physicians had no objections.

February 23, Monday.—Rained when I got up. It was violent storm with hail we had whilst at dinner yesterday. I was not out as threatening all morning till I went to Kew, where I was by Queen's appointment. King and Queen had been walking together, and she sent for me soon up, but we were disturbed by Digby's alarm about Prince's being come and then young Dr. Willis, so that I was a very

little while with her, and she told General Harcourt who she had employed to speak to Mr. Pitt, which she meant otherwise to have desired me to have employed Duke of Montagu to do about Chancellor. Queen told me King had given her best opportunity last night of letting him into knowledge of particular things. Mr. Digby told me he had not seen the King so perfectly himself as he was last night, and that he talked most reasonably on his situation. Queen said King had expressed a wish that Princesses might go to play but had said nothing of drawing room.

February 28, Saturday.—I walked out and met Mr. Gresse who told me he could not himself give lessons to my son as he went that road only in summer time but he understood Vitella whom Bartilozzi had brought and employed to be very capable of teaching drawing and that he taught about Hammersmith. Mr. Brand and my son were in town to-day and I met latter returning, and come from Kew where I was before 2 o'clock, when eldest Albert told me young Dr. Willis was with Queen and he soon after brought me word, in consequence of my desiring him to say I was come to enquire after Queen, who had tooth drawn day before yesterday and continues much in pain all over her, particularly across her back and shoulders, as Lady Effingham told me, whom I saw before I came away and Sir G. Howard was with her.

March 4, Wednesday.—I was up about 8, dressed and had Mr. Spencer, before 10 o'clock, and I had not time to finish my breakfast before Duke of Moutagu called on me half after to go to Kew, in consequence of message Lord Sydney brought us yesterday from King to appoint us to be at Kew this morning without mentioning any particular hour, and King mentioned Lord Brudenell but Lord Sydney thought it would be better for Lord Brudenell to go next day with Duke of Roxburgh, which he did. We were at Kew a quarter after 11. Mr. Pitt came immediately after us and was first with King as I was with Queen who told me she had consulted King about Lady Holderness's application to know whether Lady Carmarthen might be presented to Queen before King, to which he consented and she told me Mr. Pitt, it might be, knew that a drawing room was intended to promote the manufactures but she could not say when it would be, particularly cautioned me against saying it would be to-morrow se'nnight. When Duke of Montagu came from King I went in and Mr. Digby hinted I should keep up my spirits, which I did as King was very cheerful and took me by arm saying how glad he was to see an old friend. I continued till one with His Majesty and he then went out a walking, and the Bishop of Salisbury, Sir C. Howard, and Sir J. Brooks were in Garden. On returning to town I went out in carriage to make visits. On showing Queen Bromfield's letter of application to succeed Mr. P. Hawkins as surgeon to Queen's person she told me Keate was already her surgeon and was to succeed Hawkins whose manner of signing Bills from Brande I stated as different from Dr. Gisborne's and she wished me to find out sender of it.

March 10, Tuesday.—Walked in morning. General Bruce, I think, called on me. First snow on ground. Lord Brudenell carried me to House of Lords by 4. The Chancellor and Commissioners opened the session for business, I think seven was the number. Prince of Wales was in House in frock and Duke of York and Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Grafton, Lord Lansdowne and a numerous attendance. Lord Chesterfield moved and Lord Cathcart seconded the Address: Lord Stanhope wes beginning to speak about physicians being again examined and Lord Hoptoun was preparing to answer him which might have

brought on a debate but Chancellor stopped by what he said stopped it and it passed *nemine dissentiente*, as Lord Bathurst told me. On Lord Stanhope's speaking I proposed to Lord Waldegrave to come away, which we did, calling at Lady Weymouth's to enquire whether she had anything to say in consequence of having sent to Kew to state to Queen her apprehensions of a mob on her coming to Town. I sent my carriage which Payn the jobman drove to take up Lieut. Colonel Broke (?), whom I saw this morning, as I did Colonel Guy Dickens, and settled they should go in uniform of Guards and that carriage shall call them and then take Lord Waldegrave, Charles, and me. Letter remained in coach. We were at Lord Bathurst's about half after 7, Queen was to set out at 7, arrived about a quarter before: a number of flambeaux carried by servants of Queen, &c., five Princesses, Lady C. Finch, and Lady E. Waldegrave came from Kew. Lady Weymouth and Lady Harcourt came to Lord Bathurst, and latter's carriage was to have gone as well as Lady Weymouth, which Queen went in but Lady Harcourt having broke one of her glasses, she had my coach and I sent for my old one, in which above men and General Lascelles', groom in waiting, also by Queen's desire, went, so we were six. Lady C. Finch's carriage took her, Lady E. Waldegrave, and two young Doctor Willis's went. It was about 9, I suppose, almost when we set out. Monsieur de Calonne's, late French Ambassador, and Duke of Queensbury's in Piccadilly were our first objects. We went by Half Moon Street into Curzon Street, Queen and Chesterfield Streets looked well, which my house did, but transparent painting was too small and both G. R. instead of one being C. R. We drove from Randleys (?), where Sir F. Sykes and Lady B. Tolmache were handsomely lighted, round Grosvenor Square, Upper Grosvenor Street to pass Bernard's, King and Queen's coachmaker in North Park Street, and so to Portman Square round three parts and Seymour Street to Cavendish Square, which we went twice through three parts to see Lord Hoptoun's twice, and Duke of Chandos at end of that street, and we experienced here some difficulty which was much increased in going from Hanover Square to Lord Uxbridge's, and in our way going and returning we saw Lord Howard's. As we could not cross Bond Street to get to Berkeley Square so we went back by New Burlington and Oxford and Molton and Davies Streets, and drove on Duchess of Ancaster's side of Square and back by Hill Street, John, Queen, and Half Moon, and Piccadilly, and going to Lord Bathurst's as difficulties so great to see more, but we were stopped and the Queen wished us to try to get to St. James's Street, but we got no further than Devonshire House and returned to go round by Green Park to try to get up St. James's Street to see White's illumination, and Pall Mall and St. James's Square, but we got no farther than the front of St. James's Palace and returned seeing Lord Harrington's illumination and went back to Lord Bathurst's, where there was soup and a cold supper. My butler and groom of chambers assisted in waiting and some things were lent. Lord Bathurst desired former of me, Lord Waldegrave and I retired, and Lord Bathurst, when they sat down to supper and in outer room cloth was laid for us all, and about 1, I suppose, Queen, &c., went, as carriages which went to Pimlico stables were sent for on our return and came immediately, and I understood it was about 2 when Queen got to Kew, where King was sitting up and begun to grow uneasy at Queen not being returned. Illumination of Kew House from paintings of Rebecca, beautiful, Charles's house illuminated, Mr. Brand there, as not well. Opera to-night. Flambeaux at Carlton and Cumberland and Gloucester and I suppose Duke of York's. On calling at Seymour Place to leave sword and key, I found three

little ONeills and Mr. Paul, where carriage by mistake had left them.

March 12, Thursday.—I was not out till yesterday (when I set Charles down), before I went to Kew. Lord Waldegrave's carriage called, and I took him up at Lord Aylesford's about 12, as we were appointed to be at Kew by 1. King drew the Queen's answer, and sent up by Mr. Digby yesterday, and she told me to-day she was better prepared. I was some time with her before address, and King on his return from riding from 10 till 1, and he run along the gallery in great joy to see Lady Courtown for first time in apartment of Princesses. He then went to dinner which he resolved always to do before he saw anybody on business. Lord Rivers, Denbigh, and Mr. Mackenzie, and several other people were there to-day. Lord Graham, Belgrave, F. Campbell, Mr. Hamilton, who seconded Mr. Villiers, Comptroller, and Colonel Phipps (who accompanied Lord Mulgrave to Kew), presented address, reading it as Queen did her answer both yesterday and to-day, which Mr. Pitt sent word was not done to King. Lady Effingham and Lady E. Waldegrave attended Queen and Princesses three. Queen paid me upwards of 180*li.*, which Princess Elizabeth took out of drawer by Queen's command. I showed their Majesties and the Princesses Charles O'Neill's drawing, second lesson. Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave returned with us, and I went out in coach before dinner, which I did in the evening to see Mr. Digby, and to advise him to gratify Queen to be at Kew to ride to-morrow with King at 10, as Duke of York, whom we met returning, was expected to take that opportunity of seeing King alone, which he did next day at Kew House, but without effect, as supposed from his manner of talking afterwards to Queen. I called on Lord Guildford at Bishop of Winchester's to say he might see King next day at Kew.

March 19th, Thursday.—Good day; Serjeant with me; I dressed before breakfast. Duke of Montagu called before 9, he had a summons to council at Kew which I had not, but I went in and white staffs were there. Lord Mayor's coach and six and the sheriff's chariot and pair, very handsome and liveries so. Gill was Lord Mayor, the Recorder and Curtis and Sir B. Hammett, aldermen and sheriffs, chaplain, remembrancer, and town clerk. They all kissed first the King's and then Queen's hands and she spoke to Lord Mayor. Princess Augusta and Lady Harcourt there, the three youngest Princesses in Princess Augusta's apartment. I saw King, who gave me a list of the music he wished to have at St. Paul's for Bishop of London, and was dressed in plain (which he thought good enough) Windsor uniform for the occasion. Queen lamented to me his having such idea of City of London, after the attachment they had lately shown him. King was to eat his dinner and invited Queen and Princess Augusta to partake of part of it, which they did, and on their return to Queen's room and opening door they saw me standing with Prince of Wales who had been come some time, and he was going to Windsor if he had not heard of King and Queen being at Kew, to which place they came about half after 11. He talked to me of new dances at opera, &c., I found that the interview with Queen had been very unpleasant, and Princess Augusta desired to endeavour to get the Lord Mayor, &c., to come up to Queen, but Lord Sydney was with King and it was some time before Mayor went into King, when principal officers of Court attended, and I then conducted Lord Mayor, &c, to Queen; nobody attended but me. Mr. Digby was there in his boots, and Lord Waldegrave I wrote word would be excused attending. I was applied to about whether Mayor, &c., were to kiss hands as Lord

and Commons had not. King consented and of course Queen did, and they seemed much pleased with their receptions. Queen spoke to Lord Mayor. On going down again to King's apartment I found Lord Salisbury and Hawksbury settling a notification for Gazette about drawing-room. An idea of Queen's standing in one place, which Digby thought absurd, and was, Queen's beginning to right, a-going round ladies coming in on left. I showed Lord Salisbury's plan, to which Queen made no objection, and said she would do as Lords Salisbury and Hawksbury desired, and not to speak to anybody after coming out of King's apartment where she wishes to see and speak to all who have the entry. I went in with Council, Lords Camden, Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, Dukes of Richmond and Montagu, and Lord Sydney sat down. Lords Salisbury, Courtown, Hawksbury, Mount Edgcumbe, and Mr. Villiers there. I returned with Duke of Montagu by half after 4; went before 12. Lady Ailesbury wrote letters for Mr. Burdett's introduction at Vienna.

March 26, Thursday.—Cloudy, but dry. I dressed after breakfast, and Mrs. Brudenell called [on] me before 1, and her son and daughter with her. As I returned this evening I saw preparation at my house for flambeaux, and seeing none anywhere else I ordered them to stop preparation. Hardey, Lyne, and Bullock in blue frocks and orange capes. Two o'clock was time Queen intended to go into drawing-room, and ladies were ordered to come a quarter before, but it was half after 2 before Queen got to drawing-room. It was so long since she had been dressed that more difficulties than usual attended it. She had King's portrait set in diamonds in large shape, which His Majesty (who was in town this morning, and, returning, horses of chaise took fright at mob and hurrahing, and run chaise, which was damaged, against iron gate) had given her. Duke of Cumberland was in bedchamber, where Queen saw maids of honour and bedchamber women. Lord Guildford and Mr. Howard were there, and in first room of King's apartment I had posted Lord Romney, after whom Queen inquired. She told him King had desired her to thank him for his attachment to him. The Chancellor had tears in his eyes when Queen spoke to him, which she mentioned this morning to me. I desired Lord Weymouth, who came to Queen's bedchamber, to get the King's family to stand on right-hand side and to form a circle, which they did, and from King's private apartment Queen spoke to nobody, as she was desired by Lords Salisbury and Hawkesbury by my communication. It was with not a little difficulty Queen got to about middle of room against windows, and leant against table, and it was clear beyond her and Princesses, where three Royal Dukes and Prince of Wales, who came very late, having kept his servants waiting above two hours for him. I had been in the drawing-room with Mrs. Testridge, and Lord Salisbury was to have met me there, but did [not] come in time. I advised to have carpet near canopy taken away, as Queen did not mean to stand there. The steps were taken away, and only iron around chair under canopy. I was so distressed to keep company from crowding on Queen that I was forced to have Colonel Guy Dickens' and some ladies' assistance, and Sir A. Crawfurd assisted at the time and was very useful. It was from about half after 2 till half after 5 or near 6 before it was over. Lady Ailesbury dined at Lady M. Bowlby's, and went to Lady Howe's to meet Queen. My company went about half after 9, after coffee and tea and following toasts: King, Queen, Prince of Wales, and rest of the Royal Family, King and Queen of Spain, King and Queen of France, and Elector and Electress of Saxony. The Spaniard sat to my right

and had port, as being first in England. Burgundy and claret, port at top and bottom, and claret and port at side of table, cape as dessert wine, candles lighted above, but not shutters put to. Did not go up after dinner.

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE LATE

REV. SIR T. H. G. PULESTON, B.A.,

WORTHENBURY RECTORY, WREXHAM.

1643, July 25. Muster rolls for Chirkland.

[The Commissioners of Array ?] to the Constables of the Peace for the Hundred of Chirk.

1643, August 9.—"Forasmuch as we have certain intelligence that the rebels, His Majesty's enemies, are now in a body upon the confines of this country, and shortly intend to invade and annoy these parts, and whereas the Hundred of Bromfield, upon apprehension of the danger, have raised 124 musketeers, and have put them under command to guard the passages upon the river of Dee, and by way of eessment do levy upon the said Hundred the sum of 150*l.* for the payment of their soldiers and offieers for one month, we thought fit, and so agreed, that 100 men be forthwith raised within the Hundred of Chirkland and Yale, and put under command for the like purpose, and that 100*l.* be levied to pay the officers and soldiers their proportion. These are therefore in His Majesty's name straitly to charge and command you forthwith to cess, levy, and gather within your Hundred the sum of 100 marks, being the proportion that falls due upon your Hundred, and the same to pay over into the hands of William Fletcher, of Llanddyn, gentleman."

John Edwards to Sir Richard Lloyd and the rest of the Commissioners of Array, in Bromfield.

1643, November 6. Chirk.—I have hastened the soldiers you desired; the delay has been caused by the illness of Mr. John Trevor, who could not assist me, and nine townships, which belonged to him as captain of the club men, did not appear before me according to my warrant, direeted to the high constable. I have no arms with which to furnish the men.—*Seal of arms.*

[The Commissioners of Array ?] to the High Constables of the Hundred of Chirk.

1643, December 1.—Order for raising a sum of money to pay the 300 firemen appointed to continue for a constant guard upon the several passages of Holt, Bangor, and Overton; which charge ought to be maintained, since the safety of the whole county depends upon making good these passages.

Petition of the Commissioners of Array to John, Lord Byron, Field Marshall General of all His Majesty's Forces in the Counties of Worcester, Salop, Chester, Lancaster, and the six Counties of North Wales.

[1643?]—"Having seriously taken into consideration the distressed estate of these parts, having for no little space lain in the mouth of danger and too near the enemy garrisoned at Wem, a strong receipt of rebels, daily subject to their sallies and incursions, we do humbly supplicate and certify your honour, that according to the best of our knowledge, strengthened with the judgment of most expert and able old soldiers, with whom in that behalf we have conferred, that the passage over the river of Keiriog lying under Lower Chirk is so convenient and necessary, and conduceth so much for the good of these poor parts of Wales, that without utter neglect and great danger of the country, it cannot be any longer left without a good and sufficient guard of soldiers."

John, Lord Byron to [the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Flint?]

1643[-44], February 21. Chester.—Ordering that horses be provided for a regiment arrived from Ireland, many of their horses having been lost on the passage.

[The Commissioners of Array?] to the High Constables of the Hundred of Chirk.

1643[-44], February 24.—Order for the raising of a sum to pay the 400 foot soldiers of Colonel Hunke's regiment, in garrison at Wrexham, for the defence of the county.

Orders by the Deputy Lieutenants.

1643[-44], March 20. Wrexham.—Upon Lord Byron's proposition to the Commissioners touching an equal contribution upon all the Hundreds of Holt, Bangor, and Denbigh, is is agreed, the Lordship of Bromfield, having already paid in the sum of 100*li.* for the use of the garrisons, that 400*li.*, being the proportion falling upon the residue of the county, be forthwith paid to John Maddocke of Wrexham. That the residue for the pay and quarter of Sir Fulke Hunke's regiment be sent in, and that certain payments be made for the soldiers under the commands of Captains Robinson and Manley. That 20 men armed with muskets be sent out of every hundred to Wrexham within eight days, to be immediately drawn down to Bangor to garrison that place and to be paid out of the general contribution of the county. The men not to be brought to Bangor before the horse and foot now quartered there be called away from thence; that 50*li.* be raised for furnishing Captain Robinson's company with muskets and 20*li.* for furnishing Captain Manley's men that are unarmed. That the Commissioners of the county meet as a committee at Wrexham upon each Tuesday and that five or more of them, in the absence of the rest, upon every such meeting to have power "to agitate and conclude" the business of the whole county.

PRINCE RUPERT to SIR EVAN LLOYD, Sheriff of the County of Denbigh.

1644, April 18. Shrewsbury.—Order for the impressing of 134 men.—*Copy.*

ROGER PULESTON.

[1653–60].—Depositions as to whether Roger Puleston of Emrall was an adherent of Sir George Booth in his insurrection against the Parliament.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, DUBLIN.

[1672].—Order to Lord Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to agree with John, Bishop of Ossory, for the purchase of the said Bishop's interest in that part of the House near Trinity College, Dublin, commonly called Chichester House, which is now in the King's possession and wherein the Parliament sat which was lately assembled in that Kingdom, and which the King is informed is a place proper to be reserved for the same use, whensoever there shall be occasion hereafter for holding any Parliament in that Kingdom. The terms of the agreement were that the Crown should pay 1,800*li.* purchase money or 180*li.* per annum till that amount should be paid off in an entire sum.—*Copy.*

P. MACKERELL to WILLIAM EDWARDS.

[1675–76, February].—"Mr. Hayman has not as yet transmitted the proceedings in your cause, which if he does not do speedily, I hope at the next court, which is upon the 15th of this instant, to procure him to be in the same condition as your adversary, Edward Foulkes, is in. I have enclosed sent you an excommunication against Edward Foulkes . . . . no answer . . . . . to our lady in her cause of appeal which you must procure to be published in his parish church, but if the minister thereof shall refuse, then in some neighbouring parish church, and this must be published with all convenient speed. Pray let the minister subscribe the certificate endorsed on the back of the excommunication."

Attached—A decree of excommunication against Edward Foulkes for not making an appearance in the Court of Arches at the suit of Elizabeth Foulkes, otherwise Edwards, the wife of William Edwards. Subscribed that excommunication was publicly pronounced in the parish church of St. Martin's in the county of Salop on Sunday, 13 February, 1675[–6], by William Thomas, vicar of St. Martin's.

Mrs. PRICE'S GOODS.

1704, December 21.—An account of Mrs. Price's goods in the Castle of Dublin.

JAMES BELCHER to the RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN PARRY.

1728[–29], January 25, Dublin Castle.—"I am commanded by the Lords Justices to send you the enclosed copy of my Lord Lieutenant's [Lord Carteret's] letter to their excellencies, bearing date the 11th

instant, signifying His Majesty's pleasure concerning your proposals, and to desire you will return an answer thereto in writing to be laid before their 'excellencies.'"

Enclosure.—Letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the Lords Justices:—"I have received your Lordships' letter of the 1st instant, together with Mr. Parry's letter to your Secretary, acquainting him that in his present circumstances he cannot sell ths absolute interest in his estate in Dublin on which the new Parliament House is to be built, which said letters I have laid before His Majesty, and His Majesty is willing that a lease should be made for the said purpose upon the terms proposed formerly by Mr. Parry, and approved of by the House of Commons of Ireland; but being of opinion that it may be inconvenient to create such a charge upon the establishment, for so long a time, certain, without power of redemption, hath command me to desire your Lordships will treat with Mr. Parry again upon this head, and receive his proposals for what sum of money he will consent the lease of the said premises may be estimated at to be bought off when a proper occasion may happen, your Lordships being of opinion that, perhaps, a more favourable opportunity may offer some other time of buying it off. As soon as your Lordships shall receive Mr. Parry's proposals as to this particular, I desire you will be pleased to transmit such proposals to me, that I may lay the same before His Majesty that His Majesty's royal letter may be obtained for completing this agreement in the best manner, both with respect to the Crown and Mr. Parry."

[Benjamin Price to James Belchior.]

[1728–29, January].—"I had the favour of yours of the 24th instant with the enclosed extract of a letter from my Lord Lieutenant to the Lords Justices relating to the purchasing my interest in the ground, &c., for a new Parliament House. I think it proper to acquaint you that when, by an order of the then House of Commons, I gave in my proposals relating to the building a new Parliament House, I was asked by the committee whether I would sell my interest in the houses and grounds contained in a survey then laid before them, in order to complete the said design. I told the committee that my affairs would not then permit me to make an absolute sale of the said premises; but that I would readily make a lease to the Crown at the same rent the tenants paid me, which I have executed on my part at a lower value than I would have to any of my fellow-subjects from the zeal and affection I have always had, and shall ever retain for His Majesty's service, so that I hope I may be pardoned since I find upon mature consideration my circumstances at present will not allow me to sell any part of my estate, especially that lying in the City of Dublin."

The Case of the Parliament House and the Precincts thereof.

"The Mayor or Sheriffs and Commons of the City of Dublin by their indenture, bearing date on the fourth Friday after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Anno Domini 1602, and Anno 44 Elizabeth, reciting that whereas Sir George Carey, knight, did determine to erect a hospital, college, free school, or place of punishment within the precincts of the late dissolved monastery or religious house, called the Hoggs, on the north side of Hoggins Green, in the suburbs of the City of Dublin, the foundation and building whereof would not be made quadrant without the adding thereunto a certain portion or part of the

commons of the said City, did grant unto the said Sir George and his heirs the land following, viz., upon the north side of the said Abbey, in length along the river side called the Auliffe, where the hospital is now building, 85 yards, &c., upon condition that if any merchandise or goods merchantable should be then, or at any time thence after, landed, uttered, sold, or kept within the precints to be sold, or bargained, and to the prejudice or damage of the merchants or freemen, &c., that then, &c., with a proviso that there should be no watergate, slip, or place for landing of goods or merchandise built or made upon the premises.

"The said Carey and his assigns ever since had a way and passage out of the said precincts to the said river on the north side of the said precint, and always had free egress and regress from the north side of the premises to and from the said river and the commons lying on the said north side.

"Now of late the commons or strand lying on the north side of the said precincts, and lands granted as aforesaid, and which were lying between the high and low water marks, were fenced in with a stone wall and quay, and on one part thereof many buildings erected and a causey or high way made for all persons on the north side of the said precincts, whereby the inhabitants of the said precincts lost their liberty and convenience of the said river and of the ground between the wall of the said precincts and the low water mark of the said river.

"Now some persons are not contented with the said inhabitants there having lost their conveniences and easements by the said river, but would hinder the same inhabitants of their ancient way or passage on the north side of the said precincts, which ancient way leads now to the said great high way made, as aforesaid, for the ease and benefit of all the citizens and other His Majesty's subjects. All which is contrary to law and reason.

"To prove that the inhabitants of the said precints always had, and still ought to have, a passage and way on the north side of the premises:—

"First:—It is to be considered that by the said ancient deed it appears that the place called now the Parliament House was a religious house or monastery, which always had great privileges, and that such houses were, for the most part, built near waters for their convenience, consequently they had a passage to make use of that convenience.

"Second:—That the thing to be erected in the said precincts was a hospital, college, free school, or a Bridewell, which ought to be near water, therefore they ought to have a passage to that water, otherwise to what end should such places be built near waters.

"Third:—In the said deed it is recited that the same could not be done without adding thereunto some portion, or part of, the commons of the City, which shows that the lands lying on the north side of the said monastery was common, to which all the inhabitants in the city and suburbs, especially those inhabiting near it, had free egress and regress, if so, they ought to have a passage thereunto, and that on the north side of the monastery on which the commons lay.

"Fourth:—It is said on the north side of the said Abbey, in length alongst the river called Auliffe, by which it appears that the lands granted near by the riverside to which the grantees, as well as all others living by the side thereof, therefore ought to have a passage.

"Fifth:—The said lands on the north side were granted, as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, which appurtenances must be intended to be ways, passages, and easements to and fro.

"Sixth :—The exception or condition that if any merchandise or goods merchantable should be landed, uttered, sold, or bargained within the said precincts, &c., proves that the inhabitants of the precinets had a way to land goods there, and, consequently, a passage on the waterside.

"Seventh :—There is a proviso that there should be no watergate or slip for landing of goods builded or made there, which shows that they had a passage and a convenience for that purpose, and truly proves that all the lands, at least to the high water mark, belonged to the precinct, but there is no proviso that they should not draw water for their use, or wash, or do any other work about the said river.

"Eighth :—It were unreasonable that such pains and labours should be taken and so much money spent for the ease of the subjects in making a highway, and that the inhabitants of the said precinets, as well as others, should be debarred from making use of the said way.

"Ninth :—That passage through Turnstile Alley is very convenient and commodious for all persons going the said new highway and for the inhabitants now living, and hereafter to live, on the said recovered ground to come to the new church, to College Green and other places and to hinder that passage, would be a common nuisance as the city stands now, and therefore not sufferable for the said reasons, and infinite other reasons, I conceive that the passage on the north side of the said precinets cannot be stopped by any lawful power but by Act of Parliament."

J[AMES?] W[ARD?] to RICHARD WARD.

1730–31, January 15. Dublin.—I can send you nothing from this place but a long train of unlucky disasters which have lately happened in the provinces. The only brother of Sir Laurence Esmond had married by stealth a daughter of Colonel Butcher of Killcash. Father and son had only just been reconciled, when the lady's brother, visiting her and fiddling with a gun in the parlour, by accident shot Mr. Esmond in the leg, and no surgeon being near the wound mortified and he died. About the same time two young ladies, Miss Hawley and Miss Burford, while taking the air in a four-wheeled chaise, the driver having got down to fasten the lintspin of a wheel, the horses took head and ran into the river, overturned the chaise and both ladies were drowned. This happened in the county of Kilkenny near Lord Hoath's hunting seat. Miss Burford lived in his family and the other lady was there on a visit. Lord Hoath married the daughter of General . . . . , his only brother Harry St. Laurence spending his Christmas at Killbrew, Mr. Georges' seat in the county of Meath, when the account came of this disaster, Mr. Hamilton Georges', brother of the gentleman of the house, said he heartily pitied his sister Lady Hoath who had lost so amiable a companion as Miss Burford, he knew not what she would do for company having nobody but that silly Miss Rice. St. Laurence, who was uncle to this young lady and exeessively fond of her, resented her being called silly; whereupon a quarrel ensued and after they had gone to bed Mr. Georges went to St. Laurence's chamber to ask his pardon when St. Laurence bounced out of bed and went to his pistols and bid Georges to take one, which he declined, and declared if they must fight, it were better in the morning but St. Laurence swore if he hesitated any longer he would shoot him through the head. Georges took a pistol and fired both balls hitting St. Laurence who lived a few days after, happily for Georges, as there was no third

person in the room. The Lord Chief Justice has given Georges bail. I had like to have forgot and omitted telling you how polite we are grown in this city, our very footmen and chairmen set up for pretty fellows, "break windows and scare the watch, five of them are this day to be whipped round St. Stephen's Green" for one of these midnight frolics, wherein they have maimed some of the watch, two of them, the ringleaders, are to be sent to the Plantations.

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1731[-32], January 23. Castle Lyons.—"You are very fine in Wales. By way liveries (*sic*), send them to attend Don Carlos, for, by what I can learn, it is all we are to get for the expense of six or seven millions, besides private losses; a most valuable consideration to give him Tuscany. We are pretty justly alarmed here by a clause offered in England to be tacked to a Popery bill, sent from hence to repeal the law sacramen (*sic*) and all test, which has set all members on a new journey to Dublin. How it will [end ?] I cannot yet say; but that I will be there the 3rd, much against my grain, but this is a point not to be neglected. The Secretary is sober, '*malgré lui*'; he desires you a letter of news soon."

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price at Overton, near Wrexham.

1732, May 9. Castle Lyons.—"You may remember I always recommended Lady Aston to you for a bedfellow; make a bold push, man, now is your time. Though what I mention is good advice, yet I would not have given you the expense of a letter, at this time, when all your members are absent, but to let you know the condition of your mother, in short, prepare! "Black Castle Town" is the word. She is in a green-house, plaistered about 15 days, full of smoke above and below, and you must wade over shoes to get through any room below, either kitchen or parlour. She keeps her bed, as I am assured; what I mention, you may depend on. I have it from sure hands. I do not know what sort of weather you have but the last week was the coldest I ever felt at this season. Ross held in eight nights, ill-drunken which carried off his gout. I can walk about now. The Rector is here, and proposes preaching within the old walls of Kilmaloda next Sunday, if it was near Chester, the auditory would be numerous; tell Baker this and give him my service. The revolution at Chester is beyond thought, who has instilled these true revolution principles in them. I fancy Brereton has a finger in the pie. This will occasion the spending of 10,000 [*l.*]. If Sir Richard thinks it worth while to keep Chester, all his antagonists cannot spare so much, add my Lord Malpas to them!"

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1732, August 27. Castle Lyons.—"Your broils at Chester employ all the news writers, I am sorry the Major is drawn into a scrape, I cannot see any fight in the matter below, for I am certain Sir Thomas will not spare expense, and the others can have no view but that to overthrow the Grosvenor interest in that town, I cannot think they are not overstocked with silver, and unless Sir Robert Cotton will spend as

much for the city as he did for the county, there can be no fight in it. I hope he will, that he may be easy the rest of his life, for I am pretty sure he will not succeed between Chester and Denbigh. If Mr. Middleton will bleed he may be fully employed. I thought Sir Thomas could not go before the election, I hope you have made it sure, for I like the conclusion of your letter on that head. My Lord and Lady Massereene came here last Thursday; the secretary got drunk every night since in town, before supper. He complains much of his heel and fears either the scratches or gout, I believe the latter. I am glad Sir Thomas employs Robin Pigott to whom pray give my service. He will I dare swear, act not only zealously, but prudently for the interest of the family. Brereton's broken head was what I am sure he must very richly deserve."

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1732[-33], February 16. Castle Lyons.—"That beast Ross will not write, he was ever bad, but is now so stupid I can scarce bear the sight of the beast and must turn him to the Banks of the Bride to pick a salad."

Geo. Ross to Francis Price (Mr. Professor).

1733, April 13. Castle Lyons.—"This day sevenight, a bloody action happened in the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown between one Newell, gamekeeper to Lord Kingston, and a son of the late Ned Raymond's, wherein the latter was slain. The cause of quarrel was about a greyhound, and so trivial as not worth naming. They entered the lists on horseback with sword and petronel, the former having discharged at and missed the latter, the other rid up to his breast but missed fire, whereupon he immediately dismounted and drew, as Newell did the like, and having made some sasas at each other, both received some slight wounds, but still the combat lasted, till at length one of Raymond's spurs got hold of his stockings, whereby he fell on his face to the ground, at which the other stabbed him through the back, and not long after expired. This is the account brought by some who (as they report) assisted at his obsequies, and so we have done with them. On Saturday last poor old Lee (the clericus) and his lovely desirable &c., made their last exits, and that within half an hour of each other as Mehew and his beloved consort did the like in this our corporation a few years ago, which I take to be something remarkable, the like having not happened in this neighbourhood in the memory of man, at least that I can hear of. Our curé (your quondam minor) was most sensibly affected with the loss, in so mueh, that as this happened on his anniversary birthday, he invited Binger, one Truttle, who married Nellie Mortell, and the postmaster to celebrate the ceremonies which were gallantly performed till the curé was carried of to *bed eele drunken*. You may be sure next morning he made a sally to the vicar's country seat in order to concert matters for paeking the bones of the defuncts. From thence he advanced (in his return) to cool in order to raise contributions on that occassion, but the widow bid him (seeundum Fa English) *goe in the d——l*. I happened towards evening to pass by your conrogue's mansion, and looking in, I beheld the curé and minx in conference, whom I joined, being an utter stranger to the proceedings of the day before, it was easy to guess how matters were with his

reverence who could scarce stand, yet he laid hold on me and shoved me into the parlour, which that beast Binger observing from the street followed without loss of time. A token (a snuff box) was sent to one of the trapp houses (N.B. I never saw him master of a shilling in my life) for cyder, havernaggeen, and sugar, and to work we fell, when after some time a fresh supply was ordered, by which the curé was taken away, as the night before, about four in the afternoon, next day, which was the time appointed for the funeral, and both corps being brought out in the street the d——l a curé could he had till I went to his quarters and obliged him to rouse and robe, when we went towards the churchyard and from thence to the place of interment they were found to throw them in without ceremony. Next day, his reverence set out for his father's, where he lies so dangerously ill that his recovery is doubtful. All I shall add on this head is only (if you would have me tell truth) that from his first falling into your hands the era of his happiness took its rise and here I have done with him. The vicar is laid up with the gout on the Alps so that it falls out opportunely that we don't stand in need of a new clericus."

Geo. Ross to Francis Price.

1733, August 31. Castle Lyons.—"Such a war as broke out at Rathcormock last Sunday was sevenight, will perhaps pass for romance when the historians of the present age shall write the transactions of the times to be handed down to latest posterity; but not to keep you longer in suspense, the action happened thus:—A nurse that gave suck to a child of Barry Hartwell's made a demand on him for an arrear of wages (as was falsely suggested; she being overpaid ten shillings upon a balance of accounts). Upon refusal, she applied to the worthy hospitable Colonel (between whom and the other's family, there has a long time subsisted a misunderstanding never to be reconciled), who immediately took the woman's part, and gave her private advice to wait at the church door on the next Sabbath day and shout "huzza," and mob the poor vicar, which she punctually put in execution no less than eleven times, the last whereof was on the day above-mentioned; and not content therewithal, but in the afternoon the Colonel, the Hervick captain, constable, and mob of the whole corporation, entered the poor vicar's mansion, assaulted him and his consort, the latter's breast was miserably bruised, battered, and cut. The Vicar's mother who has not been out of her room, nor scarce out of her bed for seven years past, hearing the hubbub, ordered herself to be carried downstairs by two servants, in hopes the gravity of her presence would prove a curb to the assailants, but on the contrary, for it rather provoked them and gave her such vile abusive language, as was hardly ever heard of at Billingsgate. The Vicar's son-in-law (one power of the law), happening to be by, and though he never interfered or opened his mouth all the time the action endured, yet his head was cut above five inches. The Colonel ordered the Vicar to stocks, which he, like a ninny, refusing to comply withal, the battle was renewed, and the whole house appeared another Babel. The Colonel to show his valour, drew out five guineas which he offered the vicar, on condition he would disrobe himself and take a turn at cuffs, &c. All sides being quite tired they gave over, and the defeated and wounded party repaired hither for shelter, which was granted. They took post in town that night, and next morning their depositions were taken before my Lord Barrymore."

Geo. Ross to Francis Price.

1733, September 18. Castle Lyons.—"The august House of Lisnegare are endeavouring to lord it over the whole country. A war was yesterday proclaimed between that and this. At Fermoy, on a meeting of the Turnpike Commissioners the circumstances are too many to insert here, but the consequence is this, that whereas Standish Barry would not come into their unjust and arbitary measures, the Hervick Colonel and Captain have this morning sent an express to the priest O'Brien not to celebrate mass for the future, on pain of transportation, &c., and in short it would prove an endless task to write of all their tyranny and oppression."

Geo. Ross to Frank Price.

1733, September 21. Castle Lyons.—Having taken a chair at the hall door "I perceived a smith with a hammer and a cargo of nails escorted by a file of musketeers and two hussars on horseback, in full march southward. Their orders were to nail up the mass house door, which accordingly was performed, and I had pleasure from my former post to see the whole party return into the Corporation to give an account of their exploits, which was managed with that courage and conduct that they did not loose a man, neither were they insulted in the rear though it was confidentially given out such a thing would happen, but without foundation. This affair succeeding so well, most of the Protestants of the town were summoned to appear, and a select guard of 12 men ordered to mount on Sunday morning next, at the mass house there and then to seize and apprehend all priests, jesuits, monks, friars, &c., as shall fall in their hands and make a due return of their guard by eight of the clock on Monday. To-morrow night a patrol is to mount."

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1733, November 17. Dublin.—"As to our proceedings here, they are, as usual, very hot or very cold; but, in either extremes, we do no good in that which relates to Mr. Doddington, as to the fees that belong to him as Clerk of the Pells, which on some additional duties, was to go to the public, we acted as the most arrant dupes, and upon asking some great men on that head, it terminated that he invited them to dinner, in London; such follies I must confess are not new. Our speaker is an arrant courtier, and so let him be, but the country interest has still a great majority."

George Ross to Francis Price.

1733–34, January 18. Castle Lyons.—About the latter end of October, the troops of the garrison set out for Dublin "to petition Parliament, &c." Having "with my pillow consulted the situation I "was in, a resolution was entered on to take field, which accordingly "was began the fifth of November. Being safely arrived at Ballyhige." On Christmas day a Bristol vessel of 220 tons came up with the tide, having been disabled in a storm; "a vast number of miquilets (*sic*) "gathered from all parts to assist in saving the cargo, which they did "with a vengeance," the young squire with three or four other blades "did all in their power to keep off these cannibals, but to no very

great purpose." The next day they sent to the commanding officer at Tralee for a guard of red coats, "which, according to my conception "of the matter, was such another project as that of the pigeon in the "days of old, making choice of the hawk to save him from the depre- "dations of the kite. Well, a dozen of them arrived with a sergeant "at their head, and each a trail with an empty knapsack at their heels, "which they soon took care to cram," and I am told they have opened two or three ships at barracks.

Geo. Ross to [Lord Barrymore.]

1734, December 22. From the Bride.—At my return from Castle Lyons to this post, I was seized with gout and stayed in bed seven days till Thursday. "Being a law-day, I was put on horse back, alighted "at the postmaster's, refreshed there about an hour, was towed to "court, stayed on the bench till between two and three in the afternoon, "then returned to dinner, was re-inforced by the Major-General, Lawyers "Keeffe and Desmond, and Jack Pearde. We continued together "pushing 'cyderan' till towards eight at night (to the tune of 8*d*. "per head), when the Major-General invited the company to his "house." We supped with the Major-General, and drank about a pint a piece of the same liquor. I forgot to inform your Lordship "of an "extraordinary act of justice done last Thursday in the corporation "by the Major-General. A fellow was brought before him some time "ago on suspicion of felony. Upon examination some words arose "which put the justice in wrath, who swore he would send him to "gaol. The prisoner told him he would procure sufficient bail to "answer the accusation laid against him, but all would not do; to "stocks he must go forthwith, and afterwards to limbo. It was Coole, "constable, who had him in custody, whom the Major-General ordered "to call ours of the corporation; with his bolts, handcuffs, &c., and "before his return, which was not three minutes, the fellow withdrew "to avoid so ignominious a punishment as was preparing for him, at "which the justice was in such a passion that he ordered the constable "(him of Coole, who was commanded to call the other) to be cuffed "and bolted, strapped in stocks till the morning, and then to gaol, "which sentence whether it was executed or not, I cannot resolve, "but sure I am it was rightly judged."

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1735, April 6. London.—"We have very long sittings, especially on the Mortmain Bill, which yesterday was gone through in the Committee and is to be reported on Thursday. The Universities are exempted as to donations and purchasing lands, but as to advowsons, they must not exceed a moiety to their number of fellows in each college or hall, except such as have more already, those they may keep, and those that have less may make up their *quantum* when they can. Strong debates on many points from Robert for the exemptions I mention; but his troops acted a reverse part on several other clauses that were offered though he voted other ways, the game was well played, but a little too gross. The Quakers' Bill will occasion very warm debates, and the Gin Bill will take up much time and not be made a good one this sessions, but a foundation will be laid to perfect it next. The Woollen Bill is dropped, and if justice does not interpose, the French must carry away that trade in Portugal, for they under-sell the English, and most people seem convinced of that truth. We have a vast number

of private bills to go through, some public, and not a few jobs. Watkin held forth often. Sir G. Wynne takes notes and pushes fairly to be eminent under the conduct of Brereton. The House pretty well attended. The Yorkshire (*sic*) goes on but slowly. We may be up in about five weeks. The resolutions in Ireland concerning tythe herbage are very strong, but of little value against laws in being."

Geo. Ross to [Lord Barrymore.]

1735, May 30. From the Bride.—"I begin with the S[cru]bb justice (for as such he passes, and I daresay ever will between the Switzer and secretary), who about a fortnight ago, meeting with the Switzer on his return from his palace of Kill St. Ann, a conference ensued; the result was to celebrate the 25th at the postmaster's in the evening, to the tune of four bottles each, and no more, unless an absolute necessity appeared. In pursuance thereof, having dined at the postmaster's about five in the afternoon, I sent to let the Switzer know I was ready for the evening service, who, without loss of time, joined. We sent a billet doux to the major-general (I should say s[cru]bb justice) to let him know we were met according to appointment, and only waited his presence to complete our happiness in honour of the day. The carrier having met him at the court-house in his return from church, delivered his credential, to which a verbal answer was made that he was pre-engaged and would not come, though he had no other company save Dick Pearde and three or four other Scrubbs, much fitter company for him. Just at the messenger's return, Dom. passing by, we called him to re-inforce, and in about two hours' time we demolished six bottles of excellent claret with another of the postmaster's, and so withdrew very contentedly. I have not seen the justice ever since, but at a distance. . . . . The Vicar descends more frequently from the Highlands than formerly, now that the curé (whose lovely desirable would make a tired horse start, the picture of young Columbus) by agreement is obliged, exclusive of 10 pounds a year rent for the house and garden, to find him always in sustenance when he comes to Kilmainham, no bad article. The Sheriff's janissaries are ransacking the whole country to make prisoners and captives for him, but with little or no success hitherto. We had two entertainments of the corporation since my last, one at Jack Pearde's barn and the other at Dick Pearde's—many were demolished, for my part, I withdrew from both posts before the action became warm, whereby I escaped the indignities that generally attend on those occasions.

Geo. Ross to [Lord Barrymore.]

1735, June 4. From the Bride.—There happened an extraordinary action two days ago in the corporation, a pig belonging to one Walker, a burgess, was found newly slaughtered in a vault made for such uses in the house of that cursed rogue Thomas Barry, formerly high constable. Barry was carried before the Colonel, who remanded him to the justice. The justice ordered a guard on him, but he eloped without the least opposition or pursuit yesterday morning. The justice swears he will send the guard pinioned to Limbo, but nothing is done.

June 6.—"I took a walk yesterday to the corporation where the prelate of Cloyne entered the day before, attended with a small blackguard. Having performed certain ceremonies in church, they advanced

in a body to Kilmainham, where after dinner and some warm water they strolled to the castle, and having viewed its fortifications, &c., returned to Kilmainham, encamped there that night, and yesterday took the route of Glanworth, where, no doubt, the hospitable incumbent of that parish will say, as one priest, Saul of Cashell, a former acquaintance of mine, used to do on the like occasions, viz., quoth Aaron to Moses, let's fuddle our noses. The bishop, it is true, is no pushing man, but the archdeacon and some others of the cloth will assist."

Funch is in deep sable for her step-son who (according to the late Czar's expression) saw his funeral come after him last Saturday in Dublin.

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1737[–38], February 4. London.—"We were terribly defeated yesterday, 248 against 164. The question was whether 12,000 or 17,704 (*sic*), which are now part of our constitution. I never knew more said for the reduction, or less against it. Sir Robert had recourse to his old friend, and called loudly on him for his assistance, the Pretender. The sessions will be short, and it is not doubted that His Majesty will go early to Hanover. As to the reconciliation, it is, I hear, in suspense, and as matters are managed may continue so, and the Court at liberty to do what they please. George Vaughan is fallen from the truth; Tom Wynne carried him from us. Watkin is very weak. Speakers for the reduction:—Lord Noel, Mr. Berkley, Tom Pitt, Littleton, Will. Pitt, the Master of the Rolls, Shippen, Watkin, Poultney, Sir William Wyndham, Plumer, Lord Mayor. I forget some others against it. Sir William Young, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Cornwallis, Mr. Mordaunt Hayes, your Shropshire man, Moore, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Pelham, Danvers, and some others I do not remember. And now I leave you and your neighbours to judge whether we have not a fine prospect, when the army is made a part of the Constitution."

John Coddington to Francis Price.

1739, October 20. Bath.—"We had, about a week ago, a person here said to be an ambassador from Morocco, though I find he had no public character. He appeared at the rooms with an interpreter, and being asked how he liked the ladies, he answered very gallantly that if the women in his country were as beautiful as here they would content themselves with one wife, but as it was otherwise they were obliged to make themselves amends with variety. You have heard of a person called Sir Ferdinando Hicks, who shot himself at Bristol; he was the only subject of discourse here for one week. He was a most abandoned young fellow, and swore to several that day that he would sup with the devil that night."

Elizabeth Edwards to Francis Price.

1739, November 17. Dublin.—"I hear that Mr. Stradwick and his lady are gone to London; they were determined to have (*sic*) each other. Dr. Hughes has been expelled the college, and he designs, if possible, to have a visitation, but it is the general opinion he never will be restored."

Geo. Ross to Francis Price.

1739, November 30. Arcadia (the Banks of the Bride).—Our advices from the north of the Kingdom make mention and large communications on the joy and spirit that appears in the faces on the late Declaration of War against Spain, but I cannot but take notice in particular of the mayor of Carrigfergus and company, who no sooner the Declaration was read than they all and one mounted on their fiery horses, drew their swords, flung away their scabbards, made several parades to and from the Castle and round the city walls and often wished for a bridge to pass them over to Spain in order to pull Don Philip by the ears out of the throne. "I suppose his worship had been some time before reading the tragedy of the Duke of Guise . . . . . ." The Corporation of Newry have followed their example in every particular with the following addition, viz., that the schoolboys, being all mounted, marched two and two to the town or court house, where the Declaration of War was reading with which sight the ladies were highly delighted, or in the late Czar's words "were showing tricks to the ladies, &c." There has been a strict search all over Cork in the Roman Catholic merchants' and other houses for concealed arms and still continues; perhaps they may find such another concealment as was some years ago, of ten thousand muskets in a cellar . . . . . By every post orders are expected to draw the militia into the field. There is a main guard as well as patrols to be mounted at our Corporation, and many are apprehensive the Spaniards intend to come up the Bride. Your colonel of Lisnagare is returned from his travels in the same condition he went off, a perfect cripple. I was there last week and inquiring for Hawkins, I found his interest there in a fluctuating state, and that upon some scrape or another with the ladies he had been obliged to make an excursion to the county of Tipperary till matters somewhat pulled. Being lately at Castle Hyde, the flag (Anthony) over a bowl of punch performed such stupendous sea exploits the like were never achieved or even attempted before; he took Cadiz, Barcelona, the Groyne and several other seaports in as little time and with as much ease as Captain Bash of famous memory took Lisle which was in eight days. You have no doubt heard of a famous club (which I call that of politics) set up in our corporation; their sessions was but once a fortnight, but I am credibly informed they have made it weekly; they are no truants but right cocks of the game, four Divines of the seven members; surely they cannot want grace. We have had such weather of late that Couch who is on the frontiers of ninety years, cannot remember anything like it for continuance of rains and storms. It began on Sunday as we were coming out of Church and continued without the least intermission till Thursday following at eight at night."

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1739[–40], February 9. London.—"All accounts out of Ireland are terrible, and unless God Almighty by something next to a miracle, assists us, a famine must ensue."

Thomas Kingsbury to Francis Price.

1739[–40], March 1. Dublin.—"There is great sickness and death among man and beast, wars or rather rumours of wars and invasions engross all conversation. We do not know what to think or expect,

but it is agreed on all sides that the Spaniard is at war with us and we at peace with them."

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1739[-40], March 15. London.—"I am sorry for the account you give of Denbighshire, and fear Watkin will be hard set; an increase of 790 voters is what I scarce ever heard of to be done at one stroke, it is a pity Watkin is not at liberty to return the compliment, and as the old gentleman is soon to leave his lands and money, it would be no harm if he went now, for numberless reasons. We are to have a great contest in Lancashire if Bold stands. I think that Shuttleworth is safe, for Sir H. Houghton gives him his interest, so that the noble Earl, by his refined policy, has brought the dispute to lie between his son and his friend Bold."

Dr. Thomas Kingsbury to Francis Price.

1740, April 1. Dublin.—"I shall not without further dircctions send your letter to Bourdeaux for our ships have had bad fortune, most of them have fallen into the Spanish hand and they could not fall into worse. I do see no safety unless they be sent in a French bottom."

Dr. Thomas Kingsbury to Francis Price.

1740, May 31. Dublin.—"Mr. Crookhall was recommended to me by an intimate friend he has behaved as far as I ever knew or heard exceedingly well, and I think him a good man and good scholar. Dr. Hughes was some time ago expelled by the provost, he appealed to the visitors who sat on it four or five days, many lawyers made much noise, but at length the sentence was confirmed by them viz. :—A[rch] B[ishop] of Dublin and the B[ishop] of Clogher; his fellowship and two others will be disposed of on Monday. Seven gentlemen sat, there was good answering but I think Mr. Andrews, Holt, and Mercier will be the three, eleven scholarships only vacant."

Everything is scarce and dear the mobs have risen and broken open the bakers and meal shops, and disposed of what they found; the army was obliged to quell them, several were killed and the city is not yet settled.

Henry Strudwich to Francis Price.

1740, July 8.—"About a a week ago I and and my wife went to see the camp on Hounslow Heath, which did not answer our expectations, being nothing but a collection of idle fellows who continually plunder the neighbouring farmers, as though they were foraging in an enemy's country. It is generally wished that the great directors of affairs here would employ them in place where they might serve their country."—*Seal of arms, broken.*

Geo. Ross to Lord Barrymore.

1740, August 22. Ann's Grove.—"There is it seems a strong body of robbers in the county of Kilkenny, consisting of 30 and upwards. It

so fell out that a son of Councellor Calaghane's (the same that was at Castle Lyons, with Sir William Burdett) his name, Thomas, as I take it on his journey from Dublin to Lord Tyrone's, fell into their hands. As soon as they approached, he jumped out of his chair, handed his petronels, which having discharged, they returned the like, not only with petronels, but also with blunderbusses, and though they were very near each other, yet it so fell out that not one was slain, though the balls passed very close on both sides. At length they overpowered and robbed him of about two hundred pounds, afterwards they carried him into an adjacent pound and stripped him naked, all to his breeches and in that pickle left him, having demolished his chair and horse and then made off. . . . . The Horse and Dragoons are sent towards Galway, Sligo, and other important garrisons to watch the Spanish Armados."

Henry Strudwick to Francis Price.

1740, September 7. Dieppe.—"I set out for Dover, from whence we hired a ship to Calais, and having a calm when 20 hours at sea. At Calais we found my father, who (I had acquainted with my design of seeing France) came to meet us and gave us a kind invitation to his house here, which we accepted, and have been here ever since. My father has endeavoured to make this place as agreeable to us as possible by introducing us to all the people of fashion here, some of whom are persons of great distinction, by whom we have been elegantly entertained. The ladies are extremely fond of and polite to my dear Mr. Strudwick."—*Seal of arms.*

Geo. Ross to [Lord Barrymore].

1740, September 13, Ann's Grove.—"The Switzer brings an account from the Corporation that after Michaelmas Day is over there will be a certain number of the trained bands (I forget how many) every night ordered to mount a guard, with a sergeant at the head of it, but not a word of patrols as formerly in Harry Smith's days. . . . . Mrs. Bo . . . (hereafter Lady Tyrconnell for certain reasons at next conference) is still posted here on account of the county of Kilkenny robbers, but as they have been lately defeated, some killed on the spot, some taken prisoners, and a few escaped, it is to be presumed it will not be long before she decamps. She is not only one, but the strangest tempered lady I ever beheld, and the most out of the way."

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1740–41, March 8. [Castle Lyons].—"Nothing of news stirring here but the great poverty and mortality among the poorer sort; the fever is so malignant that they lie dead several days before they are buried."

G. Dickins to Francis Price.

1741, July 3.—"The fatal repulse we have met with at Carthegena has turned our grand rejoicings into lamentations and murmurs. We have heard as yet but in part; the truth will follow. When we send

such rare sons of Mars on such a desperate expedition, what can be expected."

Geo. Dickins to Francis Price.

1741, July 19. Liverpool.—"I would have thanked you sooner (as it was fit I should) for the account you gave me in full of the D[enbighshi]re election, though it was enough to have put one out of all patience to see such iniquity ride triumphant, and the villains so insolent upon the occasion. Insolent, I say, Hon. B————n had the assurance to say publicly "That he hoped Sir W. would petition, he should be very "glad to see it, but was afraid the Baronet would think better of it. "He did not believe he would be so very handy." But I could not learn a little from the person that informed me of that speech of his, what made the worthy gentleman so cocksure that the petitioner upon a hearing would be defeated. He would not vouchsafe the company a tittle of his reasons, why the returning officer made the return he did. The first opportunity I had, after the gentleman was come back out of Wales, I attacked him before Mr. Hardman, &c., by telling him I was credibly informed (I did not say by whom) that Sir W[atkins] W[illiams] W[ynn] had not had fair play. Upon that my address, he breaks forth into a hoarse laugh that lasted some time and then answered me *totidem verbis*, thus. "This same doctor will "be always vexing his righteous soul with politics. He and I agree "very well over a game at whist, and in every other respect, but "these damned parties and elections spoil all whatever," said he addressing himself to me. "Is not Sir W. in the House; what, would he or you have more? If he thinks he is wronged, have "a little patience and let the House of Commons who are proper "judges, determine the affair, if Sir W. thinks fit to petition. Come, "let you and I go and eat a beefsteak at Jo. Valence's, and not trouble "ourselves about elections, now that they are all over." And so he sheered off to talk to another. But it was to get quit of me. Soon after, another person asks "How went the Denbighshire election?" "Why," he answered, "Mr. Middleton was returned very justly as he "thought, but Sir W. and his friends clamoured as though the Sheriff "had acted an unfair part, but that is a common thing with losers to "complain." He expected to hear an outcry upon the return, but there was no reason for it. So not liking his company he made off. That worthy member of ours stole out of town about ten days ago and has not been heard of since. Great joy it was to all the Bob-Torys when the news came that Sir W. was postponed. One Parke, a grocer in Chester, reported it with a great deal of joy to the Walpoleans, and with an infinite deal of pleasure they received the news. He made them believe that Sir W. by splitting and dividing leases into atoms, as it were, and other tricks, had played the whole game, but that (thank God) it had availed him nothing. I hope I shall live to see the merits of that election brought upon the carpet.

Brereton read a letter the other day from his son to several of his friends, how that the Admiral was generally blamed above, as being the cause of our fatal repulse at Carthegena which shows his readiness and willingness to see that Admiral disgraced, but he will find that the saddle is not to be laid on that horse. The ill conduct and management of that expedition will fall upon other folks, not upon the old officers. But I say the Walpoleans would fain have the brave Admiral disgraced, because as I took notice of a silly advertisement in the prints, which

runs thus: The death of Middleton in the life of Cicero; so (I say by way of application) the death of Walpole in the life of Vernon."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1741, August 2. Castle Lyons.—"If I could by any means be made known to the Duke of Marlborough his grace would certainly procure some employment for me either civil or military on account of my family, and in consideration of my being descended from the famous poet of this name."

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1741, August 7.—Mentions the melancholy case of poor Spencer, does not doubt if proper application were made to the Duke of Marlborough that he would get him civil or military employment. Spencer is a young gentleman of very good parts, and the Duke would certainly serve him for the sake of the family he came from.

Sir Watkins Williams Wynn to Francis Price.

1741, December 29. Dover Street.—"We are now a majority, and it is in the power of our friends to remain so, if they will but attend; it is that and that only that clogs the wheels. At present we have suffered in losing two worthy members for Bossiney on that account. I hope the town of Liverpool, where interests are so much at stake, will remonstrate to every delinquent in its neighbourhood the absolute necessity of attendance. I think Mr. Lee of Lyme and others should insist on Lee Masters attending his duty. In all our late divisions our opponents have forced the lame, the halt, and the blind to attend. A small fit of illness and slight fit of the gout cannot be a plea where there is an honest heart, at this time, when the fate of the country may very possibly turn upon a single vote. After the recess they will by their new elections gain some few, four or five will be the most. We cannot therefore spare one man's attendance. I beg, therefore, you will use all possible means to prevail in the above-mentioned."

Geo. Ross to Francis Price.

1741[–42], January 2. From the Bride.—"You have, I presume, heard of a famous political club of ten members set up in our Corporation, they had performed such exploits against the Dunns as have eclipsed the actions of all former heroes. It would be an endless undertaking to recount their achievements, no sooner the account of Carthagena's being taken by Admiral Vernon in conjunction with Oweneen Wentworth, arrived, than they made a full barrel of pitch with other combustibles into a bonfire which had like to have set the whole Corporation in a flame. Not content therewith they set up a pole near 20 foot high, on the top whereof they erected Don Blais's head which they blew up by way of a rocket, which in my poor opinion was not generous, especially by two military officers, the Major (no more General) and Switzer. As to the rest (being most of them ecclesiastics) they are in some measure to be excused. Well, now all is over, they having adjourned their meeting till May next, which was wont to be once, sometimes twice a week. Till then I have done with them. The poor curé (your quondam pupil) has last week packed up

the bones of his father and mother, and in five days time of each other; he himself is close at their heels. In the meantime our service is performed by one Conner (formerly a Franciscan friar) such a diabolical rogue there is not upon the face of the earth, every day and night drunk and quarrelling. In a late scrape he was bastinadoed so that he was forced to keep his bed a full week, yet the poor curé allows him to have his income. I had the mortification to be one Sunday of his audience, but if ever again your namesake jobber's the word."

William Peard to Francis Price.

1741–42, January 26. Castle Lyons.—The Speaker and his friends are making interest for Colonel Hyde to be knight of the shire in the room of Sir Matthew Deane but he is still alive and better than he has been for some time, though Mr. Hyde and Lord Buttevant wrote that he was dead.

William Peard to Francis Price.

1741–42, February 19. Castle Lyons.—"Amongst all those great men who are getting preferments, I am surprised we don't hear anything of my Lord Barrymore."

Geo. Ross to Francis Price.

1741[–42], February 20. "From the melancholy banks of the Bride." —"Sucking Pendergrass (Spencer)" has appeared "you have no doubt "heard of his being put to sea on board a privateer about six months past "with Dick Copinger's son, they were put in at Lisbourne, where the "latter made a shift to quit the privateer, as the former did the like, "and got on board a ship bound for Cork . . . . . his brother went "some time ago to Dublin from whence he corresponded with my son "Jack. In his last letter which was towards the end of December he "mentioned that he was that evening to sail for England or Wales, "but it seems he was surprised before he got on board by a body of "janissaries or laced hats and what has since become of him no soul "here can even guess." . . . . . "There was last Thursday "a quarrel happened at the Corporation, whereas a drunken friar "posted at Dick Coppinger's for some months past, had not the least "share; he mounted his cavalry took a large cudgel in his hand and "attacked the rabble with great fury." His "mass habiliments" in the fray fell into the streets and the rabble gathered them up, for which sacrilege they are to be excommunicated.

William Peard to Francis Price.

1741–42, February 26. Castle Lyons.—Mr. Spencer was taken on Christmas Eve in Dublin by two bailiffs as he was setting sail for England, for a debt to his Aunt Spencer and was confined for a long time in the Black Dog, but at last got out on bail.

W. Lloyd to Francis Price.

1741[–42], March 18. London.—"Our good Chancellor of the Exchequer moved last Monday that we should try the merits of our

petition at the Bar of the House next Wednesday, which was agreed to without dividing. He attended very close and so did Mr. Poultney who shook off his grief for the loss of his only and favourite daughter on purpose, though not expected. Lord Berrington [Barrington ?] appeared yesterday in a fine suit of clothes, ruffled shirt, new shoes, fine worsted hose, and hat, and wig, all very fine."

Lloyd Kenyon to Francis Price.

1741-42, March 23.—Two of my children are so ill that I should be uneasy to leave them; my son Lloyd's life was despaired of for some days. As to the character of Thomas Edwards, *alias* Tom o' the Gwally, a man of the most lewd life, and a notorious breaker of the peace, committed for burglary, and at the meeting of the magistracy at Overton suggested that he saw me at Preston or going to the rebellion at Preston.

Rev. J. Ward to Francis Price.

1742, April 27. London.—"On Tuesday next I set out for Plymouth to go on board the *Norfolk*, the length and expense of which journey occasions this troublesome request to you, that in order to fit me out properly, *i.e.*, with a sufficient quantity of liquors and other necessaries, you would please to supply me with two or three guineas, which will give me utterance and enable me to speak the word boldly amidst the crew, and, if the chaplain is allowed, that an opportunity of trafficking a little, I will put your money out to the best advantage; if not, it shall be returned the first that I receive from His Majesty.—*Seal of arms, broken.*

P. Ellice to Francis Price.

1742, December 14.—"Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Llandaff, is to be translated to Dublin; Dr. Thomas is to have Llandaff, and be raised by Lord Cartaret to the top of preferment in England. Our politicians here say that there is a scheme on foot for a union of England and Ireland, much in the same manner as that with Scotland, and you are to have representatives in both Houses of Parliament. If this scheme is likely to hurt your interest in the ground of the House of Commons, I daresay it will never succeed. Some people think that the Duke of Dorset will be sent again Lord Lieutenant. Lord Chesterfield's proposal for curing the nation of Jacobitism is very good; he says make the Chevalier Elector of Hanover, and he will forfeit his head if the people of England ever take a king from thence again."

Thomas Kingsbury to Francis Price.

1743, September 2. Dublin.—"His Majesty was in the engagement at Dettingen, I assure you, and in the hottest of it. A friend of mine, an officer there, wrote me a particular account of it."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1743, November 22. "Near Charleville."—"The election for knight for the county of Kerry has been so extraordinary, that I could not

forbear giving you an account of it. The candidates were Mr. Fitz-Maurice, brother to the Earl of Kerry, and Mr. Hassett, son of Colonel Hassett. Though there are but 300 voters, yet the election lasted a fortnight, and was at last carried by FitzMaurice by 40 odd majority. I send you a list of what Mr. Hassett prepared for his voters, *videlicet*:—4 tuns of wine, 2 ditto ale, 2 ditto cyder, 2 ditto beer, 40 sheep, 20 bullocks, 60 hams, 40 pigs, a hogshead of shrub, 600 fowls, venison, veal, &c. This account I received of one of his voters who was at Tralee during the whole election. Never were such rare doings seen in Kerry before. The worthy Col. Denny was the busiest person there, who by overholding the sovereignty of Dingle could not return himself for that borough, and had not interest enough to set up for the county; he therefore gave all his [interest] to Mr. Fitz-Maurice (who did not ask it) against his own brother-in-law Hassett, and by his behaviour lost himself on both sides."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1743, December 6. Near Charleville.—A pamphlet of Poultney's entitled, "Faction detected by the evidence of facts" is what engages most of our gentry here and is universally approved of. I have not yet seen it, but wish, if it is answered (as I hope it is) that you will please to send it to me, for I believe they dare not print it in this Kingdom. I congratulate you on the addition of so many worthy new members to your circle; we have our clubs here too (but such clubs). I have not the honour of being a member of any. The grandest is our Dettingen Club, which has a great many members, as it is the newest, and by their excess in drinking will, I believe, be of short duration. A nephew of Col. Massey's has carried off Miss Ingoldsby, a lady of 1,200 *li.* a year, and gone with her to France. A reward of 300 *li.* a piece for taking of him and his associates is offered by the Government.

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1743[–44], February 25. Dublin.—"We are here in a great fluster since the first appearance of the Brest squadron; several priests have been secured, and two French officers, and (as it is supposed) two of their recruits are in close durance. A proclamation is issued promising a reward of 1,000*l.* to any person who shall discover any officer enlisting men for foreign service. A general embargo is laid on all shipping, and it is not known how long the Duke must stay at this side the water, so you see we are here in great confusion."

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1743–44, February 26. Castle Lyons.—"About a fortnight ago there were between 20 and 30 sail of ships seen off Youghal, which was supposed to be the Brest squadron. It has greatly alarmed this part of the country, insomuch, that nothing is talked of here but an immediate invasion. The country is quite ruined, there being no price for corn, &c. Last night's packets brought an account of Sir John Norris being in sight and in full pursuit of this squadron, so that our next will, I hope, bring an account of an action."

Thomas Hayman to Francis Price.

1743[–44], February 28. London.—"You will find by the public papers that my Lord Barrymore was yesterday taken into the custody of one of His Majesty's messengers, and a guard of a file of musqueteers placed at his house. I cannot learn with any certainty what he is charged with, but common report goes no further than that his confinement is owing to a letter delivered by him three years ago to the late Duke of Argyle from the Chevalier, which was immediately communicated by the Duke of A[rgyle] to the Duke of Newcastle, and it was then discovered that this letter was delivered to Lord Barrymore by Dr. Beaufort, and that he received it from Colonel Cecil, but it could be traced no further. The matter was then dropped without further notice, but is said now to be made the pretence of that nobleman's confinement, and what seems to countenance that conjecture the more, is, that both Cecil and Beaufort are both also taken into custody. I hope there is nothing more in it, and that this is rather to prevent any mischief than to punish him for anything that has yet happened. I am just now informed that the King has this day sent a message to the Commons to inform them he had caused Lord Barrymore to be arrested for treasonable practices, &c. for which the House ret[urned] him thanks, &c., and that a bill for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act was this day brought [in] and read twice. I have sent you thus much in relation to the above nobleman, which is all that I can learn, because I know you have a great regard for him, and as it is an affair that will probably be much talked of."

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1743–44, March 9. Castle Lyons.—"Last night's packet brought me the favour of yours of the 23rd ult. giving an account of Master Price's indisposition, which, I trust in God, ere this he has entirely got the better of. By the same post we had the melancholy account of Lord Barrymore being confined in his house with a strong guard; no other particulars mentioned; we impatiently wait for the next packets, expecting to hear of his Lordship being at liberty. I am sure he is too wise a man to forget his life and fortune for any foreign power. When his Lordship was last in this Kingdom, our Speaker spoke very freely of him on account of a letter he brought the Duke of Argyle from the P[retende]r which letter was given my Lord by Col. Cecil, who I find is now in the Tower. All this country are under great apprehensions, dreading an invasion. All the priests have absconded, only your old friend who expects some favour to be shown him on account of his age."

Thomas Hayman to Francis Price.

1743[–44], March 10. London.—"On Tuesday a report was spread everywhere that an express was arrived from Admiral Matthews, and everybody's attention was turned that way. The Gazette being to come out that night was eagerly expected. At length it amounted to no more than this, a person, all over dirt and a horse all of a lather, put up at an inn in Southwark, and immediately took coach for St. James'. He gave out at the inn that he brought despatches from Matthews, who had destroyed the Spanish and some French ships with the loss of five of his own. This was all a forgery, the fellow, as some say, was

making use of this stratagem to escape his pursuers who followed him as a highwayman. According to others it was a trick played off to raise the stocks and had its effect, for this happened about 12, and before two they advanced one per cent.

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1743–44, March 13. Castle Lyons.—"This morning Captain Bettesworth came here from Capaqueen with 12 troopers, and was met by Col. John Colthurst, who had his directions from the Lord-Lieutenant to seize my Lord's papers. About three this afternoon, a lieutenant with 34 men and two sergeants came here. There are sentries at the forepart and backwards of the house, and this evening Mr. Bettesworth, Colthurst, and the lieutenant put what papers they could get into my Lord's closet and sealed up the door. They had no power to look into any of them till further orders, but . . . . . with all the civility imaginable to . . . . . Bettesworth, and his troopers go back . . . . . are to remain till further orders. These gentlemen think the affair will soon be over. I was at Lord Buttevant's when this account came to his Lordship. We came in a little more than an hour to Castle Lyons; he is very serious and under great apprehensions on this sudden change."

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1744, April 1. Castle Lyons.—"Yesterday the Duke of Devonshire's secretary, Robin Bettesworth, and Colonel John Colthurst, came here in order to inspect my Lord's papers which they have done, and by this night's post have given an account to the Duke. I am sure they have met with none that can give them the least insight of what they suspected, so that I trust in God his Lordship will be honourably acquitted in spite of his enemies. These gentlemen who came, will, I suppose, get an answer to their letters Thursday next, so that soon after I hope the guard will be removed."

Thomas Kingsbury to Francis Price.

1744, April 10.—"I am quite ruined in Ballard by poor knavish tenants who lay hold on every occasion to avoid paying rent. I have not been able to get one penny from them since they had notice of ejectment. I was advised to take their notes upon which I might sue them after ejectment; some gave them, others would not, and some of them that did give them have gone God knows where with their little stock, but there is no help."

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1744, April 15. Castle Lyous.—The guard was "taken off Lord "Barrymore's house last Friday, and yesterday marched to Cork, so I "hope the affair is over. It is talked of as if his Lordship would soon be "here. I thank you for the hare, it was very acceptable. On the news "of my Lord's being acquitted we had two or three merry bouts; "Mr. Cotty behaved very genteel ou the affair, having invited to Johu "Rosse's house between 20 or 30 of his Lordship's tenants who pushed a

" merry bottle. The Major-General, the next day, invited some of the "company, where we were not idle; and last Thursday evening "Mrs. Milliquett made an entertainment for the ladies at Rosse's, and "gave them a ball. All this diversion attended with bonfires, &c. Lord "Buttevant is expected here to-morrow, so that I believe there will be "some more pushing. Poor gentleman, he is now in great spirits."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1744, June 29. Renny, near Castle Lyons.—The topic of conversation now is about two prizes lately brought into Kinsale, which are very considerable, and it is said two men-of-war will be stationed there which gives the neighbouring gentlemen great satisfaction, for they were obliged to remove themselves and effects to town for fear of the privateers, which are constantly plying about the coast. I suppose the papers give you an account of the military madness of the citizens of Dublin, who almost every day are reviewing, marching, &c.

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1744, August 19. Renny.—"I am just returned from Cork Assizes where I continued two days, extraordinary, to attend the trial of the Lieutenant of the *Old Noll*, privateer, for killing one of the crew of the *Thurloe*, privateer; the affair happened thus: The *Thurloe* sailed from Cove on a cruise and met and took a French ship bound to Martinique, but was immediately attacked by a French privateer of considerable force who took the *Thurloe* and her prize, and put 40 French aboard her and left but 16 English, and did intend, with both those ships, to have stolen from Cove harbour what merchantmen lay there, but was luckily prevented by the *Old Noll* who met them, not far off land, and and after a few shot the French sheered off and left her in possession of the *Thurloe* and her prize, both which, as it is thought, will be deemed good prizes to the *Old Noll*, whose Captain immediately put his Lieutenant aboard the *Thurloe* to command there. But the 16 English that were left aboard refused to obey him as they disputed the legality of the prize, and upon his ordering one of the mutineers into irons the rest were rushing on him to secure him, which obliged him to run the foremost through the body which so intimidated the rest, that they submitted to his orders; he gave himself up immediately and was tried by a jury of the top gentlemen of this county, and was honourably acquitted; though (as there happened on this account a dispute between the County and City, in which jurisdiction that part of the river is) the city has obliged him to enter into bonds to stand his trial before them, the next assizes. But the merchants having so great a regard for the officers of the *Old Noll* did not oblige him to find any bail, but only pass his own recognizance of 50 pounds, and enlarged him thereupon. So that he is again aboard. I have been the more particular in the account of these two ships as they both belong to Liverpool and, of consequence, you are acquainted with the owners. It seems both ships belong to the same gentlemen. I was aboard the *Old Noll*, and think no cost has been spared to equip her for the purpose. The *Terrible*, another Liverpool privateer, has sent a prize into Waterford. At last, they have fitted out a privateer from Dublin which is called the *Boyne*, but she has not yet sailed."

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1744, December 2. Castle Lyons.—I will search the nurseries for a few "Cackeygey trees." If I cannot get the right kind I will graft a score next March with 20 of the "Walkum," which makes near as good cyder and more agreeable in flavour. The Corporation of Cork are under some apprehensions of a visit from the French, they have sent some of the army and eight of their cannon down the river to protect them.

Thomas Kingsbury to Francis Price.

1744, December 11. Dublin.—"Pray what has become of Mr. Spencer, will he or will he not go on with the publication of Spenser's works? I am much teased by such subscribers as I got him, to return the money, which I have promised soon to do unless he immediately proceeds."

Rowland Hill to [Francis Price].

1744, December 15. Hawkstone.—Reminding him of a promise to secure a slab of Irish marble.

Lord Barrymore to Francis Price.

1744[-45], January 4.—"The new courtiers are not relished by his Majesty, when they all attended to kiss hands he seemed much out of humour and only spoke to the Duke of Bedford to ask him how long he had been in Town."

J. Glynne to Francis Price.

1744[-45], January 28. Star in Greek Street near Soho Square.—Savage Mostyn will be tried by a court martial.

Geo. Ross to [Lord Barrymore].

1744-45, February 5. Castle Lyons.—"Our neighbouring Colonel Shine's entertainments not only at his house, but the like in the whole neighbourhood; mince pies numberless, fiddlers, pipers, hautboys, drummers, capering, and so forth. The poor mayor is as utterly forgotten as if he had never been. The places of entertainment were *imprimis* at Lisnagare, at one White's, a tenant, three in that corporation, one at Down's (who married Peggy Flory), and the last which is to begin at Bob Spink's, of Fermoys, where let them remain for me. . . . . About a fortnight ago, upon some orders from the Government to the colonel, the constables of the whole Hundred, being 21 in number, were summoned to appear before his Worship, who directed each to return a list of all the Protestants in their respective parishes, which being done they received a second order to summon each to appear in *propriis personis* yesterday at Rathcormack. There was not one left in the Corporation, and a certain nameless old acquaintance of your Lordship's, having insinuated that they were all to be sent to Cork, there to embark for Flanders and in her Hungarian Majesty's service. As they were marching out of the

Corporation there was such howlings and roarings by the poor women as is usual at the burying a corpse. There were in all (spectators included) at least 2,000 persons. The meaning of all this was to take the oath of allegiance with that of abjuration, so that it was near midnight before they were discharged. As great many believed there would be an entertainment provided for them, several appeared without a groat in their pockets, who were found to mortgage their horses till they send silver to redeem them. He that made the principal appearance was Major Benger, mounted on a chair horse belonging to the curé. I had almost forgot that some time ago there was a new form of prayer for the success of His Majesty's arms, sent by the bishops to the several clergymen in our neighbourhood (as, I suppose, the like was done through the Kingdom), but as privilege of freeing was out, the letters were taxed, so that they remain in the Post Office to this day untouched."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1744[-45], March 4. Renny.—"We expect the war to continue, whatever the politicians urge to the contrary, for the *Hulk* is arrived at Kinsale, which is never sent but when a tedious war is expected. French prizes are brought thither daily, and there are at present about 1,100 prisoners there, which, with about 40 families of the shipwrights, victuallers, &c. belonging to the *Hulk*, has made Kinsale so flourishing that house rent is so raised as to yield 20 pounds *per annum* for one that, a few months ago, would have produced but six or seven pounds. An embargo is laid on the harbours of Cork and Kinsale only, which is to be continued for six weeks; the reason, as is supposed, this: Some time ago there sailed from Cork 17 ships laden with beef and butter, 14 of which were taken by the French, so that it is very justly suspected that they were designedly carried to France, as the French are in great want of provisions, and the merchants of Cork not unacquainted with the methods of supplyiug them at a very dear rate, which no doubt they are to get for those ships which have been taken, besides the insurance."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1744[-45], March 20. Near Charleville.—"The priests in this country are all fled or hid; one who was taken near Bandon is to be transported."

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn to Francis Price.

1745, May 4.—"The bearer, Whetnal, I have and do employ in most of my repairs, and have ever found him an honest, understanding, good workman, preferable to any I ever met with. As this time he is going to repair Wenlock chancel for me, I beg the favour of your interest that he may have the doing of Overton Church, for I am sure no one will do it better or cheaper."—*Seal.*

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1745, July 30. Castle Lyons.—"Last Saturday I came from Liscarrol, where I was four days valuing the tithes and endeavouring to

set them. The entire parish is valued to about 32*li.*, but I fear will fall far short in the setting, for Mr. Boles's part, which is the best in the parish, was valued at 10*li.* and both parts set for between 7*li.* and 8*li.* The parish is miserably poor, but two cornfields in it, which are about nine acres. What makes it so very indifferent is Col. St. Leger, who is a great tyrant, owns a great part of it, and his tenants have fled. He has stocked the land with bullocks and dry stock, and what meadows he has, we are oblige to take what he pleases to offer, for not one there dare touch it."

Richard Edwards to Francis Price.

1745, August 4. Dublin.—"I hear one Langford, a gentleman of great fortune in the Plantations, passed through this town from Connaught with expresses for the Regency. He threw away money, with both hands through the country, and the common people conclude him to be the Pretender's son. It is amazing how zealously our Roman Catholics are affected with the successes of the French in Flanders. Pue's is their paper, the Protestants prefer Faulkner's, in the country as I hear, and it is diverting how they fight each other with their different intelligences. One reads that the French have taken Ghent, the other falls upon him with a detachment from Bathiane, the Frenchman, again, cuts off our communication with Ostend, but this does not prevent the patriot from electing an Emperor. If our Catholics come to a march, made by those of his belief in Flanders, the other's table is informed of it and in confusion, till the other raises 20,000 in Holland to relieve us."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1745, December 7. Dublin.—"The general complaint here is the want of money, yet our gentlemen and ladies drive away in dress expenses as if they knew no want, but numbers appeared the last ball night, at the Castle, in Irish poplins, the precedent being shown by Lady Chesterfield, and indeed they are come to vast perfection in that manufacture, for a white or plain yellow poplin with coloured sprigs at a little distance looks equal to a rich silk and sure comes much cheaper."

Robert Jones to Francis Price.

[1745], December. Dublin.—I have been in expectation of getting some "pickled scolps" from Limerick but we have had none here or else I would have sent some to Madam Price "except the Scotch rebels "should come over to us, as they are with you. I am afraid you are "in danger and as bad as it is with us I look on us to be in less danger "than you are at this present time. For God's sake what is our army "doing? Have you any people in your country that favours these "Scotch? All the cry is here they want to go to Wales and Sir "W. W. W. and Sir R. G—v—r and others will join them. I stand the "brunt and tell them there is no such thing for my countrymen are "more loyal than to take up arms against their King. In short all "things are at a stand here and the Papists that owe money will pay "none; we have no army here if the French should land any forces. "And the few we have are in Munster and Connaught."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1745[–46], March 15. At Mr. Lumbard's in Fishamble Street, Dublin.—"I am glad that the stuff for cousin Price was sent by one of the crew of the yacht, for I think there is not the least danger but she will get it safe, for these fellows have an excellent hand conveying a bundle ashore without the knowledge of the officers, who, except properly fee'd, would convert it to their own use."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1746, April 19. Dublin.—"To the universal regret of all sorts and conditions of men, our good Lord Lieutenant is preparing for England and will sail with the first fair wind and it is doubted whether he will return to us any more. . . . . As the Parliament is now prorogued, the members are hurrying out of town. I suppose many of them with very light purses, though the Lord Lieutenant did all in his power to encourage parsimony, and to his immortal honour (though fond of play) he discontinued the groomporters, that bane to youth; and to make amends to the keeper instead of profits which might arise by the table, has settled forty pounds a year on him during life."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1746, May 15. Dublin.—"We have nothing new here to give you an account of but rejoicings all over the Kingdom for the defeat of the rebels, which has already had that effect in this Kingdom, that the price of wool is considerably augmented."

Geo. Dickins to Francis Price.

1746, June 17. [Liverpool].—"No more mischief has been done by the mob, though the town is fairly taken by them and lies at their mercy, our magistrates being mere cyphers. It was a private personal pique of the mayor's against the priest of the place, touching a "glyster" and a letter, and nothing else, that occasioned the persecution here against the Papists, and the Government will not thank him for his administration, and I think he deserves to be hanged for it. But I beg his Worship's pardon for saying 'Nothing else,' for the ecclesiastics with their incendiary sermons contributed not a little towards throwing the town into convulsions."

John Buchan to Francis Price.

1746, June 17. Liverpool.—"Captain Beeby of the *Goodwin*, pink, being insulted by two of his servants, had one of them committed, upon which the rulers of the town assembled in mob, broke the jail windows and rescued the prisoners. Then they attacked Captain Beeby's house, who with two pistols stood upon his own defence, wounded three people and put them all to flight."

Richard Davies to Francis Price.

1747, July 1. Ellesmere.—The Mayor of Shrewsbury, who was the returning officer, acted with the utmost partiality at the election,

denying several votes on behalf of Mr. Piggott and Mr. Lyster, but accepted every vote for Mr. Kinaston and Sir Richard Corbet.

Robert Herbert to Francis Price.

1746, October 18. Chester.—"Upon surveying the chapel of Overton, and finding on the right hand side two large seats or pews completely built and erected next to the Churchwarden's seat, saving a vacancy for a seat or two more intended to be erected there, as I suppose, I could not advise you by any means to pray leave of the court to erect seats in the same place till the obstruction was removed, which must be by the method of proceeding I proposed, that is, by citing Mr. Floyd, who has made, or caused these erections to be made, to answer articles for doing the same without authority, in which proceeding I apprehend he will be obliged to pull down and restore the same as before, and then you and your friends, some of whom it is necessary to be made parties in this affair, may petition to erect as you at first designed. Our court for this purpose will not be till the beginning of next month, which I know you will think long, but it cannot be now remedied. I set out upon Wednesday morning next for the visitation, and shall not be back till Saturday sevenight following."

Further correspondence as to a suit concerning the removal of certain newly erected seats or pews, and setting up benches and forms in their place, also as to the erection of a gallery in Overton Chapel.

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1746, December 16. Renny.—"The forces under the command of General Sinclair that landed at Cork some time ago are marched to Limerick and Galway, but, as I am informed, are speedily to march back again, and re-embark for Flanders. They have occasioned this country to be unhealthy at present, having introduced an ugly fever of which many have died. The Highland regiment cut a fine figure; they really are a corps of very clever fellows, and their odd dress contributes not a little to set them off."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1746[-47], January 26. Renny.—"Has procured a tame eagle which he sends for Master Richard. Five hundred Highlanders have been quartered at Mallow this fortnight with their officers, waiting for their transports to be victualled, 'and are greatly liked as they behave 'themselves so well that not the least complaint can be made of one of 'them.'"

William Peard to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

1747–48, January 8. Castle Lyons.—Giving an account of the death of Lord Barrymore on Tuesday last at about eight o'clock at night.

Thomas Hayman to Francis Price.

1747[-48], January 9. Wrexham.—Concerning the particulars for a bill in an action in which there is set out details of the Price pedigree.

William Chambers to Francis Price.

1747[-48], February 5. Inner Temple.—I went to Graham, the well-known watchmaker, to bespeak a watch for your lady.

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1747[-48], February 2. Dick's Coffee House, Dublin.—A terrible accident happened at Kinsale last week in the house where the French and Spanish prisoners were confined; "a party of whom at cards, "having a quarrel, in the scuffle threw a candle on their bed, which "being of straw, immediately flamed out and set all the beds in the "place on fire, and before assistance could be procured, burned to death "a great number of those unhappy wretches as the smoke of the straw "hindered them of finding the way out, and numbers of them were "asleep in the garrets when the fire broke out."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1748, March 25. Renny, near Castle Lyons.—"I was last week at Cork where I saw the *True Blue*, privateer, being a vessel of about 60 tons, four carriage guns, 4-pounders, ten swivels, and 70 men, the famous Capt. Chip (who in an open boat sailed from Dantzick to Kinsale), commander. She has brought in a prize, viz., a ship of 170 tons, bound to Martinique, which is reckoned to be worth a good deal of money. The privateer was fitted out by some merchants of Cork who, having formed a sort of independent company and appointed commissioner Cavendish their captain called themselves the True Blues, and are allowed to be more expert at the exercise of the firelock than most of the standing army."

Edmund Spencer to Francis Price.

1748, April 28. Renny.—"The people of any fashion here will be very low in cash as most of the women are gone or have sent to Kinsale to get great bargains of china and other fine neednots aboard two Indiamen, which are to continue there till a leak in one of them is stopped. So many of these ships have been at Kinsale, Galway, and Limerick since the commencement of the war that most of the running cash of the country has been carried off by them, and a house is not thought to be furnished that has not a parcel of jars and images of china in it."

George Wood to Francis Price.

1748, May 28. Dublin.—Writing as to the evidence of Price's title to certain leases, he says that Price was heir-at-law to Frances, the daughter of his uncle John, but Mr. Smith deposed that Price's father had two elder brothers, who he believes died without issue.

William Peard to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

1748, October 2. Castle Lyons.—There is a custom that has prevailed with great success in this country for some time past, which is

innoculating for the small-pox. One Doctor Creagh is the operator. I have put my little boy under his care; he is now preparing him for the purpose. He seems to be in no doubt of his success; 300 have gone through his hands without one miscarrying. I am to give him five guineas for his attendance.

George Wood to Francis Price.

1748, October 16. Holyhead.—"I arrived at this place Wednesday morning last, and am one of, I believe, a thousand passengers who are waiting for a fair wind to Ireland. As I am at full leisure to write, I take the liberty to give you a narrative of my adventures since I left Brinypiece, and by what fortune I came hither.

"When I got to Chester, I was informed that *Whittle* and *Ryland*, two of the traders, had sailed that morning from Parkgate, and that *Berry*, the only remaining ship, was to sail that evening. Judge you whether I let grass grow under my horse's feet. On my arrival at Parkgate I learned that *Berry* had 31 troop horses on board, besides a great quantity of merchants' goods and passengers, and the night being gloomy, he did not think it safe to set out till morning tide. There I joined company with one Licutenant Usher, brother to Lady Molesworth, who had just rid post from Bath, charged with some despatches from Lord Harrington to the Lord Justices of Ireland, among which is a reprieve for one Mr. Long, who was Shanaghan's second that murdered Mr. Perry. Sunday morning flattered us with a fair wind and about 10 we embarked, not long after which the wind returned to its favourite point. However, we proceeded with our tacks until we almost reached the bar; a sudden gloominess then appeared in the west which was pronounced by the weather-wise to forbode a storm, nor were they wrong in their opinion, for it began to blow a violent storm attended with showers of hail, and the sea grew violent. This checked our progress, so about ship, and as fast as we could scamper to Dortpool (?) we made, where to my unspeakable misfortune they cast anchor, not being able, for the lowness of the tide, to make Parkgate. As we lay near the shore I sued hard to be put there by the boat, but in vain. The captain excused himself with many frivolous pretences, and said he would get to Parkgate the next tide, but the storm increasing he could not venture to quit his moorings, so there were we obliged to tumble and roll till one o'clock Monday, and never was mortal sicker during the whole time. After we landed, the afternoon was spent in suspense what we should do, and in the evening we resolved for the Head. Accordingly, horses and guide were sent for, and before things were ready for a march night came on; this, however, did not discourage us from proceeding. About a mile from Parkgate we took to our aid a fisherman who lives on the shore, and he conducted us across a dangerous strand and some fords towards Flint, but not without giving us a terrible fright, for through the darkness of the night our fisherman lost his observations, and we were led into some sloughs and quicksands and threatened with the approaching tide, but Providence delivered us from this danger so to Holywell we got, and there lay that night. Next morning we breakfasted at Ruthland, dined at Conway, lay at Bangor Ferry, and Wednesday morning after a ride of 22 miles, reached the Head about nine, thinking to go off with the packet but the cruel winds have ever since detained us here, and no likelihood of an alteration. Upon our arrival we found *Whittle* and *Ryland* had luckily got in here in the storm, and the town was so

crowded we were given to understand there was no room or entertainment, but fortune proved more favourable and has placed us among a very agreeable set of gentlemen, some of whom I have the pleasure to be intimate with, and we are quite united in mutual endeavours to render ourselves as agreeable to each other as the place will admit of. Our set consists of ten, among whom is Col. Poole, Dean Alcock, Messrs. Dr. Gibson and Whittingham, Fellows of Dublin College, Councillors Harward and Percival. The place swarms with labouring men from Ireland who are returning from harvest, and among them their wives and children, and many other poor passengers, computed at above 700 souls, who would starve but for a collection we are obliged to make and thereout buy provisions to distribute amongst them. New passengers are coming in every day from Chester and Beaumaris which has enhanced the price of food very much. A melancholy accident happened here just before our arrival. One Owens, a captain of a packet boat, under sail and within two leagues of shore, was drove overboard by the boom getting loose and was heard by his men crying out in the sea, but it was dark and blew so hard a gale that no relief was to be had, and what aggravates the story is that he has left a wife and six young children quite destitute of support. We are also informed that two sloops from Liverpool, bound to Newry and Belfast, went to the bottom; one had 70 passengers on board, and on the shore of South Wales above 28 poor fishermen, masters of families, have been lost looking for herrings."

Memorial of Edmund Spencer to the Duke of Marlborough.

[1748, November].—That the memorialist is great-grandson of Edmund Spenser, the poet, to whom Queen Elizabeth for his writings and services granted certain lands in Ireland. That William III. granted other lands in Ireland to William Spencer, memorialist's grandfather, for services to the Crown, particularly at the battle of Aghrim. That the said lands descended to Nathaniel Spencer, memorialist's father, who mortgaged them for large sums, and soon after died, leaving memorialist, an infant of tender years, to the care of a guardian, who converted the income of the lands to his own use, and died insolvent in memorialist's minority. That memorialist's estates have been since sold for payment of his father's debts, and the memorialist is reduced to very low circumstances.—*Copy.*

William Pearde to Francis Price.

1748–49, February 24. Castle Lyons.—"The major has followed the parson; he was buried last Saturday by night."

Dr. Francis Lloyd to Thomas Hayman.

1748[–49], March 15. Monachty.—Desiring to supply the Skerries lighthouse with fire and coals.

John Buchan to Francis Price.

1749, May 11. Liverpool.—"We continue to visit the dock, particularly at tide time, and have been aboard two of the largest ships

there, viz., the *Barclay*, all unrigged, and the *Eaton*, equipped ready for sailing. We have seen the rope-walks, the Quarry Hills, Mr. Done's and Mrs. Cobham's curiosities, the silk-winders, Ranelagh Gardens, the Copperas House, and Pot House, the Ladies' Walks, toy shops, and china shops."

Dr. Francis Lloyd to Thomas Hayman.

1749, October 29.—I intended to be at Wrexham at the sale of Gwersylt estate. As to Sir Watkin's death I sincerely condole with the public for the loss of so good a patriot. You tell me that Mr. Robinson's right to the Skerries is sold to Mr. Morgan for 1,000 *li.*, having got all the necessary light into the affair, but you do not tell me whether the privilege or preference of providing fire-burners for the lighthouse was reserved to me or the refusal of the Skerries, at whatever price was bid for it.

Edmund Spencer to Mrs. Price.

1752–[53], January 24. Dublin. "Mr. Kingsbury sent me Orrery's Pliny in two volumes, and 'Remarks on Swift.' I this day delivered them, I hope, to a safe hand, with the poplin which I hope will please you and have directed them to Mr. Matthews. I believe when you read the 'Remarks' you will think with most of our people that he is too severe upon the Dean and under the borrowed name of friend, exposes, more than just, that celebrated patriot. He is laughed at, not a little, for addressing those 'Remarks' to a son who is grown up and has been some time at the University and therefore might have been supposed to have read Swift before now, though the peer, as you will see by his letter, will not suppose it. I believe some things will be wrote on the occasion, though, on account of privilege, not made public. I shall make it my business to inquire, and if procured, will certainly send them to my kinsman."

Thomas Kingsbury to Mrs. Alice Price.

1760, May 22. Dublin. "Our Lord Lieutenant has left us to the great joy of almost the whole Kingdom, for we began to fear he was doing us at least no good, indeed some people think that a great deal of our present calamities is owing to his administration."—*Seal.*

Edmund Spencer to Mrs. Alice Price.

1760[–61], March 12. Waterford.—"Parting with Mr. Price to go to South Wales I think need not much trouble you, for I am convinced he will not be in action there, and the militia are not to be sent abroad; but the parting you so feelingly mention, long very long may it be from you. My reason for thinking there will not be action for the militia is founded on the low state of the French marine so that they cannot be able to invade England, nor do I think they will even attempt it, the fate of Thurot and his squadron will deter, yet we were greatly alarmed last week with a rumour that twenty thousand French were landed in the county of Clare, and really if there was a landing I cannot see how we could oppose them for some time, as our militia is not arrayed nor the Act yet passed. It seems votes of credit are of greater consequence than arming the Protestants to defend themselves."

Edmund Spencer to [Richard Parry Price].

1762, May 15. Waterford.—I would have written before but waited to receive the rent "which has been detained by a set of rebels "which greatly alarmed us all, and for a time hindered payments of any "kind being made, but it is now pretty well quieted and above 50 of "them in the gaol here besides what are at Cork, Limerick, and "Clonmel."

George Taylor to Richard Parry Price.

1763, June 26. Paris.—"I did myself the pleasure of writing to you from Fontainbleau from whence we proceeded as far as Orleans, but the insupportable heat of the weather increasing upon us, and my friend Georges being very weak and unable to travel, we found it expedient to postpone our expedition to a cooler season, and we returned to Paris last Sunday se'nnight, which place we found immensely crowded on account of the rejoicings for the Peace which commenced on the Monday following, with a grand procession to uncover the monument of Louis XIV. The next day was another procession of the Parliament and of the military power to proclaim the Peace. On the Wednesday was a procession of the Governor and Archbishop of Paris, of the Bishops of the Parliament of Paris, the clergy &c., to the great church of Notre Dame where *Te Deum* was performed and was very fine. The evening concluded with a grand firework upon the River Seine and with illuminations over the whole town which was the most beautiful and elegant thing I ever saw. We have constant employment in seeing the curiosities of the place. Their churches and convents are greatly inferior to those in Flanders. We constantly attend the theatres which are very elegant as also their performances."

Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons, to the Sheriff of the County of Flint.

1774, January 19. House of Commons.—Requiring him to summon the representatives of the county and boroughs within the same, to attend their service in Parliament, on 15 February.

Red. Barry to Francis Price.

1782, May 21. Rath.—"You say money is very scarce where you are, but we have none where I am, nor any likelihood of getting any. It is true we have beef and mutton and cyder enough, but no money to buy claret. You have a prospect of mending your affairs some time or other, but nothing less than a miracle can prevent the speedy inevitable destruction of Ireland, both from enemies within our own bowels and the perverse undeserved hatred of the people of England to our miserable country upon all occasions, whether Whigs or Tories be at the helm."

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

1795, April 26. Lichfield.—With accomplished Mrs. Hunter I have long been ideally acquainted. I regret that the intercourse is only ideal, some friendly messages passed between us a few years since through

Mrs. Knowles. The specimens I have seen of her poetic talents teach me to estimate them very highly. Her *Son of Alknomon* is a sublime little composition. You are very good to offer me copies of some of her songs which, perhaps, I have not seen. I must see everything she writes with interest and pleasure.

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

1795, September 15. Barmouth.—"I shall hope to reach my friends Mr. and Mrs. Roberts on their mountain that overlooks the beauteous Vale of Llangollen, by Monday eve. On my late nine days' visit to them I was honoured with the most gratifying and kind attentions from Lady E. Butler and Miss Ponsonby; who, by their singular amity, and yet more singular seclusion, and by their rare talents and graces, are continuing to that Vale, the celebration for which, in times of yore, it was indebted to the charms of the lady of the Castle of Dinas-Bran, when, in her then princely mansion, high on the conic mountain, she taught the Bard Howell, like Petrarch, to 'purchase fame by misfortune,' as he sighed and sung of unattainable beauty, and for glory of stronger colouring to the exertions of the great Owen Glendour, when, struggling for the freedom of his country, he gave the Cambrians to boast, in their own Llangollen, another Thermopoli."—*Seal.*

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

[1795?], September 23. Lichfield.—"My visit to the fairy palace of Cambria, and on the sublime mountain in its vicinage, had been very delightful but for this cruel disorder. The idea people often express to me of the dull, secluded life the accomplished friends lead is very diverting, since never did people live in such constant society with the great, the learned, and the ingenious. An influx of company so various and incessant obliges them daily to decline appearing to the parties that request permission to see the place, and to refuse even that privilege to several different sets of travellers in every week, who ask it when they are engaged with company, whom they cannot take the liberty to disturb for the admittance of strangers into the house. They thought Sir Watkin Williams Wynne judged wrong in bringing so large a party, 16, to see their place, two days before I arrived. Their appearing to such a number was out of all question. I delivered your message about the aloe. They received not from any person the promised summons, but I placed the omission where it really lay, and they acquit you of inattention to them, and speak of you with much esteem."

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

1795, October 15. Lichfield.—As to the death of Miss Hinckley. *Printed in Letters of Anna Seward by Constable, Vol. IV., p.* 112.

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

1795, November 2. Lichfield.—"I have had two letters from Lady Eleanor Butler since I came home requesting copies of several unpublished poems of mine of which she had heard. The transcribing will engross all the time I have for my pen during several days to come. I have finished my little poem on Llangollan Vale, but as yet have

neither copied it fair, nor given it any correction, as I recollect it contains near 150 lines. The haste with which it was composed will perhaps be very inimical to the attempt. It must make its first appearance in the fairy palace of the Valley, since the fair enchantresses themselves form the greatest part of the little work."

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

1796, March 19. [Lichfield].—"A strange and iniquitous affair has set our city in a blaze of indignant invective since Christmas last. The deed of gift and will of the late Mr. Peter Garrick, which invested his apothecary and surgeon, Mr. Stephen Panting, with the whole of his considerable property; these were made by the younger brother of the so exclusively and so unaccountably favoured (*sic*). The relations litigated, and on the 9th instant, mental incapacity on the part of the testator was proved by a cloud of witnesses. Such dishonourable advantage taken of the dotage of a man of 85, has brought a load of obloquy on the two young men that must for ever blast their character."

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

[1796], August 29. Harrogate.—A description of the Society at Buxton and Harrogate. *Printed in Letters of Anna Seward by Constable, Vol. IV., p.* 243, *under date September* 1.

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

1796, December 10. Lichfield.—On leaving the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, she travelled to Chesterfield "where Dr. Stokes' skill and "the quiet of his house and the society of long esteemed friend, his "wife, during 10 days, restored me to a tolerable state of health, but "my spirits were often affected by the consciousness of being sur-"rounded with unhappy victims of the direst of all human diseases, "who had flocked to that town from every corner of the Kingdom, "lured by the boasted and, I believe, powerless secret of a merciless "empiric, powerless to cure, though potent to torture. But wonderful "is the influence of credulity. They all persuade themselves they "shall be cured, and impute the frequent deaths, under his hand, of "their fellow-sufferers, to other disorders. Many of them were "vehement in their endeavours to persuade me to consult their doctor, "I need not tell you how entirely in vain."

Anna Seward to Mrs. Parry Price.

1797, September 21. [Dinbren].—"Our journey to this sublime and beautiful mountain was safe, but jolting in the extreme, owing to the perverseness of the post boys, who over persuaded us to let them take us the coalpit road, to save a couple of miles. We prevailed upon your agreeable kinsman to go on with us to Dinbren, assured as we were of his perfect welcome. The evening and ensuing morning were, in consequence, delightfully harmonic, to the great satisfaction of our hosts and would have been to mine had not the extreme fatigue I felt from the violent jumble incessant during the five miles, thrown me into the arms of Somnus, from tea till supper, on a comfortable sofa. At intervals,

however, as I slumbered, the dulcet strains stole on my ear, but the soporific influence prevailed in the contest. Before I arose, I was awakened by a billet from the ladies of the vale, apologising for the liberty of entreating me to dine with them that very day, on account of two guests, who, they said, were ardently desirous to be introduced to me, and who were obliged to proceed on their journey early the next morning, but I felt the impropriety of leaving Mrs. Roberts the very day after my arrival too strongly to comply. A promise to wait on them for a couple of hours the next day before dinner was offered as an expiation, and kindly accepted. My reception proved cordial and affectionate as I could have experienced from your dear self. Lord Webb Seymour came in as I was there, a fine young man of 20, whose devotion to natural history and exploring spirit on this his pedestrian tour into the Principality, exalt him far above the level of idle sauntering young noblemen whom nothing can stimulate to rational research or manly exertion, nor less does it exalt him above the frantic train

". . . . . Who never think,
All morning hunt, all evening drink.'

This young lord's scarcely less juvenile preceptor is Mr. Smith of Christ College, Oxford, a correspondent of mine, who has translated my Monody on André into Latin. With them a Mr. Booth, whose landscapes are said to be of matchless skill, though he is not professional, but a clergyman. He has most obligingly offered me one of his fine drawings with liberty to make my own choice from his portfolio. These three gentlemen, with Mr. Jones of Llandisillio, his sister and the two Miss Fowkes dined and supped with us here and stayed till two this morning. The accomplished wanderers paid the tribute of warm and just admiration to the syren strains of Mrs. S. and the manly harmonies of her father's songs. They, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Saville, Mrs. Smith, and myself, all drink tea at the Arcadian cottage to-morrow, where I am to have my choice of beauteous landscapes from the pencil of Mr. Booth. I shall choose a Cambrian scene, for the water-walled island has none so exquisite, and if it had, my grateful regard for many natives of Wales, and for some who have built their nest amid its rocks, would determine my preference."

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